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A DESCRIPTION OF CEBUANO VISAYAN.

BY- WOLFF, JOHN
YALE UNIV., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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A DESCRIPTION HAS BEEN COMPILED OF THE CEBUANO LANGUAGE IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. THE WORK WAS PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF NATIVE FILIPINOS WHO COLLECTED, TRANSCRIBED, AND CHECKED THE ACCURACY OF THE MATERIALS, AND ALSO ASSISTED WITH THE ANALYSIS OF THE LANGUAGE. THE CONTENTS ARE ORGANIZED INTO FOUR PARTS. PART 1 CONSISTS OF TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS. PART 2 CONSISTS OF PHONEMICS, MORPHOPHONEMICS, AND SYNTAX. PART 3 CONSISTS OF MORPHOLOGY. PART 4 CONSISTS OF VOCABULARY, INDEXES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. (TC)

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A DESCRIPTION OF CEBUANO VISAYAN

(Texts, Analysis and Vocabulary)

by

John Wolff

Cebu City, Philippines

1962

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This work is the draft of a description of Cebuano to be published soon. It has not been read by anyone except those who worked in the preparation. I have, therefore, had it mimeographed to be read before publication by those who would be interested in making criticisms.

I would be very grateful for all corrections or suggestions for improvement, either with regard to the facts of Cebuano or with regard to the arrangement or the analysis.

John Wolff
318-C Junquera Street
Cebu City, Philippines

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Adj.	adjective
C	consonant
CN	common noun
Dis.	disjunctive
Gen.	genitive
Inf.	infinitive
LP	locative predicate
N	proper name
NP	nominal predicate phrase
P	predicate
PP	predicate phrase
Q	qualifier
S	subject
Sec.	section
TP	transient predicate phrase
V	vowel
|	sets off subject
+	sets off constituent
( )	optional (in the description); specification of the meaning (in the vocabulary)
{ }	any one of the forms is used with the forms being two-way transformations (in the description)

{ } / [ ]	several English meanings covered by the word (in the vocabulary)
[ ]	either one or neither, but not both forms
*[ ]	forms which do not occur
*	in vocabulary preceding a form which is analyzed but does not occur
, .	terminals
——	paradigms
→	one-way transformation
←	one-way transformation
→	(Chapter Two) morphophonemic alternation
(→)	"shift" 2.231
(←)	"shift" 2.232
-x-	x is an infix
x-	x is a prefix
-x	x is a suffix
=	same meaning
~	alternates with

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LAZY JOHN

There was a couple many years ago that had a son whom they named John. As John was growing up, his parents were happy, believing that now they would have help in the household. Especially the father was very happy because now he would have help in gathering firewood which was his means of livelihood day by day.

But as John grew up, his father became sad because he was very lazy. He could not be commanded. If you told him to do something, he would not do what he was told. Especially when his parents were not there, he would simply keep on sitting around

SI HWAN TAPULAN

May qusa ka magtiqa:yun du:gay na ng katuqi:gan nga nanga:gi nga may qusa ka qanak nga lala:ki nga qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan. Sa nagatubuq si hwan nali:pay qusab qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan. Quban qang pagtu:qu nga qadu:na na sila y qikata:bang sa panimalay. Labi na qang qamahan nali:pay gayud pagqa:yu tungud kay du:na na man siya y qikata:bang sa pagpanga:huy nga maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw.

Qapan sa nagatubuq si hwan nasubuq qang qamahan tungud kay labihan katapulan. Di:liq masu:guq. Kun sugu:qun ni:mu di:liq ni:ya buha:tun qang gisu:guq. Labi na kung waq dihaq qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan magpu:nay lamang siya g lingkud

and roaming about, but nothing could be done.

One time, when the father saw that John was just the right age to be taken along to gather firewood, he said to him,

"All right, John, put on your short pants because you are going with me to gather firewood. From now on, you will be my helper in gathering firewood, for this is our only way of earning a living so that we can live from day to day."

And so, John went with his father. When they reached the mountains, the father started to cut trees down right away. And then, he would tell John to cut them up in order to have them ready to sell.

1. qug bagduybagduy qapan wa y mahi:mu.

2. Qusa niqa:naq ka panahun sa gitanqaw sa qamahan

3. nga si hwan hustu na gayud qiku:yug sa pagpanga:huy

4. qi:ya kini ng giqingnan.

5. Hwan hala pagqi:lis sa qi:mu ng purul. Kay

6. muquban qikaw kana:kuq qarun sa pagpanga:huy.

7. Sukad karun qikaw na qang qa:ku ng kata:bang sa

8. pagpanga:huy. Kay maqu man la:mang kini qang qa:tu ng

9. pangi:taq qarun kita mabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw.

10. Tu:qud man si hwan miquban sa qi:ya ng

11. qamahan. Qinigqabut ni:la sa bu:kid qang qamahan

12. misu:gud da:yun qug pi:lay qug manga ka:huy. Qug

13. qunyaq qi:ya ng sugu:qun si hwan sa pagputulputul

14. niqi:ni qarun maqandam sa pagbaligyaq. Qapan

But John would not follow the order. Instead of cutting wood, he would rather look for shade, and there he would sleep. The father was very angry because his son was useless. There was nothing he could do. There was no help. He would always just look into space, roam around and sleep. He just wasted food but was of no help in the household.

And as time went by, it happened that John's father died.

And John and his mother were the only ones left now. John had already grown up, but, as always, he was lazy. So, in that region he became known by the name "Lazy John".

1. si hwan di:liq mutultul sa su:guq. Sakapi ng

2. magputul qug ka:huy mangi:taq hinu:qun qug landung

3. qug didtu matu:lug. Labihan kasukuq sa qamahan.

4. Kay qang qi:ya ng qanak wa y purbitsu. Wala y

5. mahi:mu. Wala y qikata:bang. Pu:nay la:ma g

6. tangaq bagduybagduy qug katu:lug. Ka:las

7. la:ma g maka:qun qapan wala y qikata:bang sa panimalay.

8.

9. Qug sa naglakat qang panahun nahitabuq nga

10. namatay qang qamahan ni hwan.

11. Qug si hwan na la:mang qug qang qi:ya ng qinahan

12. maqu y nahibilin. Dakuq na si hwan qapan maqu

13. giha:pun tapulan. Maqu nga niqadtu ng dapi:ta

14. nabantug siya sa nga:lan si hwan tapulan.

One time, John went up to the mountains in order to gather firewood because now he was simply forced to follow his father's livelihood. He saw a tree that had a huge hole. And then, he got his axe, and he began to cut the tree down. Then, when he had started to cut the tree down, there was a voice he heard that said,

"John, do not cut me down because I may help you some time."

John was surprised. Whose voice was this? Who was this talking. He turned his head.

He turned to his back. He turned to

1. Qusa niqa:naq ka panahun mitu:ngas si hwan

2. ngadtu sa bu:kid qarun sa pagpanga:huy kay napugus

3. na man la:mang siya sa pagsunud sa pangi:taq sa qi:ya ng

4. qamahan.Nakakitaq siya g qusa ka ka:huy nga may daku ng

5. buhuq. Qug qunyaq giku:haq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng

6. wa:say qug gisugdan ni:ya sa pagpi:lay qang

7. ka:huy. Qunyaq sa qi:ya na ng gisugdan sa pagpi:lay

8. qang ka:huy may ti:ngug nga qi:ya ng naba:tiq nga

9. miqingun.

10. Hwan. Qayaw qaku g pila:ya kay muta:bang ra

11. qaku kani:mu.

12. Natinga:la si hwan. Kinsa kini ng ti:ngug.

13. Kinsa kini ng nagsulti. Mili:ngiq siya.

14. Mili:ngiq siya sa likud. Mili:ngiq siya sa

his sides. He looked ahead of him, but he saw no one. So then, he began to strike it with his axe again. Then again there was a voice which he heard.

"John! Please do not cut me. I will certainly help you some time."

John was still surprised because there was nobody he saw. So, he started cutting again. And then the voice said,

"John, you just stop a moment. Look here in the hole. Put your hand inside it because I have something to give you. Just do not cut me."

And so, John stopped cutting,

1. qi:ya ng kiliran. Mitanqaw siya sa quna:han qapan

2. walaq man siya y naki:taq. Qunyaq maqu nga misu:gud

3. na qusab siya qug tigbas sa qi:ya ng wa:say. Qunyaq

4. may ti:ngug na qusab nga qi:ya ng naba:tiq.

5. Hwan. Qayaw qinta:wun qaku g putla. Muta:bang

6. ra lagi qaku kani:mu.

7. Qapan si hwan natinga:la giha:pun kay walaq

8. siya y naki:taq nga ta:wu. Maqu nga su:gud na pud

9. siya qug pi:lay. Qug qunyaq niqingun qang ti:ngug.

10. Hwan. Hu:nung qu:naq nga:niq. Tanqaw dinhi

11. sa buhuq. Qiku:qut kana ng qi:mu ng kamut kay

12. qadu:na ku y qiha:tag kani:mu. Qayaw la:mang qaku

13. pagputla.

14. Tu:qud man mihu:nung si hwan sa pagpi:lay

and he saw the hole in the tree trunk. He put his hand inside it. And something was placed in his hand. Then when he pulled out his hand, there was a purse which had been put in his hand. He looked at the purse. Then when he looked at it, there was nothing in it. So, he tossed it away. He threw it ahead of him.

But then as he was throwing the purse, there was a jingling of coins; and then as he looked at it, he said,

"Why does this have money when that purse was supposed to be empty?" Gingerly he picked up the purse and looked at it carefully. But there still was nothing in it. So he threw it away again.

1. qug naki:taq man ni:ya ngadtu qang buhuq sa punu:qan

2. sa ka:huy. Qi:ya ng gisulud qang qi:ya ng kamut.

3. Qug may gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut. Pagbira pa ni:ya

4. sa qi:ya ng kamut may pita:ka nga dihaq gibutang sa

5. qi:ya ng kamut. Qi:ya ng gitanqaw qang pita:ka.

6. Pagtanqaw pa ni:ya waq ma y sulud. Maqu nga qi:ya ng

7. gibalibag. Gila:bug ni:ya ngadtu sa quna:han.

8. Qapan sa pagla:bug pa ni:ya sa pita:ka may

9. mitagingting nga manga salapiq. Qug pagtanqaw

10. pa ni:ya miqingun siya.

11. Nga:nu man kini ng may salapiq. Nga waq man

12. qunta y su:d kadtu ng pita:ka. Qug gipudyut ni:ya

13. qang pita:ka qug gitanqaw ni:ya pagqa:yu. Qapan

14. waq man giha:pu y su:d. Qi:ya na qusab nga gila:bug.

Then, money fell out. So he picked it up again, and the voice said,

"John, this purse is an enchanted purse. You simply shake it out, and then there will be money which will fall out. That is what I am going to give you. But please! Do not cut me down." John was extremely happy, for imagine, just shake it, and then money falls out. He ran back to his home. Then, when he reached home, he said right away,

"Mother, we have no more problems. From now on, our situation will be comfortable. Go ahead. Here is some money. Buy something to eat over there. Whatever

1. Qunyaq nangata:gak qang salapiq. Maqu nga

2. qi:ya na qusab nga gipudyut qug qang ti:ngug miqingun.

3. Hwan kini ng pita:ka qusa ka pita:ka nga

4. qingkanta:du. Qi:mu la:mang kini ng qitaktak qug

5. qunyaq may manga salapiq nga mangahu:lug. Maqu kanaq

6. qang qa:ku ng qiha:tag kani:mu qapan qayaw

7. qinta:wun qaku g pila:ya. Quy labiha ng kali:pay ni

8. hwan kay ti:qaw mu ba y qitaktak la:mang qug

9. qunyaq mangahu:lug qang salapiq. Mida:gan siya sa

10. pagpaqu:liq paqingun sa qi:la ng balay. Qunyaq sa

11. pagqabut ni:ya ngadtu niqingun da:yun siya.

12. Nanay waq na kita y suliran. Sukad karun

13. haya:hay na qang qa:tu ng kahimtang. Hala ni:qa y

14. kwarta. Pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun. Bi:san qunsa y

you want, go ahead, buy it."

But the mother said, "John, what is it that you are saying? I do not understand you. Where have you gotten money from. Probably you stole!"

John said, "Whatever has gotten into you, Mom? Would your son, John, steal? I cannot do that. But just go over there. Stop asking questions. Go on now. Buy something to eat."

And so, the mother accepted the money; and she went to the store to buy something to eat. And so, when she came back, she brought many things to eat. Then, from that time on,

1. qi:mu ng gustu hala palita.

2. Qapan niqingun qang qinahan hwan qunsa gud

3. na ng qi:mu ng gisulti. Waq man ku kasabut kani:mu

4. ha:qin ka man makakuhaq qug kwarta. Nanga:wat

5. ka tinga:li.

6. Miqingun si hwan. Naqunsa ka gud nanay.

7. Manga:wat ba gud qang qi:mu ng qanak nga si hwan. Di:liq

8. mahi:mu kana ng qa:ku ng buha:tun. Qapan lakaw na

9. la:mang ngadtu. Qayaw na g panguta:na. Hala

10. palit na ngadtu sa maka:qun.

11. Tu:qud man gida:wat sa qinahan qang salapiq.

12. Qug lakaw siya ngadtu sa tinda:han qarun pagpalit

13. qug maka:qun. Pagpaqu:liq tu:qud ni:ya daghan

14. siya ng nadala nga maka:qun. Qunyaq sukad niqadtu

the mother started to be amazed. But at last she said,

"John, wherever do you get your money from?"

Then John said immediately, "Mother, from now on, we will be living comfortably, for I was given an enchanted purse. I just have to shake it, and right away we have much money to save. And so, just do not worry. From now on all our needs will be met."

Then, one time, there came to John's mind something which seemed unbelievable. But one day,

1. nagsu:gud qug katinga:la qang qinahan. Qapan sa

2. kaduga:yan niqingun siya.

3. Hwan ha:qin gud ni:mu kuha:qa kana ng qi:mu ng

4. kwarta.

5. Qunyaq niqingun da:yun si hwan. Nanay sukad

6. karun hamuga:way na kita. Kay gihata:gan qaku

7. qug qusa ka pita:ka nga qingkanta:du. Qa:kuq la:mang

8. kini ng qitaktak qug daghan da:yun kita qug kwarta

9. nga matipi:gan. Qug maqu nga qayaw lang kabala:ka.

10. Sukad karun qang qa:tu ng tana ng kinahanglan

11. matagbuq na.

12. Qunyaq qusa niqa:naq ka panahun miqabut sa

13. hunaqhu:naq ni hwan qang qusa ka butang nga daw

14. di:liq katuqu:han. Qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka qadlaw

while he was sitting in his seat, he said,

"Mother, just go to the king. And tell the king that I am going to marry his daughter."

And the mother said, "Whatever is the matter with you, John? Have you gone crazy or something? How could you ever marry the king's daughter when you are nothing but the son of a poor couple - a mountaineer, yet you want to marry the king's daughter, the princess!"

"Mother, whatever is the matter with you? You go to the king anyway, and tell him that John, your son, wants to marry his daughter,

1. sa nagalingkud siya sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan miqingun

2. siya.

3. Nanay qadtu ra nga:niq sa ha:riq. Qug suginli

4. ng ha:riq nga pangasawqun ku qang qi:ya ng

5. qanak.

6. Qug miqingun qang qinahan. Quy naqunsa ka gud

7. hwan. Nabu:qang ka man kahaq. Qunsa:qun gud

8. ni:mu pagpangasa:wa niqa:na ng qanak sa ha:riq nga

9. qikaw qanak man la:mang sa pubri ng magtiqa:yun.

10. Qusa ka tagabu:kid qunyaq mangasa:wa sa qanak sa

11. ha:riq nga prinsi:sa.

12. Qay nanay. Naqunsa ka gud lakaw lagi

13. ngadtu sa ha:riq qug qingna nga si hwan qang

14. qi:mu ng qanak mangasa:wa sa qi:ya ng qanak nga

the princess." And since she was forced by John, sure enough, the mother went. She went to the king. And when she reached the palace, she went through the door. She was stopped by the guard.

"Where are you going?"

"I have important business with the king," the mother said.

And so, she was allowed through. When she got to the king, the king asked her,

"What is your purpose old woman?" And the mother who was trembling and crying as well, said,

"Your Majesty, I should not rightfully be saying this, but I was commanded by my son; and so,

1. prinsi:sa. Qug gipugus man ni hwan milakaw

2. tu:qud qang qi:ya ng qinahan. Miqadtu siya sa

3. ha:riq. Qug pagqabut ni:ya sa palasyu miqa:gi

4. siya sa pultahan gipahu:nung siya sa gwardya.

5. Ha:qin ka paqingun.

6. Qadu:na ku y qimpurtanti nga tu:yuq sa

7. ha:riq. Miqingun qang qinahan.

8. Tu:qud man gipalusut siya. Pagqabut ni:ya

9. ngadtu sa ha:riq gipanguta:na siya sa ha:riq.

10. Qunsa ma y qi:mu ng tu:yuq tigulang.

11. Qug qang qinahan nga nagkurug qug qunyaq

12. naghilak qusab miqingun. Sinyur ha:riq.

13. Di:liq ku quntaq kini qangay qisulti qapan

14. gisu:guq qaku sa qa:ku ng qanak qug maqu nga

I was forced to come here."

"And what did your son tell you to do?" said the king.

The mother said, "He told me to come here and tell you that he wishes to marry your daughter."

The king roared with laughter. He thought that this was a great folly. Then, he said, "What in the world is that, old woman! Joking or serious?"

Then the mother said, "That is really what my son told me. Perhaps, it is true that that is what he wants."

Then the king, thinking that this

napugus qaku sa pagqanhi.

Qawq. Qunsa ma y gisu:guq sa qi:mu ng qanak.

Ma:tud sa ha:riq.

Niqingun qang qinahan. Miqingun siya nga

muqanhi qaku dinhi qug suginlan ku qikaw nga

gustu siya ng mangasa:wa sa qi:mu ng qanak.

Labiha ng kata:wa sa ha:riq. Qa:bi ni:ya

qug dakuq kini ng tinuntu:ha. Qunyaq miqingun siya

qunsa gud naq tigulang. Tiqawti:qaw qu tinu:qud.

Qunyaq miqingun qang qinahan maqu lagi

kini gisulti sa qa:ku ng qanak. Tinu:qud tinga:li

nga maqu y qi:ya ng gustu.

Qunyaq qang ha:riq naghunaqhu:naq nga kini

was a big joke, said, "All right. That can be done. But tell John, that he can marry my daughter only if he brings here to me ten cartloads of gold. If he cannot give me the ten cartloads of gold within twenty-four hours, I will cut off his head."

The poor mother was very worried. She went away sad. She thought, "How could I ever give those ten cartloads of gold?" When she reached home, there was John sitting with his legs wide apart in the living room; and immediately, John said,

1. qusa ka daku ng ti:qaw miqingun siya. Na.

2. Mahi:mu kanaq. Qapan suginli si hwan nga

3. mahi:mu ng pangasawqun ni:ya ng qa:ku ng qanak

4. basta kay qi:ya qaku ng dadqan dinhi qug

5. napu:luq ka kurma:ta nga bula:wan. Kun di:liq

6. ni:ya qikaha:tag kana ng napu:luq ka kurma:ta nga

7. bula:wan sulud sa bayntikwatru ka qu:ras

8. punggu:tan ku siya sa li:qug.

9. Labihan qinta:wun kabala:ka sa qinahan.

10. Milakaw siya nga masulubqun. Hunaqhu:naq ni:ya

11. qunsa:qun gud na:kuq pagha:tag niqa:na ng napu:luq

12. ka kurma:ta nga bula:wan. Pagqabut ni:ya sa

13. qi:la ng balay didtu si hwan naglingkud

14. nagbilakaq sa qi:la ng sa:la qug miqingun da:yun

"How did it go, Mother? What did the king say?"

Then the mother said, "Oh God, Son. Whatever got into you? Why in the world did you command me to do such a foolish thing? Now look what the king said. You can marry his daughter, he says, on the condition that you bring him ten cartloads of gold within twenty-four hours. In other words, tomorrow at six o'clock in the afternoon, you have to give these to the king. Because if you won't have given that to him, you will have your head cut off."

si hwan. Nanay. Kumusta na. Qunsa y

giqingun sa ha:riq.

Qunyaq niqingun da:yun qang qinahan. Pastilan

ka gud qanak. Naqunsa ka gud. Nga:nu gu ng

qi:mu man qaku ng gisu:guq niqa:na ng daku ng

binu:qang. Tanqa:wa karun qunsa y gisulti sa

ha:riq. Mahi:mu kunu ng pangasawqun mu qang qi:ya ng

qanak basta kay qi:mu siya ng dadqan qug

napu:luq ka kurma:ta nga bula:wan sulud sa baynti-

kwatru ka qu:ras. Sa la:qin nga pagkasulti

qugmaq sa ha:pun sa qalas says qang taknaq

kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng qiha:tag ngadtu sa ha:riq.

Kay kun di:liq ni:mu kanaq qikaha:tag punggu:tan

qikaw sa li:qug.

John burst out laughing, and the mother was amazed. "What are you worrying for, Mom. That is so easy!" And so, right away, John started to shake out his purse, and much gold fell out. And when he had much gold, he said to his mother, "Mother, go to town. Buy ten carts - that especially-made kind, which have wheels of gold too; all of whose parts are of gold."

And so, the mother went to buy carts while John continued shaking out his purse. And by the time around three o'clock in the afternoon of the following day had arrived,

Mikata:wa si hwan. Qug natinga:la qang qinahan.

Pastilan nanay kasayun niqa:naq. Qug tu:qud

man sugdan da:yun ni hwan qug taktak qang qi:ya ng

pita:ka qug nangata:gak qang dagha ng bula:wan.

Qug sa dihaq nga may dagha ng bula:wan na siya

qi:ya ng giqingnan qang qi:ya ng qinahan. Nanay.

Lakaw ngadtu sa lungsud. Pagpalit qug napu:luq ka

kurma:ta. Kana ng qispisyal nga pagkabu:hat.

Kana ng bula:wan qusab qang ruyda bula:wan qang

tana ng kahima:nan.

Tu:qud man miqadtu qang qinahan sa pagpalit

qug kurma:ta. Samtang si hwan nagpada:yun pagtaktak

sa qi:ya ng pita:ka. Qug sa pagqabut gayud sa may

manga qalas tris qang taknaq sa kahapu:nun sa sunud nga

there was already very much money. There was much gold. And because the ten carts were already there, and there were ten white carabaos, right away, he started loading this gold. And at around four o'clock, they started to parade. John was at the rear.

And he hired ten persons whom he dressed in very beautiful clothing who were the ones mounted on the carabaos that were pulling the carts which were filled with gold. At exactly six o'clock, John was at the front yard of the king's palace.

And so, when the king saw it, he was amazed.

1. qadlaw dihaq na y daghan kaqa:yu ng salapiq.

2. Dagha ng bula:wan. Qug qunyaq kay dihaq na man

3. qang napu:luq ka kurma:ta qug may napu:luq ka puti

4. ng karabaw. Qi:ya da:yun nga gisugdan pagkarga

5. kini ng bula:wan. Qug sa may manga qalas kwatru

6. qang taknaq nagsu:gud sila sa pagprusisyun. Si

7. hwan didtu sa qulahi.

8. Qug nagsu:hul siya qug napu:luq ka manga ta:wu

9. nga qi:ya ng gibisti:han sa maqanindut kaqa:yu nga

10. manga bisti nga maqu y gisakay sa manga karabaw nga

11. nagaguyud sa kurma:ta ng gisudlan sa salapiq.

12. Sa quntup gayud nga qalas says qang taknaq didtu

13. na si hwan sa tugkaran sa palasyu sa ha:riq.

14. Qug sa pagtanqaw tu:qud sa ha:riq natinga:la

"What in the world is this? I took it for granted that it was a big joke, but this is really genuine money, genuine gold." And so, the king said, "Well, since I promised it, what you asked can be granted." So, because of that, John became the husband of the king's daughter, the princess. And before long, the king died, and John, who was now very rich and who had become the prince, was the next king of the kingdom.

siya. Qunsa gud kini. Qa:bi ku man qug daku ng

tiqawti:qaw kini nga salapiq man gayu ng tinu:qud.

Bula:wan man gayud nga tinu:qud. Tu:qud man miqingun

qang ha:riq. Buynu kay gisa:qad ku man matu:man qang

qi:mu ng gipanga:yuq. Maqu nga tungud niqadtu si

hwan maqu y nahi:mu ng ba:na sa qanak sa ha:riq nga

prinsi:sa. Qug sa walaq madu:gay qang ha:riq

namatay qug si hwan nga karun da:tuq na kaqa:yu

qug nahi:mu na ng prinsipi maqu y misunud nga ha:riq

sa ginhari:qan.

THE VAMPIRE OF EL SALVADOR

It was the fiesta of El Salvador. The town was very gay. The sounds of many bands and orchestras mixed together, and the whole town was filled with song and noise. On the evening of the day before it was the gayest, for this was the coronation of the queen who had been chosen and the members of her court. After the coronation, a huge ball followed right away. There were very many people because for this occasion, practically the whole town filled the place to overflowing in order to attend the coronation, especially because it was the governor of the province who would crown the queen. The plaza was very bright because that was where the coronation was held. The houses seemed deserted because

QANG QU:NGUQ SA QILSALBADUR

Pista kadtu sa qilsalbadur. Masadyaq kaqa:yu qang lungsud. Nagsa:hug qang dagha ng manga banda qug manga qurkistra qug napunuq qang tibuquk nga lungsud sa hu:ni qug kasa:baq. Sa gabi:qi sa bispiras maqu gayud qang labi ng masadyaq kay maqu man kini qang kurunasyun sa napi:liq nga rayna qug sa manga sa:kup sa qi:ya ng kurti. Human sa kurunasyun gisunud da:yun qang qusa ka daku ng bayli.

Labihan kadaghan sa manga ta:wu kay qa:lang niqi:ni ng higayu:na ha:lus qang tibuquk nga lungsud magpunsi:suk gayud qarun sa pagtambung sa kurunasyun. Labi na gayud kay qang gubirnadur sa lalawi:gan maqu qang mukuru:na sa rayna.

Maha:yag kaqa:yu qang pla:sa kay didtu man himu:qa qang kurunasyun. Daw nami:ngaw qang manga kabalayan kay

almost all the people had gone to the plaza.

Meanwhile in a small house in a rather deserted place, the wife was the only one left cleaning up the kitchen and her small child, eight months old, who was sleeping in the hammock. While the mother was putting away the dishes and cleaning up the kitchen, just the child was alone inside the room. After the mother had cleared away the things, she went in in order to nurse the child because it was its feeding time now. She bent over the hammock to get the child. But to her great horror, the child was not there. The mother screamed,

"Help, help!"

And she wailed very loudly until

1. nanghudhud man qug pangadtu qang manga ta:wu sa pla:sa.

2. Samtang sa qusa ka dyu:tay ng ba:y sa midyu hilit nga

3. da:pit qang qasa:wa la:mang qang nahibilin nga nanghi:pus

4. sa kusi:na qug qang qi:ya ng gamay ng qanak nga wa:wu pa

5. ka bu:wan nga natu:lug sa du:yan. Samtang qang qinahan

6. naghi:pus sa manga pinggan qug nanghinluq sa kusi:na qang

7. ba:taq la:mang qang qusa ra didtu sa su:d sa kwartu. Human

8. qug panghi:pus sa qinahan misu:d siya qarun sa pagpasu:su sa

9. ba:taq kay panahun na ni:ya ng tingkaqun. Mitiku:buq siya

10. sa du:yan qarun kuha:qun qang ba:taq. Qapan sa dakuq ni:ya ng

11. kali:sang waq na man didtu qang ba:taq. Misya:git qang

12. qinahan.

13. Ta:bang. Ta:bang. Ta:bang kamu.

14. Qug midanguynguy sa hilabihan kakusug hangtud nga

the whole neighborhood was awakened. The people who were left in the houses who were the ones who had been cleaning up and therefore were really tired, woke up because of the loud wailing and shouts of the mother. And each of them went to the house from which the shouts originated.

Immediately upon finding out, the whole barrio took action right away. There was someone who was sent to the plaza in order to notify the police and the mayor. The coronation broke up, and the people went, each carrying their lights, in order to help look for the missing child. There came to the thoughts of many, including the mother's, that the child had been kidnapped by a witch. So they wound back and forth through the swamps and nipa groves and all places where there was thick grass.

napu:kaw qang tibuquk kasilinga:nan. Qang manga nanghibilin sa manga kabalayan nga maqu y nanghi:pus bu:saq gika:puy qug tinu:qud nakamata tungud sa kakusug sa danguynguy qug sya:git sa qinahan. Qug nagsigpadu:ng sila ngadtu sa balay nga gigika:nan sa manga singgit.

Pagkasu:si gayud ni:la mili:huk da:yun qang tibuquk bala:ngay. May gipada: didtu sa pla:sa qarun sa pagpahibalu sa kapulisan qug sa mayur. Qang kurunasyun nabungkag qug qang manga ta:wu nagsigdala sa qi:la ng manga sugaq qarun sa pagta:bang sa pagpangi:taq sa nawa:laq nga ba:taq. Nata:wu sa hunaqhu:naq sa daghan lakip sa qinahan nga gida:git qang ba:taq sa qaswang. Maqu nga gisuqutsu:qut ni:la qang manga kasapaqan qug manga kanipa:qan qug tana ng manga da:pit nga may la:bung nga manga sagbut.

After searching for a long time, they saw a man bending over in the middle of a thick group of nipa palms. When many people had surrounded him and when the brightness of the lanterns cast light on him, the man stood up; and in his arms they saw the child who was already rather weak. But the witch did not stop sucking the child's neck. The able-bodied men attacked him, and they teamed up to beat the man until he let go of the child and fell into the mud of the swamp. The child was immediately brought to the hospital. He had what looked like many pin-pricks in his neck, for the main veins in his neck were pricked by the witch, so that he could easily suck the blood.

1. Sa du:gay na gayud ni:la ng pangi:taq hikitqan ni:la

2. qang qusa ka ta:wu nga nagtingkubuq taliwa:laq sa qusa ka

3. punduk sa mala:bung nga ni:paq. Sa dihaq nga mili:but na

4. qang dagha ng manga ta:wu qug qang kaha:yag sa manga pitrumaks

5. midanqag kani:ya mitindug qang ta:wu qug sa qi:ya ng manga

6. buktun hikitqan ni:la qang ba:taq nga midyu lutay na. Qapan

7. qang qaswang waq gayud mulungaq sa qi:ya ng pagsupsup sa li:qug

8. sa ba:taq. Midasdas qang manga masali:gan qug manga la:was

9. qug gitabangan ni:la qug puspus qang ta:wu hangtud nga

10. nabuhiqan ni:ya qang ba:taq qug natumba siya sa la:puk sa

11. sapaq. Gida:.: da:yun qang ba:taq sa huspital. Daghan

12. siya g daw manga tulpuk qug da:gum sa li:qug kay gitulpuk

13. man sa qaswang qang qi:ya ng manga sintru nga qugat sa li:qug

14. qarun nga maqa:yu qang qi:ya ng pagsupsup sa duguq. Sa

Because of the doctor's know-how, the child was saved.

Meanwhile, the witch was now in the police station. They kept grilling the man. He was still young. The chief of police asked the man,

"Where did you come from?"

The man answered, "From La Libertad."

"How long have you been here?"

"Just since this afternoon, sir."

"Why did you commit this great crime?"

The man answered, "I do not mean to do it, sir. There are times when I long for blood. Blood seems to give off a fragrance to my sense of smell, and there is a power which seems to be what forces me to look for it.

1. pakala:ki sa duktúr naluwas qang ba:taq.

2. Samtang qang qaswang didtu na sa kapulisan qi:la ng

3. gipuna:yan qug qimbistigar qang ta:wu. Batanqun pa siya.

4. Gipanguta:na sa hi:pi sa kapulisan qang ta:wu.

5. Diqin ka man gi:kan.

6. Mitubag qang ta:wu sa lalibirtad.

7. Kanusqa ka pa man dinhi.

8. Karun lang ha:pun nyur.

9. Nga:nu ng gibu:hat man ni:mu kini ng daku ng sala:qud.

10. Qug mitubag qang ta:wu di:liq man na:kuq tuyu:qun nyur.

11. May manga panahun nga manganduy qaku qug duguq. Daw mangalimyu:

12. qang duguq sa qa:ku ng panimhut. Qug may gahum nga daw maqu y

13. mupugus kana:kuq pagpangi:taq niqi:ni. Qug qang duguq sa

And it is just the blood of a child which I look for, for the blood of a child is delicious. It is sweetish."

"So it is sweetish, is it?" snarled the chief of police. "It is sweet to you. But can it be sweet for the parents of the child? You must pay for what you have done!" And the man whose body was bruised by the continued beating of his attackers did not say anything. His face was still very swollen, and his eyes had become discolored. After an affidavit had been made, they put the man in jail right away.

The event remained a subject of conversation for the people. This thing is amazing. As yet there is no one who understands the devilish power that dwells within a man and turns him into a witch. But this belief inspires

ba:taq maqu gayu y qa:ku ng pangita:qun kay lami:qan qang duguq sa ba:taq. Tamqistamqis.

Tamqistamqis diqay ha. Misuli:nga qang hi:pi sa kapulisan. Tamqis kani:mu. Qapan tamqis kahaq qa:lang sa manga ginika:nan sa ba:taq. Magba:yad ka niqi:ni ng qi:mu ng gibu:hat. Qug qang ta:wu kansa ng kalawa:san nabunqug sa pinuspus sa manga tumatabang waq na la:mang magtingug. Hubag pa kaqa:yu qang qi:ya ng dagway qug nangla:gum qang qi:ya ng manga mata. Human sa pagbu:hat sa qapida:bit gipasuk da:yun ni:la qang ta:wu sa bilangguqan.

Qang nahitabuq nagpabi:lin nga ginasulti:han sa manga ta:wu. Kini ng butang katingadqan. Waq pa y nakasabut sa yawanqun nga gahum nga mupuyuq sa qusa ka ta:wu qug muhi:muq kani:ya ng qaswang. Qapan kini ng pagtu:qu nagaha:tag

fear in the people, especially the children. So, as soon as it is twilight, there are no more children walking about. And many parents use this fear to make their children come into the house at the time when twilight sets in.

1. kali:sang sa manga ta:wu labi na sa manga kabata:qan. Bu:saq
2. qinigsawmsum gayud waq na y manga kabata:qan nga
3. maglakawla:kaw. Qug daghan qang manga ginika:nan nga
4. magpahimulus niqi:ni ng kahadluk qarun sa pagpasulud sa
5. qi:la ng manga kabata:qan sa ba:y sa panahun nga tingsawmsum
6. na.

KARANGKAL

I will tell the story about Karangkal.

A long time ago, there was a couple who had a child whom they called Karangkal. Karangkal, when he was born, was a very small child, and his parents thought, "How useless this child is. He is very small. What can he amount to?"

But Karangkal, even when he was still a child, showed unusual abilities because there were many things he did which seemed amazing.

But it was one of these which saddened his parents, for he had a huge appetite. He was a small child, but when he ate, he would eat a whole ganta

SI KARANGKÁL

Qiqa:suy ku qang sugila:nun mahitungud kang karangkál.

Sa du:gay na ng panahun nga miqa:gi qadu:na y qusa ka magtiqa:yun nga may qusa ka qanak nga qi:la ng ginganlan si karangkál. Si karangkál sa qi:ya ng pagkata:wu dyu:tay kaqa:yu nga ba:taq qug qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan naghunaqhu:naq nga pagka wala y hinungdan ni ng bata:qa.

Gamay man kaqa:yu. Qunsa kaha y maqabut niqi:ni.

Qapan si karangkál bi:san sa ba:taq pa nagpaki:taq qug talagsaqu ng qabilidad kay daghan siya g nahi:mu nga daw katingala:han.

Qapan qusa niqa:naq maqu y nakapasubuq sa qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan kay dakuq siya g ka:qun. Gamay siya nga ba:taq qapan qinigka:qun gayud muka:qun siya qug qusa ka gantang nga

of rice each time he ate; and as Karangkal grew, they had to cook larger and larger amounts and more and more, because he would eat more and more; until there came the time that each time they cooked, they would cook a sack in order to satisfy him. Because if they did not cook a sack, he would not get satisfied. So that before long, the parents seemed to feel the sting of poverty. Imagine looking for so much to feed their child who had a big appetite!

So one day, the father said to his wife,

"Dear, probably the only thing for us to do in this situation is for me to kill this Karangkal because we are hard up now. We cannot

1. linungqag ka:da ka:qun ni:ya. Qug sa nagatubuq si karangkál

2. nagaqanam qusab qug kadakuq qug kadaghan qang qi:la ng

3. lungqa:gun tungud kay nagaqanam man qusab kadakuq qang qi:ya

4. ng ka:qun hangtud nga miqabut qang panahun nga kinahanglan

5. matag lungqag ni:la mulungqag sila g tagsa ka sa:ku qarun siya

6. mabusug kay kun di:liq man quga:ling qusa ka sa:ku qang

7. lungqa:gun di:liq siya mabusug. Maqu nga walaq madu:gay qang

8. manga ginika:nan maqu ra g miba:tiq sa kahapdus tungud sa

9. kawaladqun. Ti:qaw mu ba y mangi:taq qug dagha ng qipaka:qun

10. qa:lang sa qi:la ng qanak nga dakuq qug ka:qun.

11. Maqu nga qusa ka qadlaw niqa:naq nagqingun qang qamahan sa

12. qi:ya ng qasa:wa.

13. Qindáy maqa:yu tinga:li niqi:ni qa:kuq na la:mang patyun

14. kini si karangkál kay maglisud kita niqi:ni. Di:liq kita

live under those circumstances if it always goes on like this: that we always feed him very much. But there is nothing we can do. There is nothing he can do for us."

And the wife said, even though it was against her will,

"All right; go ahead. For we are hard up. But if that is the case, we will do it, even though it is against our wills."

So one day, Karangkal's father said,

"Karangkal, change into your working clothes. Come along with me. We are going to the forest, for we will cut down trees."

"Yes, Dad," said Karangkal. Imagine, up to now he had never been taken along by his father to

1. mabu:hiq niqi:ni kun maqu la:mang kini kanu:nay nga mupaka:qun

2. kani:ya qug dakuq kaqa:yu qapan waq ta y mahi:mu. Waq siya y

3. mahi:mu qa:lang kana:tuq.

4. Qug miqingun qang qasa:wa bisa g lisud sa qi:ya ng

5. hunaqhu:naq.

6. Hala sigi. Maglisud man ga:ling kita. Qapan kun maqu man

7. quga:ling kanaq qa:tuq kana ng buha:tun bisan kun lisud sa

8. qa:tu ng hunaqhu:naq.

9. Maqu nga qusa niqa:naq ka qadlaw qang qamahan ni karangkál miqingun.

10. Karangkál pagqi:lis sa qi:mu ng sini:naq nga qigtatraba:hu.

11. Quban kana:kuq. Muqadtu kita sa lasang kay mami:lay kita qug

12. ka:huy.

13. Qu: tay miqingun si karangkál. Ti:qaw mu ba y walaq man

14. siya sukad qiku:yug sa qi:ya ng qamahan paqingun ngadtu

the forest to cut down trees.

Then when they arrived at the edge of the forest, the father said,

"Karangkal, wait here, okay? I am going up to cut down some trees."

And so, the child waited down at the bottom of the slope, and the father climbed up to the top. Then he cut down a huge tree. And he aimed the tree which he cut down so that it would fall toward Karangkal. Sure enough, before long, the tree fell down, and as it fell, it crashed down directly toward Karangkal. And he said,

"Now you are dead, you child, you!"

Then he went home directly to their house. He did not lookany more to see whether Karangkal was dead now or still alive.

1. sa lasang qarun mami:lay qug ka:huy.

2. Qunyaq pagqabut ni:la sa daplin sa lasang miqingun qang

3. qamahan.

4. Karangkál hwat ka ngari ha. Muqadtu ku sa qibabaw pagpi:lay

5. qug ka:huy.

6. Tu:qud man qang ba:taq naghulat didtu sa qubus sa bakilid

7. qug qang qamahan mitu:ngas ngadtu sa qibabaw. Qunyaq nagpi:lay

8. siya g dakuq kaqa:yu ng ka:huy. Qunyaq qang ka:huy nga qi:ya

9. ng gipi:lay gipatumung ni:ya pagtumba ngadtu kang karangkál.

10. Waq tu:qud madu:gay natumba qang ka:huy qug sa pagkatumba didtu

11. gayud mihagsaq sa tumung ni karangkál. Qug niqingun siya.

12. Patay ka na gyud bata:qa ka.

13. Qunyaq mipaqu:liq siya diritsu sa qi:la ng balay. Walaq na

14. ni:ya pangita:qa kun patay na ba qug bu:hiq pa ba si karangkál.

He was quite certain that Karangkal was dead for sure. When he arrived at their house he said,

"Dear, how sad my heart is! But what can we do. Karangkal is dead now. It was a huge tree which I cut down, and it fell right smack at him."

And when they went into their house rather sad, because after all, it was their child, even if he would have been a huge problem..... But before long, there was someone calling.

"Dad! Mom!"

"Oh!" thought the father. "It is Karangkal!"

Then they ran outside. Then when they looked, it was Karangkal. Sure enough it was Karangkal who was walking towards their house. He was carrying a huge tree on his shoulder, and so

Nanigu:ru gayud siya nga patay gyud si karangkál. Pagqabut ni:ya sa qi:la ng balay niqingun siya.

Qindáy pastila ng subu:qa sa qa:ku ng kasingka:sing qapan qunsa:qun ta man. Patay na si karangkál. Dakuq kaqa:yu ng ka:huy qang qa:ku ng gipi:lay qug didtu gayud tumba rumbu kani:ya.

Qug sa dihaq nga misaka sila sa qi:la ng balay midyu masulubqun kay qanak man lagi ni:la bi:san kun mahi:mu ng daku ng prubli:ma. Qapan walaq madu:gay may mitawag.

Tay. Nay.

Quh hunaqhu:naq sa qamahan. Si karangkál man. Qunyaq mida:gan sila paqingun sa gawas. Pagtanqaw pa ni:la si karangkál man. Si karangkál diqay qang nagpaqingun sa qi:la ng balay. Gipasqan qang dakuq kaqa:yu ng ka:huy qug maqu nga

his parents were amazed.

"My goodness this child! He surely is strong. He has a big appetite, but he is also strong. But what can we do with that strength, for that cannot help. There is nothing he can do in order to earn something that can help us in our situation."

So one time, the father said,

"Karangkal, all right, come along with me. We are going to the river because we are going fishing."

My, Karangkal was happy! He jumped right away. He took his ragged shirt and put it on. Then they went to the river.

And then when they were at the river, the father saw that there was a crocodile at the edge, and he said,

"Son, swim for awhile at the edge. I am going

1. qang manga ginika:nan natinga:la.

2. Pastilan kini ng bata:qa. Kusgan man diqay. Daku g ka:qun

3. qapan kusgan sab. Qapan qunsa:qun man na:tuq kana ng kusug

4. nga di:liq man kanaq makata:bang. Waq man siya y mahi:mu

5. qarun siya makapangi:taq qug makata:bang sa qa:tu ng kahimtang.

6. Maqu nga sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun niqingun qang qamahan.

7. Karangkál hala quban kana:kuq. Mangadtu kita sa subaq kay

8. mangisdaq kita.

9. Quy nali:pay si karangkál. Luksu da:yun siya. Ku:haq

10. siya sa qi:ya ng dunut nga sini:naq qug qi:ya ng gisaput.

11. Qunyaq nanla:kaw sila ngadtu sa subaq.

12. Qug sa didtu sa subaq naki:taq sa qamahan nga may buqa:ya ngadtu

13. sa daplin. Qug niqingun siya.

14. Dung pagliguqli:guq qusaq dihaq sa daplin. Muqadtu qaku

upstream for I will go fishing. There I will fish with a line."

And so Karangkal went swimming by the edge of the river. Sure enough before long, he was devoured by the crocodile. Then the father saw him bubbling in the river and went home to their house. He said,

"Dear, now Karangkal is dead for sure. I am very sad, but what can we do. There is nothing we can do. He was completely torn to pieces there by the crocodile."

Then they were sad, contemplating this very big problem of theirs. Then there is someone calling,

"Dad! Mom!"

"My, it is Karangkal's voice!" said the mother.

And so, they went to the door, and when they went out, sure enough, there was Karangkal.

1. sa qibabaw kay mangisdaq qaku. Didtu qaku mamingwit.

2. Tu:qud man si karangkál nali:guq sa daplin sa subaq. Waq

3. tu:qud madu:gay gitukub sa buqa:ya. Qunyaq naki:taq sa qamahan

4. nga nagbulaqbulaq kadtu sa subaq qug mipaqu:liq sa qi:la ng

5. balay. Niqingun siya.

6. Qindáy patay na gayud si karangkál. Subuq qaku kaqa:yu

7. qapan qunsa:qun ta man. Waq kita y mahi:mu. Didtu giqa:yu g

8. kusiqkusiq sa buqa:ya.

9. Qunyaq nagsubuq sila. Nagpalandung niqi:ni ng qi:la ng dakuq

10. kaqa:yu ng prubli:ma. Nyaq ni:qay mitawag.

11. Tay. Nay.

12. Quy ti:ngug man ni karangkál miqingun qang qinahan.

13. Miqadtu tu:qud sila sa pultahan qug pagkana:qug ni:la didtu

14. tu:qud si karangkál.

"Dad, as I was swimming, a crocodile came near me. So I picked him up and threw him to a dry place, for he could not beat me. He is completely dead. Now I brought him here."

And sure enough, there was the crocodile which was very big.

The mother and father had a hard time thinking how they could kill their child, who instead of being killed by the crocodile, was actually the one who killed the crocodile. So they continued being sad, for now they were again looking for food, one sack each time, two sacks each time, to feed Karangkal.

But one time there was an announcement that there was a huge fish that was washed aground in a certain town in a certain kingdom, and there was no one at all who could

Tay giduqu:lan man qaku sa buqa:ya sa qa:ku ng pagkali:guq maqu nga qa:kuq pa ng sakwa:tun qug gila:bug na:kuq sa mamala nga waq gayud makadaqug kana:kuq. Patay gayud. Karun qa:ku ng gidala nganhi. Qug tu:qud man didtu qang buqa:ya nga dakuq kaqa:yu.

Naglisud paghunaqhu:naq qang qamahan qug qinahan qug qunsa:qun ni:la pagpatay qang qi:la ng qanak nga qimbis patyun sa buqa:ya maqu man hinu:qun qang mipatay sa buqa:ya. Maqu nga nagpada:yun qang qi:la ng kasubuq kay nangi:taq na pud sila qug pagka:qun. Tagsa ka sa:ku. Tagurha ka sa:ku qarun qipaka:qun ni karangkál.

Qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun diha y pahibalu nga may qusa ka dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq nga midagsaq ngadtu sa qusa ka lungsud sa qusa ka ginhari:qan qug waq gayu y nakahi:mu sa

lift it. And the whole kingdom smelled because the fish was very heavy; there was no one who could lift it. So it was announced that whoever could lift the fish, whoever could drag this fish and could throw it to a distant place so that there would be no more smell in the whole kingdom, he would be given a huge treasure by the king. Besides that he would give him his daughter, the princess, in marriage. And furthermore, he would become the heir to his kingdom. When Karangkal heard this, he said right away,

"Dad, I am going to this kingdom."

And so, Karangkal went to that kingdom. Sure enough, when he went there, there was a huge fish that was washed ashore near the plaza, for the plaza

pagqalsa. Qug nabahuq qang tibuquk nga ginhari:qan tungud kay

bugqat man kaqa:yu qang qisdaq. Waq ma y makasakwat. Maqu

nga nagpahibalu nga bisan kung kinsa kadtu ng makasakwat sa

qisdaq kung kinsa kadtu ng makagu:yud niqi:ni ng qisdaq qug

makabalibag ngadtu sa malayu ng da:pit qarun walaq na qang

ba:huq sa tibuquk ginhari:qan hata:gan sa ha:rriq qug dakuq

kaqa:yu ng bahandiq. La:but pa niqa:naq qipapangasa:wa qang

qi:ya ng qanak nga prinsi:sa. Qug labaw pa niqa:naq mahi:mu

ng manunu:nud sa qi:ya ng ginhari:qan. Qug nakadungug si

karangkál niqi:ni. Miqingun da:yun siya.

Tay muqadtu qaku niqi:ni ng ginhari:qan.

Tu:qud man miqadtu si karangkál niqadtu ng ginhari:qan.

Tu:qud pagqadtu ni:ya didtu may dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq nga

didtu gayud mabanlas sa duqul sa pla:sa kay qang pla:sa

of that kingdom was at the edge of the sea. The people were all running about covering their noses. There was nothing they could do, for they could not pull the fish. But when Karangkal got there, he said to the king right away,

"Your Majesty, I am the one who can guarantee to drag that fish away."

The king laughed, for just imagine, he was still a small child; and yet he claimed he could drag that fish. He was not even as big as your little finger compared to that huge fish. But Karangkal said,

"Do not worry, so long as you do what you promised, your Majesty, that if I can throw it far away so that it will not bother your kingdom any more, that I will marry your daughter and that you will give

niqadtu ng ginhari:qan daplin man sa da:gat. Qang manga ta:wu qi:sig pana:gan nanampung sa qi:la ng qilung. Waq sila y nahi:mu. Di:liq man ni:la mabira qang qisdaq. Qapan sa pagqabut ni karangkál ngadtu niqingun da:yun siya sa ha:riq.

Sinyur ha:riq qaku y mupasa:lig sa pagbira niqi:ni ng qisdaq.

Nakakata:wa qang ha:riq kay ti:qaw mu gamay pa ng ba:taq qunyaq magpalumaluma man qug bira niqadtu ng qisdaq. Waq ra ga:niq siya sa kumingking qitandiq niqadtu ng dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq. Qapan niqingun si karangkál.

Qayaw qug kabala:ka. Basta kay sundun mu qang qi:mu ng sa:qad sinyur ha:riq nga kun qa:kuq kini ng qikabalibag ngadtu sa layuq qarun di:liq na musa:muk sa qi:mu ng ginhari:qan nga qa:ku ng pangasawqun na ng qi:mu ng qanak qug nga qiha:tag mu

me the huge treasure and furthermore, that I will be the one to be your heir."

And the king said,

"That can be done. That is my promise."

But the king thought, "What can this child do?" He did not have confidence at all that Karangkal could do it.

Then Karangkal went down from the king's throne, and when he arrived at the plaza, he went to where the tail of the fish was. The people were amazed. "How would this child do it? What was it that he would do there?" But when Karangkal arrived at the tail of the fish, he took hold of it. Then he lifted it and waved it back and forth for a moment. After he had waved it back and forth, he threw it to a very distant place until the fish could not be seen at all.

kana:kuq qang daku ng bahandiq. Qug la:but pa qaku y mahi:mu ni:mu ng manunu:nud.

Qug miqingun qang ha:riq.

Mahi:mu kanaq. Maqu kana y qa:ku ng sa:qad.

Qapan hunaqhu:naq sa ha:riq qunsama y mahi:mu niqi:ni ng bata:qa. Waq gyud siya musa:lig nga mahi:mu ni karangkál.

Qunyaq ningkana:qug si karangkál gi:kan sa tru:nu sa ha:riq qug pagqabut ni:ya didtu sa pla:sa niqadtu siya sa dapit sa qi:kug sa qisdaq. Qang manga ta:wu natinga:la. Qunsa:qun niqi:ni ng bata:qa. Qunsa ma y buha:tun ni:ya dihaq. Qapan pagqabut ni karangkál ngadtu sa qi:kug sa qisdaq qi:ya kini ng gikuptan. Qunyaq qi:ya kini ng giqalsa qug giwarawa:ra ni:ya qu:saq. Human ni:ya qug warawa:ra gila:bug ni:ya didtu sa layuq kaqa:yu hangtud nga diq na maki:taq qang qisdaq.

The whole kingdom was amazed. Even the king was amazed.

After that, the smell disappeared from the whole kingdom. Karangkal went to the king in order to ask for his reward, which was the hand of the princess so that she might become his wife and the huge treasure that the king had promised.

From that time on, Karangkal became the prince because his wife was the princess of the kingdom. Before long, the king died. Karangkal was the one who became the king, and the kingdom became happy forever after.

Qang tibuquk nga ginhari:qan natinga:la. Bisan pa qang ha:riq natinga:la.

Sukad niqadtu nawa:laq na qang ba:huq sa tibuquk nga ginhari:qan. Si karangkál niqadtu sa ha:riq qarun sa pagpanga:yuq sa qi:ya ng primyu nga maqu qang kamut sa prinsi:sa qarun mahi:mu ni:ya ng qasa:wa qug qang daku ng bahandiq nga gisa:qad sa ha:riq.

Sukad niqadtu si karangkál nahi:mu ng prinsipi kay qang qi:ya ng qasa:wa maqu man qang prinsi:sa sa ginhari:qan.

Walaq madu:gay namatay qang ha:riq. Si karangkál maqu y nahi:mu ng ha:riq qug qang ginhari:qan nahi:mu ng malipa:yun sukad sa giha:pun.

THE STORY ABOUT BAKER

The story about the time I was chief is the one about that American Baker in Boljo-on. That American Baker was an ex-soldier. He married one from Boljo-on. When he was there in Boljo-on, he settled there. His business in those days (Baker's) was buying boards because at that time there was not any of this lumber in Cebu yet.

Anyway, one Sunday, Baker was at the cockfights. You know, cockfights with roosters. And then, one of his friends said to him, "Baker, let us go to the feast of Saint Vincent."

Then Baker said, "Not me. I have no friends. Besides, I was not invited. Back home in America, if there is a banquet held, and we are not invited, we do not

QANG SUGILA:NUN MAHITUNGUD KANG BA:KIR

Qang sugila:nun sa qa:ku ng pagkahi:pi qang mahitungud niqadtu ng qamirika:nu ng ba:kir sa bulhuqun. Kadtu ng qamirika:nu ng ba:kir qiksuldyir. Naminyuq qug qusa sa manga tagabulhuqun. Sa didtu na sa bulhuqun nakapuyuq siya didtu. Qang qi:ya ng patiga:yun niqadtu ni ba:kir kining namalit qug tabla kay waq pa man niqadtu kini ng lambir sa sugbu.

Na qunyaq qusa niqa:naq ka duminggu didtu si ba:kir sa bulangan bulangan ba s manuk. Qug qunyaq qusa sa qi:ya ng qami:gu qinaqingun kani:ya nga ba:kir qadtu kita sa kumbira ni sanbisinti.

Qunyaq niqingun si ba:kir. Di:liq qaku. Walaq qaku higa:la.

Walaq pud qaku qimbitaha. Sa qa:muq sa qamirika qug kun du:ng magkumbira dinhaq di:liq kami qimbitahun di:liq kami

go," said Baker. (I do not know if that is true.) "At home in America, if there is a banquet held, and we are not invited by the host at the banquet, we certainly do not go."

The one whose last name was Villagonzalo said, "But here I am your friend, friend. I will be the one to take you."

"Oh no, not me. I would be ashamed." (For he spoke Visayan well.) "Oh, not me."

Anyway, there he was with that Villagonzalo that took him to the house. He could not help going because they were friends. Later on, there they were in the house where the banquet was held. Anyway, this American man, since he did not have any friends, even though he spoke good Visayan, just sat - in the corner; for he was ashamed because he had not been invited. He just sat. Then many people came there. He did not move. After a while,

1. muqadtu. Sulti ni ba:kir. Qambut tinu:qud ba naq. Sa

2. qa:muq sa qamirika qug du:na y magkumbira di:liq ga:niq

3. qimbitahun sa tagqi:ya sa kumbira di:liq gyud mi muqadtu.

4. Miqingun kadtu ng qapilyi:du g bilyagunsa:lu.

5. qingu g. Ni:qa man qaku ng qami:gu mu higa:la. Qaku y dala.

6. Qæ di:liq ku maqu:law qaku. Kay maqa:yu ng

7. mubinisayaq. Qu: di:liq ku.

8. Na qunyaq didtu si:la kadtu ng bilyagunsa:lu nga gadala

9. kani:ya didtu sa balay. Nan napugus gayud kay managqami:gu

10. si:la. Qunyaq didtu si:la sa balay nga nagkumbira. Na qunyaq

11. ni ngta:wu ng qamirika:nu ku:mu walaq kaqi:la bi:san siya

12. maqa:lam mubinisayaq nagalingkud la:mang gyud. Daplin gyud.

13. Naqu:law gud kay walaq qimbitaha. Nagalingkud la:mang.

14. Nyaq dagha ng ta:wu dihaq. Siya walaq maglihuk. Taqudtaqud

this priest came in. When the priest came in, the American stood up.

"Good evening, Father." (For he spoke Visayan well.)

The priest did not say anything. Well then, since the priest did not say anything, Baker just sat down again. He sat down. Then, in the middle of the room, they put a small table, two chairs. Then the priest was there, and here, they put some "sopa" (you know, soup). Then here, they put an empty plate, spoon, fork, see? Then they called the priest. The priest was sitting there, and he was paired off with a girl over here, a woman. Then the American just sat over here. There they were, eating. The American still did not say anything, see? (Baker.) Then Baker just looked on.

1. nisaka kini ng pa:riq. Pagsaka sa pa:riq tindug

2. qamirika:nu.

3. Maqa:yu ng gabi:qi padrí. Kay maqa:yu ma ng mubinisayaq.

4. Qang pa:riq walaq muti:ngug. Na qunyaq kay waq man

5. muti:ngug qang pa:riq lingkud lang giha:pun si ba:kir. Lingkud.

6. Nyaq sa tiliwa:laq sa sa:la gibutangan la g lami:sa ng

7. gamay. Duha ka si:ya. Nyaq

8. qang pa:riq dinhaq. Qunyaq butangan dinhi g su:pa

9. kana ng sabaw ba. Nyaq gibutangan dinhi g pinggan nga

10. basi:yu kutsa:ra tinidur ha. Qunyaq gisangpit qang

11. pa:riq. Galingkud dihaq qang pa:riq qug gipa:ris qusa

12. ka dala:ga diri. Baba:yi. Qunyaq qang qamirika:nu

13. galingkud la:mang diri. Nanga:qun didtu si:la. Qamirika:nu

14. walaq pud lang muti:ngug nu si ba:kir. Qunyaq taqnaw lang

When they were about half through eating, just about finished, the priest said, "Er. Hey, American, come over here. Eat."

Baker answered, "I will just wait for the second sitting, Father. You finish first."

The priest said, "American, why do you not obey me?"

"Oh no, Father, because you know... Just go on there because I will eat later."

"Ah, American, heretic, protestant, mason." The American Baker was cussed out.

Well, now Baker's head went like this because he was called a heretic, mason, protestant. Does not respect priests. No respect.

1. ni ba:kir.

2. Manday matungaq na g ka:qun da:yun na ng kahuman

3. niqingun qang pa:riq. Ning quy qamirika:nu diri ka:qun.

4. Tubag si ba:kir. Padrí sa qikaduha na lang ku ng

5. lami:sa. Tiba:was lang dihaq.

6. Ngun qang pa:riq. Nga:nu qamirika:nu nga diq ka

7. mutu:qu kana:kuq.

8. Di:liq man padrí kay kuqan man. Pada:yun lang

9. dihaq kay qunyaq na ku.

10. Qa: mirika:nu qiri:his prutistanti masun.

11. Kasabqan qang mirika:nu si ba:kir.

12. Nyaq di:liq karun qingun qa:na ng qu:lu ni ba:kir

13. qu:. Kay ginganlan man siya g qiri:his masun prutistanti

14. di:liq muta:hud sa pa:riq. Wala y ta:hud. Du:qul dyud

Baker went right up to him. Now the priest went like this; he went like this, see?

"What, Father? I am a heretic, protestant?"

"Yes. You are a protestant. Heretic, see?" Then, "You are a protestant, a heretic."

"Er. Is it the Spanish custom that you do not invite people to eat until you are just about through? Why did you not call me when you were beginning to eat? You did not call me until you were through eating. Is that a Spanish custom?" Anyway then ....

"Ah, you rebel against the priest."

But then that Baker, he was taller than you are. A big man. Yes, big. He had big biceps. Very big. Big shouldered. That Baker was big. Anyway, the priest, you know, had a tonsure

si ba:kir. Qingun niqa:naq karu ng pa:riq. Qingun qa:naq

karun ha.

Qunsa padrí. Qaku qiri:his prutistanti.

Qu: prutistanti ka. Qiri:his ha. Qunyaq qikaw

prutistanti qiri:his.

Kining bata:san ba sa manga katsi:laq nga manday

mahuman na g ka:qun maqu pa y qipanangpit. Nga:nu ng waq man

ku ni:mu sangpi:ta sa pagsu:gud pagka:qun. Manday mahuman

ka g ka:qun sangpit ka na:kuq. Bata:san ba sa manga

katsi:laq. Na nyaq.

Qa: musu:kul ka sa pa:riq.

Nan kadtu si ba:kir qa: taqas kani:mu. Daku ng ta:wu.

Qu: dakuq. Daku g bra:su. Dakuq kaqa:yu. Daku g qaba:ga.

Dakuq kadtu si ba:kir. Na qang pa:riq diq du:na y kuru:na

here, and his hair here was long. The American grabbed this hair. Then because the soup was there; it was there...,

"You, since you are so greedy; you do not invite people until after you have finished eating. Go ahead. Drink that soup." Baker went like that. (He got a good dunking.)

Anyway then the woman that was sitting across from him screamed, "The American has killed the priest!"

Well then, the cooks were carrying clubs like that. They came one after another and clubbed Baker here. Yes, here. They clubbed him here. But then Baker's thigh was very big. (What a big thigh that American had!) So he did not feel the clubs. He was able to take the clubs away. He took the clubs away.. When

1. dinhi. Nyaq taqas qang buhuk dinhi. Kini ng buhu:ka

2. gihawi:ran sa qamirika:nu. Qunyaq kay qang sabaw dihaq

3. dihaq man.

4. Qikaw kay qiruq ka man diqay human ka g ka:qun

5. maqu pa y qi:mu ng qipanangpit. Hala. Su:yup na ng sabaw.

6. Giqingun niqa:naq ni ba:kir. Maqa:yu ng pagkamusmus.

7. Na qunyaq qang baba:yi nga qatbang naglingkud sya:git.

8. Qang pa:riq gipatay sa qamirika:nu.

9. Na qunyaq qang manga kusini:ru nagdala g bunal qingun niqa:naq.

10. Pagqabutqa:but buna:lan da:yun dinhi si ba:kir. Qu: dinhi

11. buna:lan dinhi. Nan kini ng pa:qa ni ba:kir dakuq kaqa:yu.

12. Dakuq kaqa:yu g pa:qa tu ng qamirikanu:ha quy.

13. Diqwalaq muba:tiq sa bunal. Makaqagaw

14. bi:taw sad na g bunal si ba:kir. Naqa:gaw qang bunal. Sa dihaq

Baker had the clubs; he gave the people a sound clubbing. All of them jumped up and ran. (They ran.) The table got disarranged, see? Anyway, now the priest ran. Then the American went back home to his place. Well then, the American, Baker, went back home. The American went home right away. ["The banquet happened in a different place?"* "Yes, in a different place."] Now anyway, after a while that Villagonzalo who was called Oris Villagonzalo went to Baker.

"Baker."

"Yes."

"Escape!"

"Why?"

"The President ordered it." (At that time it was still a president. He was not called mayor. Now it is a mayor.

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* Asked by a member of the audience.

1. na y bunal ni ba:kir likyu g bu:nal qang manga ta:wu.

2. Qulbu tanan. Da:gan. Nanala:gan. Kini ng lami:sa

3. nakayqag ha. Na karun da:gan qang pa:riq. Qunyaq qang

4. qamirika:nu paqu:liq sa qi:la. Na qunyaq qang mirika:nu

5. si ba:kir didtu mipaqu:liq. Paqu:liq da:yun mirika:nu.

6. Qang kumbira nahitabuq sa la:qi ng da:pit. Qu: sa la:qi ng

7. da:pit. Da nyaq taqudtaqud kadtu ng bilyagunsa:lu nga

8. ginganla g quris bilyagunsa:lu niqadtu kang ba:kir.

9. Ba:kir.

10. Qu:.

11. Kalagiw.

12. Nga:nu.

13. Qurdin qang prisidinti. Kaniqadtu prisidinti pa

14. man. Diq man nganla g mayur. Karun mayur man. Piru bagqu

But when the American government was just new, he was a president.)

"The President ordered that anybody at all here in Boljo-on can kill that American Baker."

Baker answered, "I should not be killed. My crime was soup. That deserves a fine, imprisonment. But death - I should not be killed yet. I did not do anything to the priest. I just grabbed his hair. I made him drink the soup."

"Oh, Baker, you will be killed for sure. Escape!" Anyway after a while, you could hear a drum.

Bumbulubumbulubum bumbulubumbulubumbulubum.

Yes, the announcement that Baker was to be killed. The American went outside. He went near to the watchamacallit. (Yes, you know, the American spoke Visayan well. Yes, he spoke Visayan well. If you could not see that he was talking inside, you could not tell at all.

1. pa qang gubyirnu mirika:nu prisidinti man.

2. Nagaqurdin qang prisidinti nga bi:san kinsa ng ta:wu

3. dinhi sa bulhuqun makahi:muq pagpatay niqa:na ng qamirika:nu nga

4. si ba:kir.

5. Tubag si ba:kir di:liq qaku palatyun. Qang qa:ku ng

6. salaq sabaw. Qi:guq ra sa multa bilangguq. Piru patay

7. di:liq pa ku patyun. Walaq ku qunsa:qa ng pa:riq.

8. Gihawi:ran ku lang sa buhuk. Gipaqinum ku sa sabaw.

9. Qa: patyun ka gayud ba:kir. Kalagiw. Na taqudtaqud

9a. nadungug qang tambul.

10. Bumbulubumbulubum bumbulubumbulubumbulubum.

11. Qu: bandilyu na nga qipapatay na si ba:kir. Nana:qug

12. qang qamirika:nu. Nidu:qul didtu sa kuqan. Qu: na maqa:yu

13. mubinisayaq qang qamirika:nu. Qu: maqa:yu ng mubinisayaq. Qug

14. diq ka makakitaq nga qadtu sa sulud magsulti qa: diq gyud maqilhan.

You would say for sure it was a Filipino. He certainly spoke Visayan well.)

Then he listened. Yes, it was a drum.

"Hear ye!" (The announcement of the president, you know.)

"Hear ye! Any man here at Boljo-on can now kill this American Baker, because he insulted the priest."

When he knew that he was really to be killed, he went back home - to his house because there was that announcement. He went out of his house. He made it a point to go to the street where the drum was. He approached, but it was night.

Well then he went back to his house. When he got to his house, he took his shotgun, putting the bullets around his waist. He took his shotgun. Then he went out. He leaned against the coconut tree holding his shotgun, because you know - he was to be killed. Then the

1. Maqiṅgun gyu ng pilipi:nu. Maqa:yu gyu ng mubinisayaq.

2. Qunyaq pami:naw ni:ya didtu qu: tinu:qud man.

3. Pama:tiq kamu. Qang bandilyu sa prisidinti nu.

4. Pama:tiq kamu. Qang tana ng manga ta:wu nga qani:qa

5. sa bulhuqun makahi:muq karun pagpatay niqi:ni ng qamirika:nu

6. nga si ba:kir kay gipasipadqan qang pa:riq.

7. Paghibalu ni:ya ng qipapatay gayud siya paqu:liq sa

8. qi:la sa qi:la ng balay kay didtu man qang bandilyu.

9. Nana:qug siya sa qi:la. Na miqadtu gayud sa kalsa:da sa tambul.

10. Nagpaduqul siya qapan gabi:qi.

11. Nan qunyaq miba:lik sa qi:ya ng balay. Pagqabut sa

12. qi:ya ng balay ku:haq sa qi:ya ng satgan bakus qang ba:la.

13. Dala satgan. Qunyaq nana:qug siya. Nisandig siya sa lubi

14. dala ng satgan kay na patyun man siya. Qunyaq qabut manga

people came. "Come on!" (With their bolos.) Yes, people that were, you know, carrying bolos, clubs.

"Come on! Let us take and kill Baker!"

They went into the house. Anyway, Baker was across the way. They went in. He did not say a word. He had even had his wife go out. There was nobody in the house any more.

Anyway, when they arrived at the house, they tossed the chairs out of the window. Anyway, he still did not do anything. They threw out the chairs. They threw out the beds. Still he did not do anything. But he had some birds, for he raised birds. Then they went and slashed at the birds. Baker felt sorry for the birds that were being slashed at. But if it had just been things, he would not have said anything. They slashed at the birds.

Baker said, "Hey! Do not kill

1. ta:wu. Hala: sa qi:la ng sundang. 'Qu: manga ta:wu nga kuqan
2. dala g sundang bunal.
3. Hala: dakpun patyun si ba:kir.
4. Saka. Na si ba:kir didtu sa qatbang. Saka. Waq lang
5. magti:ngug siya. Qang qi:ya ng qasa:wa pud gipalakaw. Waq na
6. ta:wu qang balay.
7. Na qunyaq pagqabut sa balay qang manga si:ya gipanambug.
8. Na walaq pa tu siya maqunsa. Na panambug qang manga si:ya.
9. Manga higdaqa:nan tambug. Waq pa siya maqunsa. Du:na man siya
y
10. langgam kay gabuhiq man siya g manga langgam. Gitikbas man
11. kanaq qang langgam. Malu:quy man si ba:kir sa langgam nga
12. gitikbas. Piru sa manga butang pa lang walaq siya
13. magtilihi:ngu. Tikbas ma ng langgam.
14. Miti:ngug si ba:kir. Quy qayaw ninyu g patya naq

those birds of mine! Here I am!"

The people crept away - toward him.

"Come on, get him, kill him!"

Anyway, Baker ran.

"Why will you kill me? I did not kill anybody. My crime is not a reason to be killed." He ran. He ran.*

* Baker escaped that time, but Miñoza (the narrator of the story) went to Boljo-on and persuaded Baker to give up. Baker was taken to Cebu for trial but was acquitted.

1. qa:ku ng langgam. Di:qa ra qaku.

2. Nangla:yas qang manga ta:wu. Punta kani:ya.

3. Hala: dakpun patyun.

4. Na qunyaq da:gan si ba:kir.

5. Nga:nu ng patyun qaku ninyu. Waq man ku makamatay g ta:wu.

6. Qang qa:ku ng salaq di:liq palatyun. Da:gan siya. Da:gan.

THE CROCODILE WITH A NECKLACE OF RED THREAD

For a long time now Inting had been sharpening his bolo. His face was sullen. A basket could be hung from it. His eyes were staring wildly and were red like the eyes of a vicious cat being approached by a dog while eating a rat. His brown colored shirt could no longer soak up all of the salty sweat which flowed down his body despite the help of the afternoon breeze from the famous Mt. Apo.

He splashed water on the whetstone and then brushed off the dust which remained from the honing. Next he splashed his bolo, then wiped it off with his left hand. He looked at the blade. Its sharpness and smoothness gleamed. He pressed his right thumb-nail against the blade in order to see how sharp it was. Not satisfied, he pulled out some hair and chose a strand. Then he held the end, and suddenly dashed the middle of it against the blade of his bolo. As if nothing had happened, the hair did not catch.

BUQA:YA NGA KINWINTA:SAN QUG LINA:MAQ

1. Taqudtaqud na ng sinamqid ni qinting sa qi:ya ng linantip.
2. Qang qi:ya ng na:wung namugtuk kasabqu:ngan qug bukag. Qang
3. qi:ya ng manga mata naglirawliraw qug namula daw mata sa qiring
4. kumagat nga nagkaqun sa qilagaq nga giduqu:lan sa qiruq. Qang
5. qi:ya ng pulusyirt nga kulur kapi walaq na makaqatu sa
6. pagsinu:yup sa maqasgad ni:ya ng singut nga midahi:liq sa qi:ya
7. ng kalawa:san bi:san pa sa hina:bang sa hapu:nu ng hutu:hut
8. gi:kan sa nabantug nga muntiqapu.
9. Gisabli:gan ni:ya g tu:big qang baqiran da:yu ng papha sa
10. nahi:lis nga qa:gi sa samqid. Gisunud ni:ya pagsablig qang
11. qi:ya ng linantip da:yun gitrapu:han sa qi:ya ng wala ng kamut.
12. Gitanqaw qang swab. Qang kaha:qit qug kaha:mis niqi:ni miqa:mag.
13. Gidaqi:tul ni:ya qang swab sa kuku sa qi:ya ng wala ng kumagkuq
14. qarun pagtanqaw sa kaha:qit niqi:ni. Walaq matagbaw milabnut sa
15. qi:ya ng buhuk qug mipi:liq qug qusa ka lugas. Da:yun giguni:tan
16. qang tumuy qug gikalit pagpadasmag qang tungaq sa swab
17. sa qi:ya ng linantip. Sa:ma sa wala y nahitabuq qang buhuk walaq

It was well cut. His lips twisted into a bitter smile. He brandished it and suddenly lashed out with it. And the pitiful kalamungay tree near him that was as big around as a leg fell without knowing the reason, poor thing.

"What is the matter with you, Ting?" restlessly asked Angkay, who was just back from pasturing their carabao, when she saw her husband who seemed to have lost his senses and her cherished kalamungay tree which was cut down.

"What has happened to you?"

"Oh, Kay! He will pass over my dead body before he harms us in taking away ...."

"What has gotten into your head? What is it you are ranting about?"

"We are completely out of luck, Kay. They are going to take our land away again,"

mana:ngit. Maqa:yu ng pagkaputul. Qusa ka mapaqit nga pahiyum

qang mikiwiq sa qi:ya ng manga nga:bil. Gihu:yad ni:ya kini qug

gikalit pagwitik. Qug qang makalulu:quy nga kamunggay nga qingu g

bati:qis kadakuq nga dihaq sa qi:ya ng duqul napu:kan nga

walaq qinta:wun masa:yud sa hinungdan.

Naqunsa ka ting nahakaragkarag pagpanguta:na si qangkay

nga gi:kan nagtugway sa qi:la ng ka:baw pagkakitaq ni:ya sa qi:ya

ng ba:na nga daw nalisu:qan sa buqut qug sa qi:ya ng hininu:gu ng

kamunggay nga naputul.

Qunsa y nahitabuq kani:mu.

Qay kay magqagi sa patay ku ng la:was qang mupasipa:laq

pagqi:lug.

Qunsa ba y nasulud sa qi:mu ng qu:lu. Qunsa gud na ng qi:mu

ng gipangyawyaw.

Waq gyud ta y pa:lad kay. Qilu:gun na sab qang qa:tu ng

Inting answered regretfully.

"Who is it that wants to take it away?" Angkay kept asking uneasily.

"Ah, who else but Mr. Alog," answered Inting snorting. And he gnashed his teeth. "He says we are going to be kicked off, Kay. He says we are his tenants, and we would not give him his share. The Chief says that this land is already registered in Mr. Alog's name."

"Huh? Mis... Mr. Alog?" Angkay's voice grew shrill. "The cheater. Has he not cheated us enough yet?" Tears of anger, frustration and sorrow leaped from her eyes one after another.

"No more of that crying. This cannot be gotten by tears any more. This is what will decide." And Inting looked at his bolo and waved it.

Inting and his family were not natives of Kidapawan. They were immigrants

1. yu:taq mamaha:yu ng tubag ni qinting.

2. Kinsa gud na ng muqi:lug panguta:na giha:pun ni qangkay

3. nga naghiwasaq.

4. Qa: kinsa pa y la:qin kun diq si mistir qalug tubag ni

5. qinting nga nagpangusmu qug mika:gut qang qi:ya ng bagqang.

6. Papahawa:qun kunu kita kay. Kita kunu saqup ni:ya qug walaq

7. muha:tag sa ba:hin. Nagsulti qang hi:pi nga kini kunu ng yuta:qa

8. titula:du na sa nga:lan ni mistir qalug.

9. Ha si si mistir qalug nahataqas qang ti:ngug ni qangkay.

10. Qang tikasan waq pa gyud matagbaw pagpani:kas kana:tuq.

11. Lu:haq sa kasukuq kayugut qug kaguqul naginukda:nay

12. pagpangambak sa qi:ya ng manga mata.

13. Qayaw na niqa:na ng hilakhi:lak. Di:liq na kini maku:haq

14. sa lu:haq. Kini maqu y muhukum. Qug gitanqaw ni qinting

15. qang qi:ya ng linantip qug giwarawa:ra.

16. Sila si qinting di:liq lumad sa kidapa:wan. Manga lalin

from a small island in the town of Opon, where their father had hung their navels from the rafters of their hut. They had immigrated here as a married couple to the land of promise, driven by their deep yearnings and foresight for the future of their children.

The village of Lanao, when they arrived, was still the home of jungle animals. Its name was not Lanao yet. It was called Campo because it was here that the government workers had camped during the building of the Davao-Cotabato road. The pigs practically came into the houses. The noises they heard were the deer grazing in the gardens of the people who had not fenced their clearings or licking the ashes of the recent bonfires; the cries of the hornbills which are the timepieces of the mountaineers; the moaning of the pungao in the early evening which seemed like groans of ghosts; the shouts of "maho-og ko" (I will fall) of the flying lemurs.

1. sila gi:kan sa qusa ka gamay nga pu:luq sa lungsud sa qu:pun
2. diqin didtu qikabi:tay sa qi:la ng qamahan qang qi:la ng pu:sud
3. sa sagunting sa qi:la ng payag. Mila:lin sila ng magtiqa:yun
4. nganhi sa yu:taq sa manga sa:qad gumi:kan sa hataqas ni:la ng
5. panganduy qug paglantaw sa kaqugma:qun sa qi:la ng kabata:qan.
6. Qang bala:ngay sa la:naw sa qi:la ng pagqabut maqu pa qang
7. pinuyqa:nan sa manga ha:yup nga lasangnun. Di:liq pa la:naw qang
8. nga:lan niqi:ni gitawag kini qug kampu sanglit dinhi man
9. magkampu qang manga trabahadur sa gubyirnu sa pagtraba:hu sa
10. da:baw kutaba:tu rud. Qang manga ba:buy ha:pit na lang musaka
11. sa kabalayan. Manga qutwang sa manga binaw nga nanibsib sa tanum
12. sa manga ta:wu nga walaq makakural sa qi:la ng kaqi:ngin qu diq
13. ba nani:lap sa manga qa:giw sa bagqu ng dinaqu:ban manga sya:quk
14. sa ka:law nga maqu y qurasan sa tagabu:kid manga daghung sa
15. pungaw sa sayu ng kagabhi:qun nga daw qinagu:luq sa manga kalag
16. qang manga sinya:git nga mahu:g ku sa kagwang maqu kanu:nay qang

This is what always filled their ears.

Because there were no more parcels of land to be given out by the government. (for they said that all of the lands had owners now - even though they had not been completely measured), Inting and his family were forced to untie the knot in Angkay's skirt where they had wrapped their small savings to pay for a small plot of land which they bought.

The couple knew no time for rest. For uncountable moonlit nights, the couple could be seen toiling together. In order to save time, they always pulled the weeds as they came up.

When they had nearly finished cutting all the big trees down and nearly planted their entire land with abaca, Mr. Alog appeared together with that man with a thinnish body. Without beating around the bush and without explanations the couple was told that that was not the land

masa:wud sa qi:la ng dalunggan.

Tungud kay walaq na ma y lunaq nga yu:taq nga qipangha:tag

sa kagamha:nan kay ma:tud pa pulus na man qadu:na y tagqi:ya qang

kayuta:qan bi:san walaq pa mahuman qug sukud maqu y nakapugus

ni:la ni qinting sa paghu:bad sa baliktus sa sa:ya ni qangkay

diqin didtu pusta qang dyu:tay ni:la ng ba:lun qarun qikaba:yad

sa qusa ka lunaq nga yu:taq nga qi:la ng napalit.

Wala y giqila ng taknaq qang magtiqa:yun nga qigpapahu:lay.
Di:liq

maqi:sip qang manga gabi:qi ng bulanun nga maki:taq qang magtiqa:yun

nga nagtambaya:yung qug qu:ngad sa qi:la ng la:was. Qarun

pagqiya:wat sa taknaq kanu:nay ni:la ng giqanam qang manga sagbut.

Sa dihaq nga ha:pit na ni:la mahurut pagpami:lay qang manga

dagku ng ka:huy qug ha:pit na malukup qug tanum sa qabaka qang

qi:la ng yu:taq mibuthuq si mistir qalug quban niqadtu ng ta:wu

nga yagpisun qang la:was. Sa wala y pupasumbi:ngay qug kataru:ngan

gisulti:han qang magtiqa:yun nga di:liq maqu kadtu ng yuta:qa

which they had bought, because that land was not Mr. Alog's but rather that thinnish man's. Despite Inting's explanations that it certainly was theirs, they were threatened with jail instead because they were squatters. The two had many papers they brought along. Those were supposed to be papers to the land which showed that the thinnish man was the owner. They were merely being advised by Mr. Alog that it would be better for them to clear out because there was already a lot of trouble. If they would get out, Mr. Alog would immediately give them the land which was the one he said he had really sold them. If they would not clear out, they would also be put into jail. And further, they would not be given any land by Mr. Alog.

With bowed heads, the couple sadly moved to the land which Mr. Alog had pointed out to them. Actually, that land was a good type of land, but it was seven kilometers from the highway. The land was at the edge of the river which the natives called Marbel, and that was also the name of the village.

1. qang qi:la ng napalit kay kadtu ng yuta:qa di:liq kang mistir
qalug

2. kun di:liq niqadtu ng ta:wu nga yagpisun. Bi:san pa sa manga

3. kataru:ngan ni qinting nga maqu gayud kadtu gihulgaq hinu:qun

4. sila nga qipapri:su kay nangiskwat. Du:na y dagha ng dala nga

5. papil qang duha ka ta:wu papi:lis kunu kadtu sa yu:taq timaqilhan

6. nga qang tagqi:ya maqu qang yagpisun. Gitambagan lang sila ni

7. mistir qalug nga maqa:yu pa ng mupaha:waq sila kay dakuq na qang

8. kasa:muk. Kun sila kunu mupaha:waq qiha:tag qug da:yun ni mistir
qalug

9. qang yu:taq nga kunu maqu y qi:ya ng tinu:qud nga gibaligyaq. Kun

10. di:liq mupaha:waq mapri:su pa sila qug di:liq pa sila hata:gan ni

11. mistir qalug qug yu:taq.

12. Pinadukuq qang qu:lu masulubqu ng namalhin qang magtiqa:yun

13. ngadtu sa yu:taq nga gitudluq kani:la ni mistir qalug. Maqa:yu man

14. hinu:qu ng kla:si qang maqu ng yu:taq qapan pitu ka kilumitru na

15. gi:kan sa kalsa:da. Qang yu:taq daplin sa subaq nga gitawag sa
manga

16. lumad qug marbil qug maqu qusab qang nga:lan sa bala:ngay. Dinhi

Here in this land they started farming all over from scratch, and they added to their strivings, enthusiasm, and diligence instead of losing interest.

Various calamities took turns in barring their success. Perhaps the Almighty wished to measure how far their suffering and patience could go. The abaca which they always planted to the end of the area they had been able to clear was affected by abaca disease just as it was reaching maturity. Because the abaca did not do well, they planted rice and corn instead. But just when it was ready for harvest, a dreadful locust plague descended on it. Therefore, they tried something else. Since they had no luck with raising crops, they resorted to raising livestock. But God made it a point to tease them. When Angkay was just beginning to sell eggs from their hens and ducks and the fat cocks, suddenly the terrible crocodile appeared in the Marbel River.

It was morning. Angkay was washing at the river with her

ni ng yuta:qa gisugdan na qusab ni:la qug qugba. Qug qi:la pa gayu ng giduga:ngan qang qi:la ng paningka:mut kada:sig qug kaku:gi qinay mabugnaw.

Nagkalaqinla:qi ng katalagman qang mipulipu:li pagba:bag sa qi:la ng kalampu:san. Tinga:li gustu sa makagaga:hum sukdun kun ha:qin ku:tub qang qi:la ng pagqantus qug pagpaqi:lub. Qang qabaka nga qi:la kanu:nay ng gitisuk ku:tub sa qi:la ng maqabut paghinluq giqalkuhi:ris sa diha ng nagdumalaga na. Kay walaq man maghimpus qang qabaka gimantinilan ni:la pagpugas sa humay qug maqis. Qapan sa diha ng qanihun na mihugpaq qang makalili:sang nga du:lun. Bu:saq nagpalaqin sila kay walaq man sila y swirti sa pananum nidangup sila sa pamuhi:qun. Qapan gisulugsu:lug gayud sila ni batha:laq. Diha ng nagsugudsu:gud na si qangkay pagbaligyaq sa qitlug sa qi:la ng manuk qug pa:tu qug sa matambuk nga butuq mikalit qug buthuq qang gikalisa:nga ng buqa:ya sa subaq sa marbil.

Buntag kadtu. Nanglaba si qangkay sa subaq quban sa qi:ya ng

seven-year-old daughter. The child was sitting on a rock amusing herself by playing. Then suddenly it was the child's screams which Angkay heard. Then when Angkay looked, the child was already being dragged away by a huge crocodile. Angkay jumped up quickly and came to the aid of the child. She held the body of the child, and she and the crocodile tugged against each other. She got the child, to be sure, but, nevertheless, one of the child's thighs was left in the animal's mouth. No sooner had the child gotten to the hospital when it died.

Inting nearly went crazy with grief. Immediately, he looked for the enemy in order to avenge his beloved daughter.

One time Inting could not finish his lunch. He grabbed his bolo which he hung on the post near their dining place when he heard the squealing of their pig. What he saw was

1. ba:ta ng baba:yi nga nagpanuqigun qug pitu ka tu:qig. Dihaq
2. maglingkud qang ba:taq sa batu nagkalingaw qug dwaqdu:waq
3. Qunyaq sa kalit maqu y nadungug ni qangkay qang sya:git sa ba:taq
4. qug sa pagtanqaw pa ni qangkay qang ba:taq gigu:yud na sa daku ng
5. buqa:ya. Midaliq pagluksu si qangkay qug gitabang qang ba:taq.
6. Giguni:tan ni:ya qang la:was sa ba:taq qug nagbinira:hay sila qug
7. qang buqa:ya. Naku:haq man tu:qud ni:ya qang ba:taq qapan : . .
   nahibilin
8. gayud qang pi:kas pa:qa sa ba:taq didtu sa baqbaq sa mananap.
   Qi:guq
9. ra ng nakaqabut qang ba:taq sa quspital namatay.
10. Ha:pit mabu:qang si qinting sa kaguqul. Gipangi:taq da:yun
11. ni:ya qang kaqa:way qarun qikapanimalus qang qi:ya ng pinalangga
    ng
12. qanak.
13. Kaqusa walaq makatiwas si qinting sa qi:ya ng paniqudtu.
14. Gilanit ni:ya qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq nga dihaq qi:ya ng gibi:tay
15. sa hali:gi duqul sa qi:la ng kanqanan sa pagkadungug ni:ya sa
16. qiniwik sa qi:la ng ba:buy. Maqu y qi:ya ng naki:taq qang

the pig wriggling about in the mouth of the crocodile with its voice squealing. Because of his anger, he right away struck it on its back, but despite the slashes he rained down on it, his bolo just bounced off. It was useless against the thick and scaly skin, and his bolo got well nicked. The animal, probably realizing that his adversary had evil intentions, retaliated with a strong lash of the tail aimed at his enemy. Luckily, however, it was the handalamay bush that was hit, for Inting happened to be near it. Because of the force, the tree was broken in two, and the tail went through to his body; and it was enough to make Inting fall. The crocodile stepped towards his opponent in order to finish him off. Luckily, however, Inting's neighbors arrived, having heard Angkay's cries for help. Death was cheated.

From that time on, the beast went around defiant of anyone and everything. There was no man he respected who was enough to inspire him with fear. He had no fear at all

1. qaslunun nga nagkisikisi qug nagpiliqik qang ti:ngug dihaq sa baqbaq sa buqa:ya.

2. Tungud sa qi:ya ng kala:gut gihapsan da:yun ni:ya qang bukubuku.

3. Qapan bi:san sa nagpungasiq ni:ya ng tigbas miquntul lang qang

4. qi:ya ng pinu:tiq. Walaq magpulus sa mabagaq qug himbi:su ng pa:nit.

5. Qug qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq maqa:yu ng pagkagi:pud. Qang mananap

6. tinga:li nakaqamgu nga la:qin na qang tu:yuq sa kaqatbang miba:lus.

7. Qug qusa ka makusug nga labtik sa qi:kug qang gitumung nganhaq sa

8. qi:ya ng kaqa:way. Maqa:yu ga:niq kay qang ka:huy nga handa:may

9. maqu y naqiguq kay dihaq man maduqul si qinting. Tungud sa kakusug

10. naba:liq qang ka:huy qug milahus pa gayud qang qi:kug sa qi:ya ng

11. la:was qug qi:guq gayu ng nakapatumba kang qinting. Mila:kang

12. qang buqa:ya paduqul sa qi:ya ng kapa:rang qarun pagtiwas. Maqa:yu

13. ga:niq kay miqabut qang manga sili:ngan ni:la ni qinting nga nakabatiq

14. sa singgit pakita:bang ni qangkay. Nalimbu:ngan qang kamata:yun.

15. Sukad niqadtu nagba:his na qang mananap. Walaq na y gita:hud

16. nga ta:wu nga sarang ni:ya ng kahadlu:kan. Wala y kukahadluk nga

to steal the people's animals whenever he felt hungry, day or night.

It was a brainy animal, too, because when a platoon of Philippine Constabulary men took time to watch out for him, he did not appear until the servants of the law had gotten fed up. The villagers had already tried many different ways of capturing the ferocious animal, but all failed. More than once they baited it with a small pig in the stomach of which they had put ten pingpong balls. (This is like dynamite but without powder. They are called pingpong balls because they are of the same size as pingpong balls.) But it just went bad. The sly one would not bite at all.

Quite a number of the inhabitants changed their residence now because of fear, and quite a number of Inting's animals had been devoured by the crocodile.

His neighbors were afraid because this, they said, was not an ordinary animal. There were many who had seen and swore for sure that the beast had a red string tied around its neck. The rumors multiplied,

1. manungkab sa manga hayu:pan sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa
2. kagu:tum maqadlaw kun magabi:qi.
3. Qutu:kan qusab nga hayu:pa kay diha ng gikugi:han sa qusa
4. ka platun nga pi:si sa pagbantay walaq qusab patimqaw hangtud
5. nga gipulqan na qang manga sulugu:qun sa bala:qud. Daghan na qang
6. manga paqa:gi qang gihi:muq sa tagabala:ngay qarun pagsi:kup sa
7. mabangis nga mananap. Qapan qang tanan nangapakyas. Di:liq kay
8. makaqusa ra nga qi:la kini ng gipanqan qug qusa ka baktin nga
9. gilubngan qang tiyan qug napu:luq ka buquk pingpung. Sa:ma kini
10. sa dinami:ta qapan wala y pulbura. Ginganla g pingpung kay sa:ma
11. qang gidakqun sa pingpung. Qapan nadu:nut na lang. Walaq gayud
12. mukubit qang qabtik.
13. Qubayqubay na ng manga lumulupyuq qang namalhin sa pinuyqa:nan
14. tungud sa kahadluk qug qubayqubay na qusab sa manga buhi:qun ni:la
15. ni qinting qang nasubad sa buqa:ya.
16. Nangahadluk qang qi:la ng manga sili:ngan kay di:liq na kunu
17. kasaga:ran kini ng manana:pa. Dagha ng nakakitaq qug nanumpaq gayud
18. nga may hikut nga lina:maq sa li:qug qang mananap. Midagsang qang

especially among the gullible, that this crocodile was the pet of "one unlike us" [supernatural being]. And who would not believe it? Who would be crazy enough to tie something around the crocodile's neck?

The people grew more and more afraid when Sinoy got sick after he had shot the crocodile. Even though he used double zero bullets in his shotgun, it just smoked, he said. Not a feather fell off him. That night Sinoy had to be revived, and because of the implorations and the kneelings of Eduardo, the folk doctor, he was saved from sudden death, after they had offered up a roasted pig, black all over, which had a spot on its forehead.

Whether it was somebody's pet or not, it did not diminish Inting's hatred at all. He had already sworn on the body of his

1. manga huhungi:hung labi na gayud sa matuhuqtuhuqun nga kunu qang

2. buqa:ya buhiq sa di:liq qingun na:tuq. Kinsa man tu:qu y

3. di:liq mutu:qu. Kinsa ma y pabuqangbu:qang qug hikut sa li:qug

4. sa buqa:ya.

5. Misamut qang kahadluk sa manga ta:wu diha ng nasakit si

6. sinuy human ni:ya hipusili qang buqa:ya. Bi:san pa sa dublisi:ru

7. nga ba:la sa satgan nga qi:ya ng giga:mit miqasu

8. lang kunu. Walaq katakta:ki qug balhi:bu. Pagkagabi:qi

9. niqa:naq gitabang si sinuy qug tungud sa manga pangilyu:puq

10. qug luhudlu:hud ni dwardu ng miriku naluwas siya sa hinana:li

11. ng kamata:yun human buhisi qug qusa ka qinasal nga ba:buy

12. lu:bus qitum nga may puntik sa qagtang.

13. Binuhiq qu di:liq walaq gayud makatibhang sa pagdumut ni

14. qinting. Human na ni:ya qikapanumpaq sa ha:yaq sa qi:ya ng

beloved child that he would avenge her even if he was to give his life . . in exchange.

"I include in death even the master of that crocodile," he vowed.

Therefore, he racked his brains looking for a way to fulfill his revenge. There were nights when he slept very little thinking over and over on his plans.

At Sario's Inting had a piece of steel forged as big around as a thumb, two feet long; and on each end he had it bent into a shape like a fishhook. In the middle there was put a place to tie things to. After it had been forged, he bought a chain which was what he tied to the middle.

When he arrived at their place, he ordered Angkay to go right away to Senyong and Mingo's house in order that they might hire them

pinangga ng qanak nga qipanimalus ni:ya kini bi:san pa kun qibaylu ni:ya qang qi:ya ng kinabu:hiq.

Qiqapil ku pa qug patay qang qaga:lun na ng buqaya:ha pangandak ni:ya.

Maqu ng gipugaq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng qu:tuk pagpangi:taq qug paqa:gi qarun matu:man qang qi:ya ng panimalus. Qadu:na y manga gabi:qi nga dyu:tay ra siya qug kinatulgan qug hinunaqhu:naq sa qi:ya ng la:raw.

Nagpasalsal si qinting sa ka saryu qug qingun kadakuq sa kumagkuq sa kamut nga qasi:ru nga duha ka tiqil qang gitasqun. Qug sa qisig katumuy qi:ya ng gipaba:wug sa:ma sa tagaq qang hitsu:ra. Sa tungaq gibutangan qug hiktanan. Pagkahuman qug salsal mipalit siya g kadi:na qug maqu y qi:ya ng gihikut sa tungaq.

Pagqabut ni:ya sa qi:la gisu:guq gilayun ni:ya si qangkay sa pagqadtu sa qi:la ng sinyung qug minggu qarun qi:la ng kasuhu:lan

to help. When Angkay had gone, he went into the pigpen and caught a piglet. What he had had forged he tied firmly alongside the pig's body, and he saw to it that it could not be pushed aside, could not loosen or come off. No sooner had he finished his job when Senyong and Mingo arrived. After they were told what they were to do, Senyong carried the pig on his shoulder, and they followed him, Mingo, carrying the plow rope, and Inting, carrying the axe on his shoulder.

They were headed for the edge of the river where their quarry usually passed. A lanzones tree, as big as a leg around in the middle, was what they chose to make into a spring pole. Therefore, Mingo cut the branches from it. Then he tied the rope to the tip of the lanzones tree. To the middle of that rope,

1. sa pagta:bang. Sa pagtalikud ni qangkay misulud siya sa

2. tangkal qug misignit qug qusa ka qaslunun. Giga:qid da:yun

3. ni:ya qang qi:ya ng gipasalsal quyun sa la:was sa ba:buy. Qug

4. giqa:yu gayud ni:ya qarun di:liq mali:wag di:liq matangtang

5. qu mahusluq. Qi:guq gayud siya ng nakahuman sa qi:ya ng bu:hat

6. miqabut sila si sinyung qug minggu. Human kasulti:hi kun

7. qunsa y qi:la ng pagabuha:tun gipasqan ni sinyung qang ba:buy

8. qug misunud si minggu nga nagdala sa pi:siq nga kasya:hun qug

9. si qinting nga nagpasqan sa wa:say.

10. Sa daplin sa subaq nga maqu y qagiqa:nan sa qi:la ng tu:yuq

11. sila padu:lung. Qang buwa:han nga qingun kadakuq sa bati:qis

12. qang tungaq maqu y qi:la ng napi:liq nga himu:qu ng ba:wug. Bu:saq

13. gipamutlan ni minggu sa manga sanga. Gihikut da:yun ni:ya qang

14. pi:siq sa tumuy sa buwa:han. Qang tungaq sa maqu ng pi:siq

Inting attached the trigger of molave wood as big around as a child's arm and one foot long. After Mingo had tied it, the three of them pulled on the rope together until the tree was bent. It was just slightly short of touching the ground. Inting hooked the trigger to the root of the molave. Then across the trigger they placed a piece of wood which they reckoned would surely not break and which was big enough to restrain the spring and the thrashing of the pig which they tied at the end of the rope. They reckoned it so that when the pig would be jerked and pulled, the bar or crosspiece of the lever would break, and the spring pole would snap into place. They also reckoned the length of the rope so that when the spring pole would snap into place, it would be just the right length so that the pig's feet would not touch the ground.

1. gitaqu:ran ni qinting sa pitiw nga qingun kadakuq sa buktun
2. sa ba:taq nga ka:huy ng tugas nga qusa ka tiqil qang gitasqun.
3. Pagkahuman qug hikut ni minggu gitabangan ni:la ng tulu qug
4. bira qang pi:siq hangtud nga naba:wug qang ka:huy. Ku:lang na
5. lang qug dyu:tay nga muhaluk sa yu:taq. Gisabqit ni qinting
6. qang pitiw sa gamut sa tugas. Da:yun gibaba:gan qang pitiw qug
7. ka:huy nga qi:la ng gibanaqba:naq nga di:liq gayud maba:liq
8. qug qi:guq gayu ng makapugung sa ba:wug qug sa lugnut sa ba:buy
9. nga qi:la ng gihikut sumpay niqadtu ng pi:siq. Qi:la gayu ng
10. gibanaqba:naq nga kun qang ba:buy bunlu:tun qug birahun qang
11. qali qu babag sa pitiw maba:liq qug qang ba:wug mulibkas. Qang
12. gitasqun sa pi:siq qi:la qusab nga gibanaqba:naq nga kun
13. mulibkas qang ba:wug qi:guq gayu ng di:liq mutugkad qang manga
14. tiqil sa ba:buy.

For one week Inting had been visiting the fish trap, but nothing at all had entered it yet. Luckily, however, each time he visited it, he brought the pig some large ears of corn. If he had not, it would have been dead long ago.

Now Inting was sitting on the topmost step of their house, continually looking into the distance, as if he were looking to see if there was a man about to arrive. His right hand kept holding the handle of his bolo which he was wearing about his waist now. Angkay was there also, squatting in the corner, resting her chin on her two knees like a chicken with cholera. No one dared to disturb the silence aside from the snoring of their children who were just curled up on the floor - poor things, without even having a mat spread out for them and also without having eaten supper. Even the earthworms and the katydids

Qusa na ka sima:na nga tibawti:baw ni qinting sa qi:ya ng
pana:gat qapan walaq pa gayud kini suhu:ti. Maqa:yu nga:niq
kay sa ka:da ti:baw ni:ya pagadadqan ni:ya qug pinusu ng maqis
qang ba:buy. Kun walaq pa du:gay na quntaq kini ng mikaging.
Karun dihaq maglingkud si qinting sa kinatapu:sa ng qangqang
sa qi:la ng balay kanu:nay ng naglantaw sa layuq daw nagqani:naw
kun du:na ba y ta:wu nga taliqa:but. Qang qi:ya ng tuqu ng kamut
nagunit kanu:nay sa pulqan sa qi:ya ng linantip nga karun
qi:ya na ng gitakin. Si qangkay didtu qusab sa suquk magpukqung
qang qi:ya ng duha ka tu:hud nagsanggaq sa qi:ya ng swang sa:ma
sa manuk nga gidu:nguy. Wala y nanga:has sa pagtugaw sa kahi:lum
gawas sa hina:guk sa qi:la ng manga qanak nga nagalu:kuq lang
qinta:wun sa sa:wug nga walaq ga:niq kabanigi qug walaq qusab
makapaniha:pun. Bi:san ga:niq qang manga wati qug mangliw

also forgot to sing their usual shrill songs. Perhaps they too understood the sorrow of the couple. Therefore, they joined in their sorrows.

"What actually happened to you in the Chief's office, Ting?" Angkay broke the silence in a weak voice.

Inting turned around gradually, and after he let out a long sigh, said,

"When I arrived, Mr. Alog was already there. After I greeted the chief and let him know that I was the one he had had called, he said to me right away,

"'It is good that you have finally come. We have been waiting for you for quite some time now. Here is Mr. Alog in the office complaining that you are his tenant and would not give him his share. What have you to say to that?'"

1. nahikalimut qusab sa qi:la ng naqanda ng patili:qis sa ti:ngug.

2. Tinga:li nakasabut qusab sa kaguqul sa magtiqa:yun. Bu:saq

3. midu:yug sa qi:la ng kasubqa:nan.

4. Qunsa man gyu y nahitabuq ninyu sa qupisi:na sa hi:pi

5. ting gibuqak ni qangkay ang kahi:lum sa maluya:hu ng ti:ngug.

6. Qina:nay ng mili:suq si qinting. Qug human buhi:qi qang

7. hataqas nga panghupaw namu:lung.

8. Sa pagqabut na:kuq didtu na si mistir qalug. Human qaku

9. manga:yuq qug katahu:ran sa hi:pi qug makapahibalu kani:ya

10. nga qaku qang qi:ya ng gipatawag qi:ya da:yun qaku ng gisulti:han.

11. Maqa:yu ng ni:qa ka na. Taqudtaqud na na:mu ng paqa:but

12. kani:mu. Ni:qa si mistir qalug nagrikla:mu dinhi sa qupisi:na nga

13. qikaw kunu qi:ya ng saqup qug walaq muha:tag kani:ya sa ba:hin.

14. Qunsa ma y qi:mu ng qikasulti niqa:naq.

Inting took a deep breath. Then he continued, "I was startled, Kay, at what the Chief said, and I answered right away, 'Whoever said, sir, that I am a tenant?'

"'Mr. Alog,' answered the Chief.

"'No sir. We bought it from Mr. Alog,' I answered.

"'Where is the proof that you bought it?' he asked me.

"'There is not any actually, sir, because I just trusted him. It is good for children making agreements.'

"I told the Chief, Kay, what had happened and about what Mr. Alog had done. Then that devil, Alog, just up and laughed. How nice it would have been to choke him. If the Chief had not been there, I would have been a murderer now."

Miginha:wa g la:wum si qinting. Qunyaq mipada:yun. Nakurat qaku kay sa gipamu:lung sa hi:pi qug qa:kuq da:yu ng gitubag. Kinsa gud qinta:wu y nagsulti sir nga saqup qaku.

Si mistir qalug tubag sa hi:pi.

Di:liq ta:wun sir quy. Pinalit man na:muq kang mistir qalug tubag ku.

Ha:qi ma y qi:mu ng kaligqu:nan sa qi:mu ng pagpalit gipanguta:na qaku ni:ya.

Qaw waq nu:qun sir kay misa:lig man lang ku ni:ya.

Maqa:yu man qug manga ba:taq nga magsa:but.

Qug gisaysa:yan ku qang hi:pi kay sa nahitabuq qug sa gibu:hat ni mistir qalug. Qunyaq mikata:wa lang quruy qang panway nga qalug. Kaqa:yu gyu ng tukqun. Kun waq pa lang qang hi:pi nakapatay na qaku g ta:wu.

"Then, what happened?" Angkay kept asking.

"The Chief asked me if that was supposed to be ours, why did we not apply (for the land). Then I answered that I had applied. The barrio lieutenant had even gone along because he is the one who knows the way around. I also told him that the inspector had even had us come back many times. Then, Kay, the cheater just up and laughed out loud. He said I sure was good in making up explanations. Jesus! How my blood boiled! And the Chief told me that we could really be forced to get out because he said this land had been registered in Mr. Alog's name. And I told the Chief frankly that I would not get out no matter what happened."

"The Chief just shook his head. When the cheater was not there any more,

Qunyaq qunsa ma y nahitabuq panguta:na giha:pun ni qangkay.

Gipanguta:na qaku sa hi:pi nga kun qa:tuq pa kunu nga:nu man nga waq na:tuq qiqaplay. Qunyaq qa:ku ng gitubag nga giqaplayan man na:kuq. Giqubanan pa man ga:niq qaku sa tininti sa bala:ngay kay siya man qang suhi:tu. Gisulti:han ku qusab siya nga kadaghan ga:niq kami pabalikbali:ka sa qispiktúr. Qunyaq kay mibahakhak lang quruy qang tikasan. Maqa:yu kunu qaku muqimbintu qug kataru:ngan. Susku ng suru:ka sa duguq ku quy. Qug gisulti:han qaku sa hi:pi nga mapugus gayud kunu kita pagpaha:waq kay titula:du na man kunu kini ng yuta:qa ni mistir qalug. Qug qa:ku ng giprangkahan qang hi:pi nga di:liq qaku mupaha:waq bi:san qunsa y mahitabuq.

Milinguqlinguq lang qang qu:lu sa hi:pi. Sa walaq na

the Chief advised me to hire a lawyer so that he would be the one to arrange everything. He said that if what I had said was true, therewas a chance that we might win. But what gets me down is what are we going to pay the lawyer with when we do not have any money at all?"

"What are lawyers, Ting?"

"You know, they say ...." And Inting could not finish because they heard the squealing of the pig. Then it was replaced by thudding and booming sounds like a herd of carabao that had escaped from the corral, butting each other.

"The trap!" shouted Inting, when he had ascertained that that was where the noise came from.

"Come on, Kay. Light the two torches because I am going to get the axe." He moved about aimlessly commanding his wife.

What met their eyes was the crocodile as big around as the trunk of a buri palm writhing about.

1. dihaq qang tikasan gitambagan qaku sa hi:pi sa pagdangup qug

2. qabuga:du kay qarun kunu maqu y muhi:kay sa tanan. Kun tinu:qud

3. kunu qang qa:ku ng gisulti may puruhan nga mudaqug kita. Qapan

4. qang qa:ku ng nagulqan qunsa ma y qa:tu ng qiba:yad sa qabuga:du

5. nga walaq man gayud kita y kwarta.

5a. Qunsa man na ng qabuga:du ting.

6. Kuqan kunu qug walaq matiwas ni qinting kay naba:tiq ni:la

7. qang qiniwik sa ba:buy. Qunyaq gipuli:han sa hinagtub qug linagubu

8. daw qusa ka panun nga ka:baw nga nakabuhiq sa turil nagsu:ngay.

9. Qang litqag nahasinggit si qinting diha ng nati:nuq ni:ya

10. nga didtu gi:kan qang kabanhaq.

11. Hala kay dagkuti qang duha ka murun kay kuha:qun ku qang

12. wa:say nahakaraqka:raq siya pagmanduq sa qi:ya ng qasa:wa.

13. Maqu y misu:gat sa qi:la ng manga mata qang buqa:ya nga qingun

14. kadakuq sa lindug sa buli nga naglitqadlitqad. Manga duguq qang

Blood was flowing everywhere from his mouth, blood from the pig that was there in his throat mixed with his own blood, for he was badly wounded in the throat which was pierced by the two steel hooks which stuck in the roof of his mouth. Grass was flattened, bamboos were broken as he rolled upon them with his body tossing about in pain and as he lashed them with his saw-like tail. But no matter how he strained, jumped about, the plow rope did not break, and the chain and rope buzzed like the guy ropes of a boat that was overtaken by a gale; and the spring pole swayed back and forth.

Immediately Inting called his remaining neighbors, and it did not take long before they were all there gathered together.

Without wasting time, they ganged up to kill the monster. Some clubbed the back using the pestle they had brought.

1. miqa:gas sa baqbaq duguq sa ba:buy nga didtu sa tutunlan sa:gul

2. sa kaqugali:ngun ni:ya ng duguq kay maqa:yu ng pagkasa:mad qang

3. tutunlan nga gigungu:tan sa duha ka si:maq sa qasi:ru nga mihuqut

4. sa qalingagngag. Manga sagbut nangaha:piq manga buhuq nangaba:liq

5. kanang maligiran sa qi:ya ng naglimbaglimbag nga la:was qug

6. mawiktan sa daw gabas nga qi:kug. Qapan bi:san qug qunsa:qun

7. ni:ya g lugnutlugnut lumpayatlumpa:yat walaq gayud mabugtuq

8. qang kasya:hu ng pi:siq qug qang kadi:na qug qang pi:siq
maghadyunghadyung

9. sa:ma sa harsya sa sakayan nga giqabutan sa subasku

10. qug qang ba:wug nagliyugli:yug.

11. Gitawag da:yun ni qinting qang qi:ya ng manga nahibili ng

12. sili:ngan qug walaq dangti g du:gay dihaq na sila nagkapunduk.

13. Walaq magla:ngay sa panahun gitabangan ni:la qug patay qang

14. mangtas. La:qin qang mibu:nal sa bukubuku gina:mit qang qalhu nga

Others, the head. And Inting was like an angry lion. Using all his strength, he pitilessly beat the enemy with his axe. The crocodile let out all sorts of cries as it was hit by the clubs and axe. Screeching, scratching, and piercing to the ears, the sounds emitted by the beast were like the lowing of cattle. All of Inting's rage was centered on the beast. For him, it was not only a crocodile that had a red thread tied around it that was his adversary now, but also the crocodile with a golden necklace, Mr. Alog.

Inting sweated marbles after the horrifying struggle with death. He fanned himself with his torn buri hat in order to relieve his breathlessness and exhaustion. Because of his victory,

1. qi:la ng dala. La:qin sa qu:lu. Qug si qinting daw liyun nga

2. namungut. Gina:mit qang tana ng kusug gihapak ni:ya qang

3. kaqa:way sa qi:ya ng wa:say sa wala y kukalu:quy. Nagkalida:dis

4. qang buluk sa ti:ngug sa buqa:ya kanang maqiguq sa bunal

5. qug wa:say. Langgis qalingi:sig qug qi:ngug kaqa:yu ng

6. pamina:wun mayqungmayqung sa qingaq sa ba:ka qang ti:ngug

7. sa mananap. Qang tana ng kapungut ni qinting didtu qipahamtang

8. sa mananap. Qa:lang kani:ya di:liq lang kay buqa:ya ng hinikta

9. g lina:maq qang qi:ya ng kapa:rang karun kun diq buqa:ya ng

10. kinwinta:sa g bula:wan si mistir qalug.

11. Gipaningut si qinting qug qingu g bawgbug human sa

12. makalili:sang nga bugnuq sa kamata:yun. Gipaypay ni:ya qang

13. qi:ya ng gisiqu ng ka:lu ng buli qarun paghwashwás sa

14. kakutas qug kaka:puy. Tungud sa qi:ya ng kadaqu:gan tungud

because of the fulfillment of his vow, the anger which he had felt before was relieved. Now he reflected that no matter how clever he turned out to be, no matter how powerful, no matter how strong, there would always come a time for his downfall. The crocodile with the necklace of red thread which was reputed to be unbeatable because it had an extraordinary power, was brought down by his hands, not by means of a contest of strength or hot temper , but by means of brains. There was no doubt. The second crocodile that wore a golden necklace,despite the power which he possessed, despite his alertness and cleverness, and despite whatever he had to fall back on, would still be brought to a downfall by him. For he believed that in this world not all men are like Mr. Alog. There are always people with golden hearts who know how to sympathize with him, who know how to help him.

1. sa katuma:nan sa qi:ya ng panumpaq qang kapungut nga qi:ya ng

2. giba:tiq kagani:ha nahwashwasan. Qi:ya karu ng napalandung

3. nga bi:san diqay qunsa kaqabtik bi:san qunsa kagamha:nan bi:san

4. qunsa kakusgan may panahun ra giha:pun sa qi:ya ng pagkapu:kan.

5. Qang buqa:ya ng kinwinta:sa g lina:maq nga gidu:ngug nga di:liq

6. mabuntug tungud kay may gahum nga di:liq kasaga:ran napu:kan sa

7. qi:ya ng kamut di:liq pinaqa:gi sa paku:sug qug pinutung nga kaqi:sug

8. qapan pinaqa:gi sa qu:tuk. Wala y duhadu:ha. Qang qikaduha ng

9. buqa:ya nga nagkwintas sa bula:wan bi:san pa sa qi:ya ng gihambin

10. nga gahum bi:san pa sa qi:ya ng kaqigmat qug kaqabtik qug bi:san pa qug

11. qunsa y qi:ya ng gisaligan mapu:kan ra giha:pun ni:ya. Kay nagtu:qu

12. siya nga ni ng kalibu:tan di:liq tana ng ta:wu sa:ma kang mistir qalug.

13. Qadu:na giha:pu y manga ta:wu nga bulawa:nu g kasingka:sing nga

14. maqanti:gu ng malu:quy kani:ya maqanti:gu ng muta:bang kani:ya. Qug

And besides, there is still God, who will help him in exterminating and bringing down unjust deeds.

1. qana:qa pa gayud si batha:laq nga mubu:lig kani:ya sa pagpu:qu

2. qug pagpu:kan sa manga di:liq mata:rung nga bu:hat.

Outline of Chapter One: Introduction

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Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Visayan

Visayan is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages. It is closely related to Tagalog, Bicol, Maranao, Joloano and some of the other languages of Mindanao and other parts of the Philippines.

Visayan is spoken in the central and southern Philippines by approximately twelve million people. There are three main dialects or languages within Visayan: Hiligaynon (Ilonggo) - spoken on Panay and in Negros Occidental; Samareño (Waray-wáray) -spoken on Samar and the eastern half of Leyte; and Cebuano - spoken in the western half of Leyte, Negros Oriental and the islands in between, the northern part of Mindanao, and various other places in Mindanao. These three dialects or languages are not mutually intelligible but are closely related.

1.11 Cebuano Visayan

Cebuano is spoken by approximately seven and a half million people. Within the Cebuano area, there are strong dialectical variations. The Cebuano of Surigao in Mindanao is not mutually intelligible with other types of Cebuano. Most other types of Cebuano, however, are mutually intelligible with each other. This analysis is based on the speech of speakers from Negros, Cebu, Leyte and Mindanao which shows only small dialectical variations. Features which are described as dialectical are those which are in use in a small area. Most speakers of Surigao Cebuano or other dialects of Cebuano which differ strongly from that used in Cebu learn how to understand and speak the Cebuano of Cebu as a second language.

1.12 Texts used

The first three stories are told by Rev. Pedro Raterta, born in Iligan City, Mindanao, 1920. The fourth story is told by Mr. Bonifacio Miñoza, born in Argao, Cebu, 1887, and the fifth text is a story which appeared in the magazine Bisaya, January 1961. The ~~third~~ fourth story most closely shows the type of speech and forms used in ordinary conversation. The other texts represent a more formal style. The sentences in the description not taken from the texts come from the magazines Bisaya and Silaw or from impromptu conversations.

1.2 Method

The methods now usual in descriptive linguistics are followed. Cebuano utterances are considered to be composed in hierarchical order of phonemes, morphemes, words, constituents (consisting of one word or several words) and sentences. The constituents are in construction with each other. These terms are used in their standard senses. (Cf. Bloch 1948, Welles 1948, Hockett 1959.) The term word is used like the term lexeme (Hockett 1959 Section 19.4). Words are separated by spaces in this study.

1.21 Borderline cases of words

There are some forms which always occur immediately preceding the elements with which they are in construction, but the elements with which they are in construction are a single word or more than one word. These are may "there is", manga "plural", ka-, pagka-, and paka-. The first two of these are treated as words. The syntactic types of the constituents with which these two are in construction are of a large variety. The latter three are considered affixes (not words, but bound forms) because if they

occur in construction with a series of words, the series of words with which they occur in construction are only of two syntactical types: adjective + nga + CN (described in Sec. 4.23) or existential sentences composed of wala y plus CN. ka- and paka- also occur preceded by the affixes listed in Sec. 8.05. ka- is described in Sec. 9.3 and Sec. 10.921 ff. pagka-, Sec. 10.922, and paka-, Sec. 9.741.

1.3 New definitions

1.31 Paradigms

This study will also take into consideration the paradigmatic relations of sentences and constituents. The term paradigm refers to a set of words, a set of sentences, parts of sentences or constituents. The following sections give a definition of paradigm.

1.311 Congrammaticality

Let us call any two utterances or portions of utterances having one or more morphemes in common "congrammatical". The "difference" between two congrammatical forms is the morphemes of the first not shared by the second, the morphemes of the second not shared by the first, and the difference in arrangement (sequence) of the morphemes shared by both. If there are congrammatical pairs S_1 and S_2 such that the difference between them is the same (i.e., involves the same morphemes and the same differences in arrangement) as the difference between many other congrammatical pairs, S_1 and S_2 are called globally congrammatical. Thus the following pairs are globally congrammatical:

	a	w	b	c	x	y	z		x	y	z	w	d
A.	1.	The	sing	ing	of	the	birds	2.	The	birds	sing.		

The difference between the two is abc in the first and d in the second and also the difference in arrangement wxyz and xyzw. As

there are many pairs which differ by the same morphemes and by the same difference in arrangement, this pair can be considered globally congrammatical.

Likewise the following pair is globally congrammatical:

		s	e	t		s	f	t	d
B.	1.	Cats	like	mice	2.	Cats	and	mice.	

Only the members of pair A, however, are in a paradigmatic relation with each other, for the term "paradigm" is reserved for those globally congrammatical pairs for which the difference between them is one of a small number of words (particles) or affixes or differences in word order.

In Cebuano globally congrammatical pairs are considered in a paradigmatic relation if the difference between them involves affixes of Chapters Eight through Eleven, word order or the words qug (g), nga (ng), sa (including the nominative-disjunctive relationship [Sec. 4.7]) and qang.

1.312 Different types of paradigmatic relationships

Given A is a class of forms (defined in some way) and B is a class of forms and that some members of A are in a paradigm with a member of B (i.e., for every member of A there is a member of B with the morphemes involved in the paradigm), A is said to "generate" B, symbolized (A⟶B). If A⟶B and B⟶A, then the relation is called a "two-way" transformation, symbolized (B⟷A). If only A→B, then the relation is called a one-way transformation. Forms in a paradigm but neither in a one-way or in a two-way transformation are marked A—B.

If the members of a paradigm enter the same form classes (i.e., have the same external grammar - appear as constituents in the same constructions) the relationship between them is

derivational (e.g., English duck and duckling). If the members of a paradigm are not in the same form class, their relationship is inflectional. For other definitions referring to the morphology of. Sec. 8.0 and its subsections.

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Chapter Two: Phonology and Morphophonemics

2.1 Phonemes of Cebuano

2.11 Segmental phonemes

The segmental phonemes of Cebuano are:

vowels: /i a u/

consonants: /p t k b d g m n ŋ** l r y w h q s /*

length: /:/

2.111 Allophones of the consonants

/q/ is a glottal stop. /p t k/ are unaspirated and voiceless in all of their allophones. /b d g m ng/ are unaspirated and voiced. /m n ng/ are nasals. /b m/ are bilabials. /t d n/ are dentals. /k g ng/ are dorso-velars pronounced far back with slightly more forward allophones before /i/. For the Cebuano [ki] [gi] and [ngi] the dorsum touches the velum further back than for the English [ki] etc. Similarly Cebuano [ka] [ga] and [nga] is further back than English [ka] etc. /l/ is an apico-aveolar lateral without velarization in all of its allophones. /r/ has tongue flap allophones in syllable initial position. Otherwise it has allophones which are dorso-alveolar spirants similar to the American English /r/. However, there is no lip rounding with the allophones of /r/. A sound [ś], a dorso-palatal sibillant is analyzed as belonging to two phonemes /s/ and /y/. E.g., [śudad]

---

* Some speakers use a sound [f] in very careful speech in words which generally have [p]. This pronunciation is considered as foreign and forms containing such sounds are not considered to be Cebuano.

**/ŋ/ will henceforth be transcribed as "ng"

is analyzed as /syudad/ "city". Some speakers use [sy] where others use [ś]. /s/ has slightly palatalized allophones before /i/. Otherwise /s/ has allophones which are alveolar sibillants and /y/ has allophones which are high front vowels of short duration.

2.112 Allophones of vowels

Cebuano vowels are not nasalized. /a/ is front in all allophones with any but weakest stress (· Sec.2.131). With weakest stress /a/ has slightly higher and centralized allophones (but not [ə]). /a/ also has slightly higher and centralized allophones before /y/: /says/ [seys] /i/ has high front unrounded allophones; /u/ has high back rounded allophones. There is considerable variation among speakers as to the height of /i/ and /u/. For all speakers /u/ in word final syllables (Sec. 1.2) has lower allophones [o] than in other positions. When followed by /:/ the vowels have tenser allophones than in other environments.

2.12 Phonotactics of the segmentals

2.121 Syllable types

Syllables are phonetically defined by onset of stress. Cebuano utterances are composed of syllables which are of two types: open and closed. Closed syllables have the shape CVC (consonant vowel consonant); open syllables have the shape CV. /h/ does not end a syllable except in the word quh "exclamation of surprise at seeing someone". No syllable begins in a vowel*. E.g.,

*Syllables beginning with a glottal stop tend to have a weak glottal stop in rapid speech, but it is always present. /luqag/ "loose" is never pronounced like /luwag/ "ladle". Exceptions are certain words /maqú/~/maw/; /muqú/~/mu/ /liki:qun/~/likyun/ and others (listed in the glossary).

/muqabút/ "will come", consisting of the syllables /mu/, /qa/ and /bút/, of which the first two are open and the last closed. There are also syllables with the shape /CrV/ and /ClV/, /CyV/ and /CwV/. However, /Cwi/ and /Cyu/ do not occur except /ryu/, and /Cwi/ in syllables ending in a consonant /baryu/ "barrio" /bakwiq/ "take back". /riw/ does not occur. /qiskuyla/ "go to school", /ka:giw/ "escape" (pronounced [qiskuyla] and [ka:giw]). There is no contrast between [CuwV] and [CwV]; [CiyV] and [CyV]. Here we transcribe /qiyV/, /hiyV/, /quwV/, /luwV/, /buwV/. /qiya:wat/ "make something do" (pronounced with three syllables), /quwan/ "rain" (pronounced with two syllables); and /buwad/ "dry in the sun" (pronounced with two syllables). Most speakers also pronounce [CiyV] in words which have no other syllables, and we transcribe /CiyV/: /siya/ "he". Otherwise there is no extra syllable, and we transcribe /CwV/ and /CyV/: /syudad/ [śudad]; /hwat/ [hwat]; etc.

In rapid speech /hw/ does not occur. Words with /hw/ in slow speech have /w/ in rapid speech:/hwan/~/wan/ "John".

Syllables beginning with /sk/ occur in careful educated speech, but in ordinary speech /s/ is pronounced as the final of the preceding syllable. (If the /sk/ is word initial there is a prothetic /qi/. E.g., /skawt/~/qiskawt/.) Syllables ending in /Cs/ occur in names, nicknames and a few other words: /nins/ "Nena" /pitrumaks/ "type of lantern". Also there are syllables ending in /wC/ and /yC/: /qiskawt/ "scout"; /says/ "six".

2.122 Other restrictions of occurrence

The cluster C_1C_1 or qC does not occur unless there is a word

boundary (Sec. 1.2) between C_1 and C_1 or q and C.* However, /qC/ occurs in forms with the shape $(C_1V_1)\ C_2V_2q_3$ $(C_1V_1(:))\ C_2V_2q_3$ or forms of this shape with an infix (footnote to Sec. 8.05); hunaqhu:naq, baqbaq. Double consonants occur in the exclamation halla.

Except in a few isolated examples (:) occurs only in the ultimate or the penult of a word. There is no contrast between /V:wu/ and /Vwu/. In this study the phonemicization /V:wu/ is adopted.

2.13 Stress

2.131 Levels

There are three levels of stress: primary (marked "ˈ"), secondary (marked "ˌ") and tertiary (not marked). Stress is a combination of loudness and length. (Pitch does not enter into Cebuano stress.)

2.132 Distribution

The nouns, transients, adjectives and qualifiers except that qualifiers of Secs. 6.32 ff., LP's of existential sentences (Sec. 3.4), and the pronouns when used as predicates have a primary or secondary stress. (Cf. Chapters Four, Five and Six for the definitions of these elements.) Other types of words have primary or secondary stress only when before pause. (Words are defined in Sec. 1.2.) The syllables with primary or secondary stress are called "stressed".

ˌQ ˌQ pron. pron. ˈT
di:liq mahi:mu kana ng qa:ku ng buha:tun "I cannot do that." (8.7)

kanaq, a pronoun, in this sentence is the subject and therefore unstressed

---

*In some dialects of Cebuano /qC/ occurs.
taqnaw lang ni ba:kir (39.14) "Baker just looked on." (Dialectic for tanqaw)

(Cf. Sec. 5.32.)

Q Q Pron. Pron. N N
sukad karùn qikàw na qang qa:ku ng katà:bang sa pagpangá:huy
(2.7) "From now on you will be my helper in gathering firewood."

qikaw in this case is the predicate and therefore stressed.

There is only one stressed syllable per word in Cebuano. The stress of the word is on the final syllable if the penult is open and short and on the penult if the penult is long or closed (ends in a consonant). Long penult: ká:qun; short penult: nagkaqún; closed penult: kánqun. If the vowel of the final syllable is long, the stress is on the final syllable: nagdá:. Exceptions to the placement of the accent within the word are marked: karangkál.

The last stressed syllable before a terminal (Sec. 2.141) has primary stress. (Cf. examples above.) Exceptions to this rule are situations of emphasis where the word emphasized has a primary stress. However, the primary stress on a syllable which otherwise does not occur with it is usual only in a storytelling style.

gipàsqan qang dakúq kaqa:yu ng kà:huy "He was carrying a huge tree." (29.14)

2.133 Stress of short words between pauses

The stress of a two or three syllable word is invariably at the end if the word occurs between two pauses.

sigí "Go ahead!" (Cf. sì:gi na láng "Go on now.")

In vocatives this final stress occurs whether or not there is a pause before or after:

vocative
qayàw kabalà:ka na:kuq pirlá "Do not worry about me, Perla."

2.14 Intonation

There are six pitch phonemes in Cebuano. These pitches are relative to each other within the elements between stops. (A stop is a pause meaning nothing else follows. Cf. Sec. 2.1413.) These pitches are not absolute for the word, but they depend upon the syntactic construction and the position within element between stops.

qinigqabùt ni:mu didtu s qúrmuk nú# manga qalas kwàtru pa kanaq
33 3 5 3 3 3 , 4 3 6 ? 2 2 2 4 # 2 2 2
sa búntag (The "#" represents pause) "When you arrive in Ormoc,
2 3 1
it will only be around four in the morning."

However, within a phrase (defined Sec. 2.141) there are only four levels.

2.141 Terminals and phrases

If the utterance is divided into sentences (described in Chapter Three), there are pitch variations of the final three syllables of the sentence. These are called the "terminals". The last syllables of vocatives (Sec. 6.6), topics (Sec. 6.11) and qualifiers of Sec. 6.21 and its subsections, 6.2213, 6.223 also have special intonational patterns which are considered terminals. Elements between terminals are called "phrases".

2.142 Marking of terminals

The first word in a phrase with primary or secondary stress may have on its penult* a pitch higher than or the same as the highest pitch of the terminal. The pitch of the other syllables

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*Note that it is the penult not the syllable with a stress which gets the higher pitch (unless the syllable with a stress is the penult).
bantayàn na:kuq qang qa:ku ng kaqugalí:ngun "I will take care of
2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1
myself."

is the same as the third to last syllable of the phrase. Thus to indicate the intonation pattern, the pitch contour of the terminal and the pitch of the penult of the first word with a stressed syllable of the phrase will be indicated. "R" means that the penult of the first word of the phrase with a stressed syllable has a higher pitch than the highest pitch of the terminal. "L" means that the penult of the first word of a phrase with a stressed syllable has the same pitch as the syllable with the highest pitch of the terminal. "R" and "L" do not contrast with their absence if the first stressed word of the phrase immediately precedes the last stressed word in the sentence. tù:qa s tá:qas 231. (I. e., pitch level 2 on /tu:/.) "It is upstairs." This sentence has the same meaning as tù:qa s tá:qas R 231. (I.e., pitch level 4 on (/tu:/ .)

2.143 Pauses

There may or may not be a pause following the terminal. If the meaning is that something else is following, the pause will be indicated ",". If the meaning is that nothing need follow it, the pause is a "stop", indicated ".". Certain terminals occur only with "," and certain others only with "."; but there are some terminals which occur either with something following or not, depending upon the meaning of the sentence. In some cases it is the relative height with what follows which carries the meaning of the pause is "," or ".".

2.144 Examples

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq "Do not worry about me."
1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq R 112.

buhì:qi kanáq "Let go of that."
1 2 1 1 2

buhì:qi kanáq L 112.

draybír # maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk "Driver, is this
1 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3
the boat for Ormoc?"

draybír 14, maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk 213.

2.145 Terminals without pause

At the end of a sentence (syntactically defined) there are terminals even when there is no pause. In the following the sentence ends after na:kuq.

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq pirlá "Do not worry about me, Perla."
2 4 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 2

qayàw kabalà:ka na:kuq R 223 pirlá 12.

2.146 Relative height of phrases

A phrase not a vocative or a qualifier of Sec. 6.6 with no pause or with "," is higher at its highest point than the phrase following it (unless it is itself preceded by a phrase).

qinigqabùt ni:mu s qúrmuk R 242, manga qalas kwàtru pa kanaq sa buntág R 231. "When you get to Ormoc, it will be around four in the morning." (I.e., /bùt/ has pitch 5 whereas /kwà/ has pitch 4.)

qay na láng 223 salá:mat 112. "Never mind, thanks."

2.147 Degree of rise

In some cases the degree of pitch differences depends on emotional coloring.

buhì:qi kanáq R 112. "Let go of that." This command is less urgent than

buhì:qi kanáq L112 (i.e., with the final syllable of kanaq as high in pitch as the penult of buhi:qi.)

In other cases the degree of rise indicates whether the phrase is a question or not. (Cf. Secs. 2.153 and its subsections.

2.15 Some intonation types and their meanings

This section lists the most frequent intonational types and some of their meanings.

2.151 Fall-rise type terminals

2.1511 213 or 324

(No R or L) This type of intonation is used in asking for information.

maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk 213. "Is this the boat for Ormoc?"

2.1512 312

With no pause or pauses in some contexts this intonation indicates statement with something to follow.*

maw kini s mìs wí:bi 312, qang qamirkà:na ng qa:ku ng girisìrbaha g lugàr dinhi s bárku 312. "This is Miss Wiebe, the American I reserved a place for here on the boat."

(No R or L) This terminal is used for a polite statement when followed by pause.*

nà:qa y girisìrba pa:ra ng mis wí:bi 312. "There is one reserved for Miss Wiebe."

With R followed by a pause it is also used for supplicating.

qakù na la y dalà qi:ni ng bag ni:mú R 312. "Just let me carry your bag."

2.152 Rise-fall type terminals

2.1521 341, 231

With no (R or L) This intonational pattern is used for a warning.

là:qin ra ba ni ng manga tà:wu dinhi s pantalán 231. "The people

---

*This usage is parallel with English usage, where failure to drop voice to lowest register at the end of a statement is used to mean something follows and also to make a polite statement. "He was here ↓.; He was here ↳ but he is gone now." "Do you have any bananas?" "No ↳ ." (vs. "No ↓ " [curt]).

here at the docks are not of a nice sort."

With R or L this intonation is used in making a statement.

bantayàn na:kuq qang qa:ku ng kaqugalí:ngun R 231. "I will take care of myself."

2.1522 232, 342

This intonation is the same in meaning as 231 (Sec. 2.1521) but occurs when there is no ".". (I.e., the drop at the end of the phrase is less than in the type of Sec. 2.1521 as an indication that something is to follow.)

bantayàn ku qang qa:ku ng kaqugalí:ngun R 343 kay dàghan ra ba ng kawatàn rún R 231. "I will watch myself, because there are many thieves now."

This intonation is also used with initial qualifiers of the types of Secs. 6.21 ff.

qinigqabut ni:mu didtu s qurmuk R 342 manga qalas kwatru pa kanaq sa buntag R 231.*

This intonation is used in greetings, "thanks" and the like.

wà y sapayán 232. "You are welcome."

maqá:yu 232. "Good morning!"

It is also used for something unexpected.

qaná:q 232 maw ra ma g pu:rus giqukupahàn qang manga tihì:ras dínhi 222 "Heavens! It looks as though all the cots are already occupied!"

2.1523 243, 132

This intonation is used for warnings.

tùgqant·ika ru ng má:ma 243 "I will tell Mama on you."

---

*The intonation 233 is used as well as 232 for 231 when there is no ".". There is no difference in meaning.

dì:liq ku maná:qug R 344 samtang dì:liq pa há:yag R 231 "I will not get off while it is not light yet."
Here R343 after mana:qug would have the same meaning.

2.153 Rising terminals

2.1531 Slight rise 112, 223

No R or L. This intonation is used for statements within a conversation. (The intonation of Sec. 2.1521 is used when no answer is expected.)

nì:qa na kita s qa:tu ng tihí:ras 112, "Here we are at our oots."

This intonation is used for polite refusals.

sàgdi na láng 112, waq na ku magkinahánglan 112, "Never mind. I do not need it any more."

It is also used for hortatory expressions with no urgency.

talà 13 manaka tá 112. "Let us go. Let us get on."

This rise is used for vocatives without urgency. (Usually at the end of the sentence.)

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq R 223 pirlá 12. (voc.)

With R this intonation is used in a command or hortative. The intonation does not express urgency.

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq R 112. "Do not worry about me."

2.1532 Rise of two pitches 113, 224

The rise of two pitches is used in hortatory expressions with urgency.

tanà 13 manaka na tá 113. "Let us go. Let us get on now."

This intonation occurs at the end of a sentence or qualifier when there is no pause.

maw na ní 224 kay na:qa ma y màrka ng qúrmuk 231. "This is it because there is a sign 'Ormoc'."

qunyàq 24 ngìtngit pa náq 231. "Then it will still be dark."

This intonation is used with phrases meaning pointing (with no urgency).

tu:qa ra siya qu 113. "There he is!"

2.1533 Sharp rises 114, 225

The sharp rise is used for questions asking 'yes' or 'no'.

manaka na ta 114. "Shall we get on?"

With a monosyllabic phrase, the monosyllable has a pitch two or three higher than the lowest of the phrase with which it is in construction.

hwàt ka ngarí 112 há 4. "Wait here, OK?" (28.8)

At the beginning of the utterance the monosyllable has a rise.

dúng 34 maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk 213, "Boy, is this the boat for Ormoc?"

The sharp rise is used in phrases meaning pointing with urgency.

kawatan 114, tu:qa ra siya qu 114. "The thief! There he is!"

2.154 Level terminals

The level intonation is used for something contrary to one's expectation. If it is unpleasant the pitch is low.

qaná:q 132 maw ra ma g pu:rus giqukupahan qang manga tihi:ras dínhi 222. "Heck, it looks like all the cots are already taken."

If the surprise is pleasant the pitch is higher.

qana:q 243 kanindut niqa:ni ng manga qari:yus 333. "My! What beautiful earrings!"

2.155 Falling terminals

2.1551 331

This intonation is used in questions with an interrogative (Sec. 4.41).

diqín man ni ni:mu palitá 331. "Where did you buy this?"

(For questions with an interrogative the intonations of Sec. 2.1511 are also used.)

This intonation is also used in offering something.

nì:qa qang qi:mu ng típ qu 331 "Here is your tip."

2.1552 441

This intonation is used in questions with an interrogative expressing anger. (I.e., this intonation is like that of Sec. 2.1551, above, with a greater drop.)

ngà:nu ng qi:mu ma ng kùptan qang qa:ku ng bág 441. "What do you think you are doing grabbing my bag!"

2.16 The Cebuano writing system

The Latin alphabet is used to write Cebuano*. Each phoneme is represented, and one letter represents one phoneme with the following exceptions. The letters used in writing Cebuano correspond to our transcription.

1) Stress and intonational phonemes are not represented.

2) Length is not represented except in the case of monosyllabics with a long vowel which alternate with disyllabics having intervocallic /l/ (Sec.2.211). These are written with two letters. E.g. /da:n/ "road" (alternating with /da:lan/) is written daan.

3) Glottal stop is not represented except after consonants and by some writers, between vowels. It is represented by " - ". E.g. /pagqa:yu/ "well" is written pag-ayo. /da:qan/ "old" is written da-an by some, daan by others.

4) Initial and final glottal stops are not written. /qiyaq/ "term of address for an old woman" is written iya.

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*When the Spaniards arrived in Cebu, the natives were using an Indic-derived syllabary, but the knowledge of this syllabary passed out probably during the Eighteenth Century. (Examples of this writing system still survive.)

5) /i/ is written i and e; /u/ is written u and o. There is no uniformity in the use of i vs. e; u vs. o. i is usually used rather than e except in words borrowed from other languages. o is used rather than u if it is the last letter of the word. /qiyuq/ is written iyo. In a closed final syllable o or u may be written. E.g. /hu:lug/ is written hulog and hulug.

6) Some writers write words borrowed from other languages as these are spelled in the languages from which they are borrowed. Most publications do not do so except for proper names.

2.2 Morphophonemics

In this section the various shapes of morphemes in various environments are discussed.

2.21 Alternations between different styles of speech

2.211 Dropping of /l/

{/VlV/ /V:lV/} alternates with forms without /l/ if V is /a/ or /u/ and if they occur in the same word.* The forms with /l/ are fancier.

/a(:)lu/~/a:wu/ (or /awu/ if not at the end of a word).

/ba:lu/~/ba:wu/ "widow(er)"
/balu/~/ba:wu/ "I do not know"

/u:la/~/u:wa/; /ula/~/uwa/ (/wa/ after C except /q/ /l/ and /b/).

/ku:lang/~/ku:wang/ "lack"
/hulat/~/hwat/ "wait"

/u:lu/~/u:/; /ulu/~/u:/ when one of the /u/'s is in the penult of the word. Otherwise, /u/.

---

*These alternants without /l/ are mostly found in Cebu north of Argao and in Leyte and parts of Bohol. In other areas the forms without /l/ are rare except for certain lexical items.

/qu:lu/~/qu:/ "head"
/tutulu/~/tutu:/ "three"
/pulupari:hu/~/pupari:hu/ "similar"

/a:la/~/a:/; /ala/~/a:/ when one of the /a/'s is in the penult of the word. Otherwise, /a/.

/tinga:la/~/tinga:/ "amaze"
/dala/~/da:/ "carry"
/kalamunggay/~/kamunggay/ "a kind of vegetable"
/kalabaw/~/ka:baw/ "carabao".

In some words this alternation does not occur. E.g., sala:mat "thanks"; ba:la "bullet"; kulu "breadfruit"; et al. (These are listed in the glossary.)

2.212 Alternations of nga, qug, y (qing)*, sa and qang

The following alternations occur in normal speech. (For exceptions cf. the following Sec. 2.2121.) Following a word ending in a vowel /q/ or /n/ and following the qualifiers (Sec. 6.32) and some other common qualifiers which occur in the same positions, nga has an alternate /ng/; qug has an alternate /g/ and y (qing) has an alternate /y/. The word preceding has an alternate without /q/ or /n/ or without the final consonants in the case of the qualifiers of Sec 6.32 and other common qualifiers.

a. Vq + nga = Vng

Vn + nga = Vng

qang qa:tu ng [=qa:tuq + nga] tana ng [= tanan + nga] kinahanglan matagbuq na "All our needs can be met now." (9.10)

b. Vn + qug = Vg

V + nga = Vng

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* In careful speech and writing there is an alternate qing (not frequently used.) This form is also used regionally.

kadtu ng [=kadtu nga] bilyagunsa:lu nga ginganla g [= ginganlan qug] quris bilyagunsa:lu "That Villagonzalo, who was called Oris Villagonzalo ..." (43.7)

c. V + qug = /Vg/

bulangan ba g [= ba + qug] manuk "Cockfights with roosters, you know?" (37.9)

d. lang + qug = la g (lang is a qualifier of the type in Sec. 6.32.)

gibutangan la g lami:sa nga gamay "Just a small table was placed." (37.9)

e. Vq + y = Vy

qapan wala y [= walaq + qing (y)] qikata:bang sa panimalay "But there was no help in the house." (3.7)

f. particle + y*

lang + y = la y

qikaw la y magbuqut "You are the one to decide."

y (qing) has an alternate zero (i.e., is "dropped") after /i/ or /iq/

g. maqu lagi kini gisulti sa qa:ku ng qanak (= *[kini y gisulti]) "This is what my son said." (12.11)

In rapid speech sa and si have an alternate s following /V/ or /Vq/.

h. V(q) + sa = Vs

qugmas [=qugmaq sa] qalas si:ti "Tomorrow at seven."

qang has an alternate /ng/ following vowels and man. qang has an alternate zero following words ending in /ang/.

i. V + qang = ng

---

*To avoid these alternations qing is used in writing and high speech.

walaq gayud qing tawu "There was no one at all." (for normal walaq gayu y ta:wu)

suginli ng [• li qang] ha:riq "Tell the king." (10.4)

qug has an alternate zero after words ending in /Vg/.

j. /Vg/ + qug = Vg

[=nagaha:tag qug]
kini ng pagtu:qu nagaha:tag/kali:sang sa manga ta:wu "This belief inspires fear in the people." (23.14)

nga has an alternate zero after words ending in a consonant except /n/ and /q/ in normal speech.

tibuquk gabi:qi (fancy speech tibuquk nga gabi:qi) "all night"

2.2121 Exceptions to these alternations

The above alternations do not occur if there is a pause between the forms in questions. However, whenever the form y occurs this alternation occurs.* It is quite common even in colloquial not to make the alternations with qang and sa and si, but the others are made in normal speech except when there is a pause.

2.213 Slow and rapid speech

Common words of two (or three) syllables have alternants with one syllable (or two) in rapid speech. With some the alternant occurs with the initial phoneme, the vowel and final consonant of the second and the final syllable.

e.g.,:

la:mang ⟶ lang "only"

maqu ⟶ mu "linking particle"

With others the alternant does not have the consonant and vowel of the first syllable.

qani:qa ⟶ ni:qa "here" qusab ⟶ sab "also"

karun ⟶ run "now"

If the first consonant of the final syllable is /y/, the

*Cf. the footnote on the preceding page.

rapid speech alternant occurs with it.

gayud ⟶ gyud "without a doubt"

qayaw "don't" has a rapid speech alternant /qay/.

Some of the rapid speech forms are used in slow speech as well, with the long forms being fancy.

gud (= qugud), du:na (= qadu:na), qi:ni (=niqi:ni) et al.

A similar alternation occurs for names and titles, but this alternation is a matter of style. The last syllable is used for the whole name or title in the vocative. E.g., day (= qinday) "term of address for a girl"; kay (= qangkay) "girl's nickname"

sa, si have alternants s in rapid speech.

2.214 Alternations between long and short vowels

Words of two or three syllables always have a short penult if the words occur between two pauses.

sigí "Go ahead" cf. sì:gi na láng "Go on now"

Vocatives always have short penults.

kumusta si na:nay mu "How is your mother?"

nanay "Mom!" (calling)

2.215 /hw/~/w/

Cf. the statement, end of Sec. 2.121.

2.22 Alternations describable in terms of phonemic environment

2.221 Metathesis

2.2211 With dropping of a vowel

When a vowel is dropped (cf. Sec. 2.222) and there is a suffix, the base with a suffix has a different order of the phonemes than the base without a suffix.

Order in the base with no suffix	Order in the base with a suffix
q, h + C*	C + q, h**
r + C	C + d***
l + C	C + l
t + s	s + t
s + t	t + s

The change q, h + C ⟶ C + q h is automatic (i.e., occurs with every base).**** Otherwise these changes occur only in certain items (so listed in the glossary).

Examples:

q + C = Cq — taqas + -un ⟶ tasqun (with /a/ dropped) "thing to be made long"

ba:taq + -anun ⟶ batanqun (with /a/ dropped) "young"

h + C = Ch — gahum + ka- -anan (⟷)***** ⟶ kagamha:nan (with /u/ dropped) "government"

r + C = Cd — hurut + -un ⟶ hutdun (with /u/ dropped) "thing to be finished"

l + m, n, ng, s ⟶ m, n, ng, s + l — nga:lan + -an ⟶ nganlan (with /a/ dropped) "thing to be named"

ba:lus + -an ⟶ baslan (with /u/ dropped) "thing to be replied"

A parallel alternation occurs with diq and waq when followed by na. dinqa "no longer" wanqa "no longer"

t + s ⟶ st — putus + -i ⟶ pusti (with /u/ dropped) "person for whom to be wrapped"

s + t ⟶ — lusut + -un ⟶ lutsun (with /u/ dropped) "thing to be let through"

---

*C = consonant and semi-vowels

** for bases with both q and h cf. Sec. 2.2212

*** for change of r ⟶ d cf. Sec. 2.2241

**** There are some dialects in which this alternation does not occur.

***** Cf. Sec. 2.232 for (⟷)

2.2212 Metathesis when no vowel is dropped

In this case the alternation is optional.

l + n m ng w ⟶ m n ng w + l

q + h ⟶ h + q

n + m ⟶ m + n

laktan + -in- ⟶ nilaktan* "manner of walking"

q + h ⟶ h + q

tu:qu + h** + -an ⟶ tuhu:qan* "to be believed"

2.222 Dropping of vowels

The vowel of penult is sometimes dropped in words with suffixes if the penult is open (or has a long vowel). I.e., bases with a suffix may have alternants without the vowel of the last syllable if there is a suffix, or if the suffix is dissyllabic, the suffix occurs as an alternant without the vowel of the first syllable. The occurrence of this alternation is dependent upon the lexical item.

dropping of /a/:

taqas + -un ⟶ tasqun "thing to be made high" (with metathesis Sec.2.2211)

dropping of /i/:

para:yig + -an ⟶ paraygan "one to be caressed"

dropping of /u/:

dakup + -an ⟶ dakpan "one to be caught"

dropping of vowel in suffix:

ba:taq + -anun ⟶ batanqun (with metathesis Sec. 2.2211) "young"

---

*linaktan also occurs; tuqu:han also occurs.

**For insertion of /h/ cf. Sec. 2.223)

2.223 Adding of h and q

Bases ending in a vowel have alternants with either /h/ or /q/ before a suffix.(Which bases and suffixes take which consonant is listed in the vocabulary.)

ba:sa + -un ⟶ basa:hun "thing to be read"

gustu + -an (⇒)* ⟶ gustuhan "one who will like"

su:si + -un ⟶ susi:hun "thing to be examined"

saka + -un ⟶ sakqun (with dropping of /a/) "place one boards"

qadtu + -un ⟶ qadtu:qun "reason for going"

qari + -un ⟶ qariqun "reason for coming"

2.224 Changes of vowels and consonants

Bases with certain phonemes have certain other phonemes when with an affix (called "x⟶y").

2.2241 /r/⟶/d/

Some bases with /d/ have an alternate with /r/. The /r/ occurs in intervocalic position . This is symbolized "intervocalic /r/⇒/d/".

hurut + -un ⟶ hutdun (with metathesis of /t/ and /d/ and dropping of vowel) "thing to be finished off"

bu:kid + ka- -an ⟶ kabuki:ran "mountains"

(When the /d/ is base final it always has an alternate with /r/ before a suffix beginning with V if there is no dropping of the vowel.)

2.2242 /l/⇒/d/; /l/⇒/g/

Some bases with /l/ have an alternate with /d/ or /g/. The

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*(⇒) is described in Sec. 2.23.

/l/ occurs in intervocalic position; /g/ occurs preceding /k/ and /g/ /d/ occurs preceding other consonants.

wa:laq + -an ⟶ wadqan (with dropping of vowel) "one who lost something"

haluk + -an ⟶ hagkan (with dropping of vowel) "person kissed"

(Cf. also the changes for /l/ described in Sec. 2.211.)

2.2243 $\left\{\begin{matrix}/r/\\/l/\end{matrix}\right\} \rightarrow /h/$

This alternation occurs with some bases ending in /r/ or /l/. Before an affix beginning with a vowel they have alternants in final /h/.

qimbitar + -un ⟶ qimbitahun "person invited"

mantinil + -an ⟶ mantinihan "thing for which something makeshift is used"

2.225 Alternations in conjunction with prefixes

2.2251 The alternations symbolized by N

Certain prefixes have a form ending in the symbol N. This symbol means that the form following the prefix has an alternant beginning with the phonemes as illustrated by the following chart*:

Bases beginning with	/p,b/	/t,d,s/	/k,ng,g/	/l/	others and clusters**
final consonant of prefix plus initial of base	m	n	ng	$\left\{\begin{matrix}ng\\n\end{matrix}\right\}$+l	ng + initial consonant of the base

Examples:

paN- + putul ⟶ pamutul "cut"

" + ba:hin ⟶ pama:hin "divide"

" + ta:bang ⟶ pana:bang "deliver baby"

*Another way to look at this alternation is that the prefix has various shapes and the base has an alternant beginning with a vowel.

**bases with an initial cluster in colloquial speech also have alternants with the alternations of the single consonants: e.g., there is a panraba:hu as well as the formal pangtraba:hu, pamrimyu as well as formal pangprimyu.

paN- + da:gan ⟶ pana:gan "run"

" + sulat ⟶ panulat "write"

" + ku:haq ⟶ pangu:haq "get"

" + galing ⟶ panggaling "grind"

" + qinum ⟶ panginum "drink"

" + hisgut ⟶ panghisgut "discuss"

" + lu:tuq ⟶ {panglu:tuq, panlu:tuq} "cook"

" + warawa:ra ⟶ pangwarawa:ra "wave"

" + yamyam ⟶ pangyamyam "utter"

" + traba:hu ⟶ pangtraba:hu "work"
(panraba:hu)*

" + maymay ⟶ pangmaymay "advise"

" + naytklab ⟶ pangnaytklab "go to night club"

2.226 Cameleon Morphs

These are prefixes whose shape depends on shape of the base.

2.2261 Doubling

"Doubling" is a prefix having the shape of the base.

luksu + doubling ⟶ luksuluksu "jump about"

lakaw + doubling(⟵)**lakaw ⟶ lakawla:kaw "walk about"

2.2262 Reduplication

Reduplication (r): a prefix having the shape of the first phoneme and the first vowel*** of the form to which it is added.

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*cf. footnote to chart

**cf. Sec. 2.23 for (⟵).

***If the base begins in a cluster the r may have the shape of cluster plus vowel, first phoneme plus vowel, or zero.

traba:hu + qig- + -r- ⟶ {qigtatraba:hu, qigtratraba:hu, qigtraba:hu}

patiga:yun+ mag- + -r- (⟶) ⟶ magpapatigayun "businessman"

tulun + -r- + -an ⟶ tutunlan (with dropping of vowel) "throat"

2.22621 Reduplication together with N

With N the initial phoneme of the reduplication has the form described in Sec. 2.2251.

laba + maN- + -r- (⟶) → {manglala:ba / manlala:ba} "washerwoman"

With p, t, k, b, d, s, q, the form following -r- also has the alternation described in Sec. 2.2251.

bungsud + maN-+-r- ⟶ mamumungsud "one who fishes with a trap"

sunud + maN- + -r-(⟶) ⟶ manunu:nud "heir"

tambal + maN-+-r- ⟶ mananambal "doctor"

ka:huy + maN- + -r- (⟶) ⟶ mangangahuy "woodcutter"

qisdaq + maN- + -r- ⟶ mangingisdaq "fisherman"

2.227 -l-

-l- - occurs after the first vowel of the word.

-l- has an alternant /la/ after /a/.

ka:qun + -l- + -anan + (⟶) ⟶ kalanqanan (with dropping of /u/ and metathesis) "eating place"

After /u/ -l- has an alternant /lu/

tunghaq + -l- + -an (⟶) ⟶ tulunghaqan "school"

After /i/ -l- has an alternant /li/

bili + -l- + -un ⟶ bililhun (with inserted /h/ and dropped /i/) "valued"

If the base has the shape C_1C_2V, -l- has an alternant VlV and is infixed immediately following C_1.

traba:hu + qig-+-l- (⟶) ⟶ qigtalarabahu "time to work"

2.23 Shift (→) or (←)

If there is no shift mark, the form with an affix has the same length on the penult as the base.*

lu:tuq + naka- → nakalu:tuq "cooked"

2.231 (→)

The symbol (→) indicates that the form has a short penult (no matter what the length of the penult in the base is).

ḥunaqhu:naq + naka- (→) → nakahunaqhunaq "thought"

2.232 (←)

The symbol (←) indicates that the form has a long penult (no matter what the length of the penult of the base is).

lakaw + doubling (←) → lakawla:kaw "walk about"

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*The length in the base is determined by the length in the penult when the base occurs with a prefix mi-. If the base does not occur with mi-, then the base without an affix determines the length of the penult in the base.

Outline of Chapter Three: Sentence Types

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Chapter Three: Sentence Types

3.11 Introduction

Cebuano sentences and constituents are described by means of formulae and commentary. The formulae represent all the constituents of a sentence. In addition, Cebuano sentences contain words which do not belong to any constituents (i.e., which like English "and" are difficult to assign to constituents). These words are the linkers: nga, (ng), qug (g), ka, sa and ni.

The order of exposition is from the largest constituents in sentences to smaller ones. In giving some rules reference is made to constituents which are temporarily undefined. For example, the rules for producing sentences (this chapter) are given in terms of subjects (S), predicates (P) and qualifiers (Q), though these terms are not defined until the succeeding chapters.

The term "optional" is a short-hand term to refer to sentences (or constituents) which are two-way transformations of one another, such that one contains the same words as the other except that the one has the forms in question which are lacking in the other, or the one has one of the sequences mentioned and the other has the other sequence.

3.12 Sentence: sentence + (sentence)

sentence
magpu:nay la:mang siya qug lingkud qug bagduybagduy
sentence
+ qapan wa y mahi:mu "All he used to do was sit around or roam about, but there was not anything that could be done." (1.14).

3.121 Interrupted sentences

The order sentence* sentence (interrupted sentence) also occurs:

sentence (1)	sentence (2)	sentence (1)
quh	+ hunaqhu:naq sa qamahan	+ si karangkal man

"'Oh!' thought the father, 'It is Karangkal!'"

3.21 Declarative sentences

Sentence: $(Q)^* + \left\{\begin{matrix} S+P \\ P+S \\ S*P \end{matrix}\right\} + (Q)^*$

Qualifiers (Q), subjects (S) and predicates (P) will be treated in succeeding chapters. For the symbol Q, several Q's may occur.

	Q	Q	P	S
a.	qapan	sa nagatubuq si hwan	nasubuq	qang qamahan

tungud kay labihan katapulan "But as John grew up, the father was unhappy, because he was very lazy." (1.10)

	Q		S	P
b.	tu:qud man	+	si hwan	miquban sa qi:ya ng qamahan

"And so, John went with his father." (2.10)

	Q	P	S	P
c.	kay	+ muquban	qikaw	kana:kuq qarun sa pagpanga:huy

"For you are going with me to cut wood." (2.5)

3.22 Linking

Q is linked with ng (nga) gug (g), pause or not at all. (Cf. Chapter Six where the rules of linking for Q are discussed. The subject and predicates are optionally linked with a pause. Whether or not a pause is used is dependent upon the length of what precedes and the rate of speech. In the case of subject preceding

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*Q is a large class of forms whose subclasses are discussed in Chapter 6. There is no intimation in the following formulae that every member of Q occurs in those places where Q is written in the formula. All that is meant is that some members of Q occur in the position where Q is indicated in the formula. The specification of which members of Q it is that occur is given in Chapter Six.

the predicate there is no linking.

3.23 Word order

The order P+S or P*S is used with some exceptions. The order S+P is optional in sentences composed of nominal phrases (Sec. 4.23) as subject and transient phrases containing active (Sec. 4.22) as predicates. Also, when there is a prepositive qualifier of the sentence the order S+P may occur. (Cf. Sec. 6.322). The word order in the case of S*P is described in Sec. 4.9. For the postpositive subject, Sec. 6.322, the word order is described in Sec. 6.322. Otherwise the word order S+P is rare.

3.24 Paradigms

3.241 Sentence — PP

The declarative sentence is in a paradigm with a constituent x nga y, where x is the form which occured as S in the declarative sentence and y is the form which occured as P in the declarative sentence. (Since x nga y and y nga x are also transformations of each other (Sec. 4.212), the declarative sentence is also in a paradigm with y nga x.) S nga P and SP are two-way transformations. The S nga P and SP are not in the same form class (do not enter the same constructions). SP is a sentence and enters those constructions which contain sentences. (Cf. the descriptions of succeeding paragraphs.) S nga P is a predicate phrase and enters those constructions into which predicate phrases enter.

	P	S
a.	nagkurug qug qunyaq naghilak trembled and then cried."	qang qinahan "The mother

	Q	S		y
b.	qug + qusab	qang qinahan	nga	nagkurug qug qunyaq naghilak

P
miqingun "And the mother, trembling and then bursting into tears, said ...." (11.11)

3.242 $X_s Y_p$ ——— $Y_s X_p$

As is described in Sec. 5.1, subjects occur as predicates, and most predicates occur as subjects or as subject when preceded by qang. (Cf. Sec. 5.1 for a discussion of which elements occur as predicates and which do not except when preceded by qang.)

qang X_s (qang) Y_p ⟷ qang Y_s (qang) X_p

This relationship is not a transformational one, for there are certain elements which are always the predicate if the sentence contains certain other elements. (Cf. Sec. 5.4.) If the subject means an action or quality, and the predicate means a thing or a person, the meaning of the sentence is that the predicate is the one who (thing which) performs the action or has the quality. If the predicate means an action or quality and the subject, a person or thing, the meaning of specification is not present. If neither the subject nor the predicate has the meaning of an action or quality, then the predicate means "the one which is a (the)* subject". For the first two examples we take sentences which are in a paradigm with the examples of Sec. 3.21:

P
a. qapan sa nagatubuq si hwan + (qang) qamahan na qang
S
nasubuq "But as John grew older, it was the father now who became sad."

*In the subject position the difference between English "a" and "the" is not expressed for those forms which occur in the subject position only when preceded by qang. (5.1). In colloquial language the meaning of "the" is expressed by qag (Sec. 5.1).

The na is added to the example to show which of the two elements is the predicate. (Cf. Sec. 5.42.)

P | S

b. tu:qud man si hwan na | qang miquban sa qi:ya ng qamahan "So now John was the one who went with his father."

P | S

c. qang qi:ya ng qamahan | qang mangangahuy di:liq qang qi:ya ng qigsu:qun "It is his father who is the fuel-gatherer, not his brother."

P | S

[Cf. d. mangangahuy | qang qi:ya ng qamahan di:liq man magsusu:lat "His father was a woodcutter, not a journalist."]

3.3 Imperative sentences

3.31 Definitions

Sentence: (Q) + Imperative Predicate + $\left\{\begin{matrix}(\text{kamu*})\\(\text{ninyu})\end{matrix}\right\}$ + (Vocative)

Imperative Predicate: $\left\{\begin{matrix}(\text{S}) + \text{Passive Imperative} + (\text{Q}) + (\text{C})\\ \text{Abstract} + (\text{Q}) + (\text{C})\end{matrix}\right\}$

The complement (C) is described in Sec. 4.6, and which imperatives take a complement and which do not is discussed there. The abstract is described in Sec. 8.3 and its subsections. The passive imperatives are (pag-) + subjunctive passive. (Cf. Sec. 8.42.)

voc. imper. (abstr.) complement

a. karangkál pagqi:lis + sa qi:mu ng sini:naq nga

imperative complement

qigtatraba:hu quban kana:kuq "Karangkal, put on your working clothes. Come with me." (27.11)

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*kamu is used to indicate and express plural with actives; ninyu, with passives. (Cf. pronouns, Sec. 4.7.) The word order of kamu and ninyu and pronominal subjects is described in Sec. 6.322.

imperative predicate

Q linker passive S

e. quy qayaw ninyu g patya + naq qa:ku ng langgam "Hey! Don't you kill my birds!" (46.14)

The singular ka is not used with the imperative. A sentence like, hwat ka ngari ha "You wait here, O.K.?" (28.4), is considered to have an active transient hwat (equals muhwat Sec. 8.1611) predicate and not an imperative predicate.

The na is added to the example to show which of the two elements is the predicate. (Cf. Sec. 5.42.)

P | S
b. tu:qud man si hwan na { qang miquban sa qi:ya ng qamahan "So now John was the one who went with his father."

P S
c. qang qi:ya ng qamahan { qang mangangahuy di:liq qang qi:ya ng qigsu:qun "It is his father who is the fuel-gatherer, not his brother."

P | S
[Cf. d. mangangahuy { qang qi:ya ng qamahan di:liq man magsusu:lat "His father was a woodcutter, not a journalist."]

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Q imp. (abstr)Q Q complement
b. hala palit na ngadtu + sa maka:qun "Go over there to buy something to eat. [Lit: "Buy at that place something to eat."] (8.9)

Q Q S pass. imp.
c. qayaw la:mang qaku pagputla "Just do not cut me." (5.12)

pass. imp. S
d. dagkuti qang duha ka murun "Light the two torches." (66.11)

Where the formula reads "abstracts", the prenasalized or timeless form of the deictics (Sec. 4.72) are also used:

voc. deictic complement
e. nanay ngadtu sa balay "Go to the house, Mother!"

(Cf. Sec. 4.681, where the use of a prenasalized deictic in other positions of the abstract is discussed.)

deictic
f. ning quy qamirika:nu diri ka:qun "Er, hey, American, come over here. Eat." (40.3)

If the sentence has a qualifier qayaw, the imperative predicate may be preceded by the disjunctive form of the demonstratives (Sec. 4.7).

g. qayaw na niqa:na ng hilakhi:lak "No more of that crying." (50.3)

3.32 Paradigms

The two types of imperative predicates are in a paradigm*. (S) + imperative passive + (Q) —— abstract + (Q) + (C) In this formula the complement is the disjunctive form of the subject of the left-hand side. (Cf. Sec. 4.7 for disjunctives.) (This paradigm is parallel to the active-passive transformation described in Sec. 4.811.) The imperative predicate is also in a paradigm with tran-

*These are not transformations of each other because not every active has a corresponding passive, and vice versa, not every passive has a corresponding active.

sient predicates (Sec. 4.5) such that there is a two-way transformational relationship.

3.4 Existential sentences

Sentence: $\left\{\begin{array}{llllllll} (Q) & + & (S) & + & LP & + & y^* & + & PP \\ (Q) & + & LP & + & (S) & + & y^* & + & PP \\ (Q) & + & LP & + & y^* & + & PP & + & (S) \end{array}\right\}$

For definition of S, P and Q cf. Chapters 4, 5 and 6. PP (Predicate Phrases) are discussed in Sec. 4.2.

LP (Locative Phrase): $\left\{\begin{array}{l} ma- \\ du:na \\ qadu:na \\ \text{deictics}^{**} \text{ and interrogatives} \\ walaq,\ waq \\ numerals \end{array}\right\}$ + Q

The deictics and interrogatives are listed in Sec. 4.72.

Numerals are listed in the glossary.

	Q		S			LP		PP
a.	kay	+	qang	qi:ya ng	qanak	+ wa	+ y	+ purbitsu

"For their son was no good." (3.4)

	LP	Q	S	PP	
b.	walaq	man	siya***	y naki:taq	"He did not see anybody." (5.2)

	LP	PP	S	
c.	wala	y tumung	qang paglakaw****	"There was no aim in (his) walking."

---

*A dialectic alternant of y is qing. (Cf. Sec. 5.6 for the difference between y and qing.)

** Only the present and timeless deictics are used in this construction. (Cf. Sec. 4.721.)

***siya is the subject but it is postpositive and its position in the sentence will be discussed together with that of the postpositives (Sec. 6.322).

****This subject is peculiar because it has no genitive (Sec. 4.7) though by the rules of "inalienable possession" subjects of this type usually have a genitive. However, since this sentence occurs in a nominal phrase following nga [the complete sentence is "milakaw si mali:yu nga wala y tumungqang paglakaw"], the genitive is not obligatory. (Cf. the discussion of "inalienable possession", Sec. 5.7.)

LP PP
d. qug may gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "And there was something put into his hand." (6.3)

ma- does not occur separated from y, and the postpositives are not attracted to may. (Cf. Sec. 6.323.)

The deictics used as LP's do not always retain their locational meanings (though the temporal meaning is retained. Cf. Sec. 4.72.)

Q LP PP LP
e. qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun + diha y pahibalu nga may
PP
qusa ka dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq nga midagsaq ngadtu sa qusa ka lungsud sa qusa ka ginhari:qan "But one time, there was an announcement that there was a huge fish which was washed aground at a certain town of a certain kingdom." (32.12)

3.41 Order

The order of the existential sentence is parallel to that of declarative sentences (Sec. 3.23). The S is optionally first if it is a NP (Sec. 4.23). Otherwise the other two orders occur.

3.42 Paradigms

The paradigms and rules of transformation which apply to predicate phrases in other environments (Secs. 4.212, 4.2332, 4.8) apply to predicate phrases in existential sentences if there is a subject. Thus paradigms and rules of transformation between declarative and existential sentences containing a subject and predicate phrase may be set up. There are differrences in the membership of the paradigms depending upon the constituents of the predicate phrase and whether or not the sentence is positive.

3.421 Existential and declarative sentences

If the existential sentence contains a subject, it is in a paradigm with a declarative sentence.*

*The existential sentence means that the subject "has the PP" whereas the declarative sentence means that the subject "is the PP".

S* + LP + y + PP ⟷ S + (qang) + PP

S	LP		S	PP
si hwan	may ba:taq	⟷	si hwan	ba:taq
"John has a child."			"John is a child."	

(In addition the existential sentence enters the paradigms of the following sections and the paradigms described for the declarative sentences.)

3.422 Existential sentences containing positive LP's and predicate phrases with adjectives

If the predicate phrase of the existential contains an adjective, the existential sentence is in a paradigm with another existential sentence and several declarative sentences.

We have the following formulae to represent this paradigm:

a. (Q) + (S*†) + LP + y + adjective + nga + PP** ⟷

b. (Q) + LP + y + adjective + PP + (genitive)
Where genitive is the disjunctive of the subject (Sec. 4.7) ⟷

c. (Q) + P_2 + S_2 where P_2 = adjective
S_2 = qang + PP+genitive***
Genitive is the disjunctive form (Sec. 4.7) of the subject. ⟷

d.**** (Q) + P_3 + S_3 where P_3=S_1
S_3=qäng + adjective + qug + PP

---

*The other two possible word orders for an existential sentence are included in this formula.

**Various word orders are possible; cf. Secs. 3.23, 3.41, 4.9 ff. and 6.322.

***The genitive may be omitted under the circumstances described in Sec. 5.7 (cf. examples d and e of that section) or if the sentence with which it is in paradigm has no subject.

****For sentences of type a which have no subject, d does not occur.

e. $(Q) + P_1 + (S_1)$ $\longleftrightarrow$ where P_1 = adjective + qug + PP (i.e., S_3 without the qang)

	Q		LP	adj.		PP		S_1
a.	diha	ng	+ may	dagha	ng	bula:wan	na	siya

"When he had much gold now." (15.5)

	Q		LP	adj.		gen.		PP
b.	diha	ng	may	daghan	na	ni:ya	ng	bula:wan

"When there was much gold he had..."

	Q		P_2		S_2		gen.		PP
c.	diha	ng	daghan	na	qang	qi:ya	ng	bula:wan	

"When he had much gold..." [Lit.: "Much now was his gold."]

	Q		P_3			adj.	S_3		PP
d.	diha	ng	siya	na	qang	daghan	qug	bula:wan	

"When he was the one who had much gold..."

	Q		P_1 adj.			P_1 PP	
e.	diha	ng	daghan	na	siya	g	bulawan

"When he had much gold...."

For the position of na in these various members of the paradigm cf. Sec. 6.322.

3.4221 Examples of members with a TP

Examples of the members of this paradigm with a PP containing a transient (TP Sec. 4.22) are as follows:

	LP	adj.		TP	S_1
a.	may	dagha	ng	nadala	siya

	LP	adj.		gen.	TP
b.	may	dagha	ng	qi:ya ng	nadala*
		P_2		gen. S_2	TP
c.		daghan	qang	qi:ya ng	nadala
		P_3		adj. S_3	TP
d.		siya	qang	dagha g	nadala
		P_1 adj.		S	P_1 TP
e.		daghan		siya	g nadala
		P_4			

3.4222 Examples of members with a NP

Some transients have noun derivatives (Sec. 8.013). In that case the sentences containing transients will be in a paradigm with the sentences containing the noun in the predicate phrase. Thus, for example, the transients of the base dala (illustrated by the examples in Sec. 3.4221) are in paradigms with sentences containing a noun dala "things brought" derived from the same base. The sentences are parallel to those listed in Secs. 3.422 and 3.4221.

	LP	adj.		S_1	NP
a.	may	daghan		siya	ng dala
	LP	adj.	gen.		NP
b.	may	daghan	ni:ya	ng	dala
		P_2		S_2 gen.	NP
c.		daghan	qang	qi:ya ng	dala
		P_3		S_3 adj.	NP
d.		siya	qang	dagha g	dala
		P_1 adj.		S_1	NP
e.		daghan		siya	g dala

*This member of the paradigm does not occur if the TP contains an active (Sec. 8.05). (Cf. Sec. 4.26.)

3.423 Paradigms with "quantity sentences"

"Quantity sentences" are described in Sec. 3.43. If the predicate phrase of the existential contains an adjective of quantity (i.e., daghan, dyu:tay, gamay and words of similar meanings), there are additional members of the paradigm. Aside from the formulas listed in Sec. 3.421, the following other members of the paradigm occur:

(Q) + (S_1)* + LP + y + adjective of quantity + nga + PP

$\longleftrightarrow$

(Q) + (S_1)** + adjective of quantity + nga + PP

$\longleftrightarrow$

(Q) + (genitive) + adjective of quantity + nga + PP

where the genitive is the genitive form of the S_1 (Sec. 4.7).

Thus in addition to the examples given in Sec. 3.422, there are the following other sentences in a paradigm with the sentences of Sec. 3.42.

	Q	linker		LP	adj of qty	PP	S_1
a.	sa diha (15.5)	ng	+	may	dagha·	ng bula:wan na	siya

	Q		adj. of qty.	S_1	PP
g.	diha	ng +	daghan	siya	ng bula:wan

	Q		adj. of qty.	gen.	PP
h.	diha	ng +	daghan	ni:ya	ng bula:wan

*The other possible word orders for existential sentences are included in the formula.

**The other possible orders for quantity sentences are included in the formula.

3.424 Existential sentences with adjective phrase plus noun with a negative LP

If the existential sentence with an adjective phrase has a negative LP (walaq), it enters the same types of paradigms described in the above paragraphs (Sec. 3.422 through 3.423) except that there is no corresponding negative to the second member of the paradigms described in Sec. 3.422 (exemplified by example b).

	Q		LP	Q		adj.		PP	S	
a.	diha	ng	waq	na	y	dagha	ng	bula:wan	siya	"When he no longer had much gold."

	Q		Q		P_2		gen.	S_2	PP	
b.	diha	ng	diq	na	daghan	qang	qi:ya	ng	bula:wan	"When he no longer had much gold." [Lit: "When no longer now was his gold much."]

	Q		Q		P_3		adj.	S_3	PP	
c.	diha	ng	diq	na	siya	y	dagha	g	bula:wan	"When he no longer was the one with much gold."

	Q		Q		S		P_1			
d.	diha	ng	diq	na	siya	dagha	g	bula:wan		"When he did not have much gold any more."

For the distribution of diq and waq cf. Sec. 6.311. For the use of y (equals qang) cf. Sec. 5.61. For the position of na, cf. Sec. 6.322.

3.425 Existential sentences with a PP consisting of passive + nga + NP

Existential sentences of this type with a subject enter

into paradigms parallel to those described in Sec. 3.422.

a. (Q) + S_1^* + LP + y + passive* + nga + NP

b. (Q) + LP + y + passive + nga + NP + genitive* (Where genitive is the genitive form of the subject [Sec. 4.7]).

c. (Q) + P_2 + S_2^* where S_2 = qang + NP
P_2 = passive + genitive (TP Sec. 4.22)
genitive: genitive form of S_1 (Sec. 4.7).

The other two members of the paradigm are not parallel to those described in Sec. 3.422.

d. By the rules of Sec. 4.811, sentence c is in a paradigm with an active. (Cf. Sec. 4.811 for a formulation.)

e. Also, by the rules of Sec. 3.242, these sentences are also in a paradigm with a fifth sentence:

(Q) + P_3 + S_3^{**} where S_3 = qang + genitive + passive
P_3 = S_2 or S_2 without qang

	LP	S_1				
a.	walaq	siya	y	passive naki:ta	ng	NP ta:wu

"There was nobody he saw."

	LP		NP		passive	genitive	
b.	wala	y	ta:wu	ng	naki:taq	ni:ya	

"There was nobody he saw."

	Q	gen.	passive	S_2	
c.	walaq	ni:ya	maki:taq	qang	ta:wu

"He did not see the man."

	Q	S	active		goal	
d.	waq	siya	makakitaq	{qug / sa}	ta:wu	

{the / a} man." qug means "a"; sa means "the".

	Q	P_3		S_3		
e.	di:liq	ta:wu	qang	qi:ya	ng	naki:taq

"It was not a man that he saw."

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*Various word orders occur. Cf. Sections 3.23, 3.41, 4.9ff., 6.322.

**Various word orders are possible. Cf. Sec. 3.41.

(On the use of ma- vs. na- and walaq vs. di:liq cf. Sec. 6.7.)

3.43 Quantity sentences

Sentence: (Q) + adjective of quantity + nga + PP + (S) + (Q) (The order S preceding, or S in the middle also occurs.) Adjectives of quantity are daghan "much" and others with a similar meaning.

adj. of qty. PP
dagha ng nakakitaq qug nanumpaq gayud nga may hikut nga lina:maq sa li:qug qang mananap "There were many who saw and swore for sure that the animal had a red thread tied around his neck." (57.18)

The paradigms of the "quantity sentences" are described in Sec. 3.423.

3.5 Sentences consisting of predicates alone; sentences introduced by maqu y

These sentences also occur as predicates to declarative sentences with a demonstrative pronoun subject (Sec. 5.32).

3.51 Predicates meaning time or meteorological phenomena

P Q
a. buntag + na "It is morning."

Q P
b. waq na + magquwan "It is not raining anymore."

P Q Q
c. tu:qig + na sukad sa qi:ya ng paghilakaw "It has been a year since he left."

3.511 Predicates consisting of instrumental passives or nouns similar to instrumental passives

These sentences always occur with a qualifier and mean "time to...". (The formation of the instrumental passive in this meaning is described in Sec. 8.2314. The formation of the nouns is

described in Sec. 10.254 and its subsections.)

Q inst. passive
hustu na gayud + qiqadtu ni hwan sa pagpanga:huy "Now is just the right time for John to go to gather wood."

Q linker noun (10.254)
di:liq pa run hustu ng qigqaladtu sini kay mudtu pa "Now is not the right time to go to the show because it is still noon."

3.52 Sentences consisting of NP + Q

Q NP
pagtanqaw pa ni:la + si karangkal man "When they looked, it was Karangkal!" (29.12)

3.53 {Adjective / Transient} (plus {y / kun / qug / nga / kay} plus sentence)

adj. sentence
a. maqa:yu man + qug manga ba:taq nga magsa:but "It would be good if it were children making an agreement." (64.10)

adj.
b. maqa:yu pa + ng mupaha:waq sila "It would be better if they would get out." (53.7)

adj. sentence
c. maqa:yu pa + {y / ng / kun} manga ba:taq nga magsa:but "It would be better if it were children making an agreement."

transient
d. musayup pa y mamingwit "It is easier than fishing with a line." (Lit: You are more likely to miss if you fish with a line.)

adj. Q sentence
e. maqa:yu ga:niq + kay qang ka:huy nga handa:may maqu y naqiguq "Luckily, however, it was the 'handalamay' bush which was hit." (56.8)

These sentences also occur without y, kun, qug or nga.

adj. Q Q
f. maqa:yu tinga:li niqi:ni + qa:kuq na la:mang patyun kini si karangkál "It probably would be good in this situation for me just to kill Karangkal." (26.13)

3.531 Sentences consisting of adjective phrases

Adjective phrases (Sec. 4.211) occur as sentences.

dagha g bula:wan "There was much gold."

If these sentences have a subject, they are considered declarative sentences (Sec. 3.21). If they are followed by a genitive, they are exclamatory sentences (Sec. 3.67).

3.54 Sentences introduced by maqu y

3.541 maqu y plus abstract

Sentence: (Q) + maqu y + abstract + (genitive) + (dative)

The meaning of this type is "genitive x-ed dative" or "the time x happened". Abstracts are described in Sec. 8.3 and its subsections. Genitives and datives are described in Sec. 4.7.

Q Q gen. abstract dative
karun maqu pa y qa:ku ng pagkakitaq kani:ya "I just saw him now."

3.542 maqu y plus TP

Sentence: (Q) + maqu + y + TP, where the transient is an instrumental passive (Sec. 8.23). The meaning of this type is "time that actor {will do / does / did} V— "

Q
kining bata:san ba sa manga katsi:laq nga manday mahuman na g
instr. passive
ka:qun maqu pa y qipanangpit "Er, is it the Spanish custom that they do not call you until they have finished eating?" (41.6)

3.543 maqu plus active transient

Sentence: maqu plus active potential (Sec. 8.13). The meaning of this is "the time V— happened ".

pot. active
maqu pa makaqulan sulud sa siyam ka bu:lan nga hulaw sa qundul "It was the first time it rained in Ondol after nine months of drought."

3.6 Exclamatory sentences

Sentence: (exclamation [Sec. 6.6]) + (Q) + EP + (genitive) + (nominative) + (vocative [6.6])

3.61 E_1P (exclamatory predicates with {-a (←) / ka-} formations)

These are with an optional qualifier and may be followed by a genitive. Genitives are discussed in Sec. 4.7.

E_1P (exclamatory predicate) : { pagka-base* / ka- base* / base -a (←)** / ka- base -a (←) } + (Q)

The only bases which occur in exclamatory sentences are those which have a ka- prefix (the "ka- stative", described in Sec. 9.3).

Q EP genitive
a. labihan qinta:wun + kabala:ka + sa qinahan
"How worried the poor woman was!" (13.9)

EP
pagka- base Q Q genitive
b. pagkadakuq bayaq diqay + ni ng mani:laq "How big it is here in Manila!"

Adjectives introducing sentences of the type described in Sec. 3.53 also occur with ka-, pagka- or -a (←) affixes:

ka- base Q sentence
c. kaqa:yu gyu ng tukqun "How good it would have been to choke him." (64.13)

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*Note that phrases (i.e., series of words) also occur as bases.

base (phrase) genitive
pagka + wala y hinungdan + ning bata:qa "How useless this child was!" (25.6)

**The denotation (←) indicates that the vowel preceding -a(←) is long if in open syllable. (Cf. Sec. 2.232.)

Similarly adjectives in the sentences of the type described in Sec. 3.531 occur with ka- pagka- and -a (←) affixes.

		EP		
	ka- base	PP	gen.	
d.	kadagha g	bula:wan +	ni:ya	"How much gold he had!"

In colloquial style for a few very common adjectives the base alone without a prefix ka- or pagka- is used like the forms with a ka- prefix.

e. sa:baq ni:mu quy "How noisy you are!"

Adjectives followed by qug + NP also occur without ka- or pagka- in exclamatory sentences (Sec. 3.67).

3.611 E_1P with qunsa

Sentence: qunsa, sa:ma, qingun, pari:has + ka- base + (genitive). These are different from those described in Sec. 3.61 in that they do not occur with pagka- or -a (←).

					Q	EP	
qi:ya karu ng napalandung nga bi:san diqay	qunsa	+	kaqabtik				
	Q	EP		Q	EP		
bi:san	qunsa	kagamha:nan	bi:san	qunsa	kakusgan	may panahun ra giha:pun sa qi:ya ng pagkapu:kan	

"Now he considered that no matter how sly he turned out to be, no matter how powerful, no matter how strong, the time for his downfall would inevitably come."

3.62 E_2P exclamatory predicates with other transient bases

E_2P = any base with no ka- prefix*. This type of exclamatory predicate is obligatorily followed by a genitive, and the qualifier is also obligatory.

	Q	linker	base		genitive	
a.	labiha +	ng	pangu:rug	+ ni	tiri:sa	"How Theresa trembled!"

*katu:lug "sleep", kalibang "defecate" and others of the type described in Sec. 9.321 occur in this type of predicate.

	Q	linker	base	gen.	
a.	labiha	ng	kina:tulug	sa ba:taq	"How the child kept sleeping!"

Q linker base genitive
b. pastila + ng + hini:lak sa ba:taq "How the poor child cried!"

Q linker base gen.
c. labiha + ng + kata:wa sa ha:riq "The king laughed loudly." (12.7)

When the base of a transient occurs as a noun (Sec. 8.012), it occurs also with a suffix -a (←) in exclamatory sentences. (Cf. example d Sec. 3.63.)

3.63 E_3P Noun -a (←)

This type of exclamatory predicate has either a qualifier, an adjective phrase*, a subject following it, or two or all three. It is not followed by a genitive.

E_3P
Q linker noun + -a(←)
a. pastila ng lam:sa:ha "What a table!"

E_3P
noun + -a(←) subj.
b. patay ka na gyud bata:qa + ka "Now you are dead, you child, you!" (28.12)

E_3P
adj. Q noun + -a(←)
c. qutu:kan qusab nga hayu:pa "It was a brainy animal, too." (57.3)

Q linker noun + -a(←) genitive
d. susku ng suru:ka sa qa:ku ng duguq quy "Jesus! How my blood boiled!" (65.9)

3.631 Extension to infinitives

The -a (←) suffix for exclamations with nouns is extended to infinitives (Sec. 4.68) in qunsa:qun sentences (Sec. 3.8) with an exclamatory meaning.

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*The adjective optionally has a suffix -a (←).

adjective noun
labiha ng ngilngi:ga ng qawa:ya "What a horrible battle it was!"

inf. + -a(←)
qunsa:qun gud ni:mu pagbaya:ra nga daghan man ka g qu:tang
"How in the devil are you going to pay when you have so many debts!"

3.64 Order

If the genitive is a pronoun (Sec. 4.71) it is postpositive (Sec. 6.322) and follows the first word after the exclamatory. (This is true for all postpositives [cf. Sec. 6.322], though in conversational style the postpositive pronoun occurs after the EP.)

Q gen. EP
a. labiha + ni:ya ng lipa:ya "How happy he was!"

Q EP gen.
b. (Colloquial) labiha + ng + lipa:ya ni:ya

Note that only the disjunctive form, not the possessive form of the pronoun (Sec. 4.7) occurs in exclamatory sentences. (I.e., qi:ya does not occur for ni:ya in the above sentences.)

3.65 Linking

With any but the ka- base, the preceding qualifier is linked with nga. However, this nga is optional in colloquial speech and is usually not used. The nga comes after the postpositives.

3.66 Paradigms

3.661 Bases with -a,(←), pagka- and ka-

The base -a (←), pagka- base and ka- base are in a paradigm such that there is a two-way transformation between the pagka- and ka- forms and a one-way transformation between the -a (←) and the pagka- and ka-.

$$\text{base} + \text{-a}\ (\leftarrow) \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{pagka- base} \\ \text{ka- base} \end{Bmatrix}$$

There are some pagka-, ka- bases for which there is no -a (←), e.g., kamalipa:yun, pagkamalipa:yun. The pagka-, ka- forms are not in the same form-class as the base -a (←) because the base -a(←) is linked to preceding elements with nga, whereas the ka-, pagka- bases are not.

3.662 Exclamatory and declarative sentences

Exclamatory sentences with a genitive are in a paradigm with declarative sentences with a predicate of the type discussed in Chapter 4 (Sec. 4.22, Sec. 4.211).

(Q) + EP + genitive ⟶

(Q) + S+P* where P= form of the base occurring as predicate (Secs.4.22, 4.211 and Chapter 8)

S= nominative form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7)

	Q	voc.	ka- base		gen.	
a.	pastilan	nanay	kasayun	+	niqa:naq	"Goodness, Mother, how easy that is!" (15.2)

(a⟶b)

	Q	voc.	P	|	S	
b.	pastilan	nanay	sayun	|	kanaq	"Goodness, Mother that is easy!"

	ka- base	Q	Q	gen.	
c.	kabu:qang	ba	gyud	ni:mu	"What a fool you are!"

(c⟶d)

	P	|	S	|	Q	Q	
d.	nabu:qang	|	ka	|	man	kahaq	"Have you gone mad?" (10.7)

3.663 Additional paradigms

In the case of exclamatory sentences in a paradigm with declarative sentences, the paradigms described for declarative

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*P+S and P*S also occur. Cf. Sec. 3.23.

sentences also apply (Sec. 3.24 ff.).

3.664 Use of topics instead of genitive

The exclamatory sentences followed by a genitive (the types of Secs.3.61, 3.62 and 3.67) occur with a topic instead of a genitive. (Cf. Sec. 6.11 for topics.)

	topic		Q	EP	
a.	qang qinahan	+	labihan	kabala:ka	
	"The mother was very concerned."				
	topic	Q		abstract	
b.	si tiri:sa	labiha	ng	pangu:rug	"How Teresa trembled!"

3.67 Exclamatory sentences composed of adjective phrase + genitive

Adjectives + qug + nominal phrases + genitives occur as exclamatory sentences. (Cf. Sec. 4.211 for adjective phrases and Sec. 4.7 for genitives.)

	adj. phrase	NP	genitive	
a.	ga:hi g qu:	qa:na	ng bata:qa	"That child is thick-headed!" (Lit.: "hard-headed")

These sentences enter into the paradigms described in Sec. 3.422. They are also in a paradigm with the sentences described in Sec. 3.61 with a one-way transformational relationship, and enter the same paradigms that these enter (Sec. 3.661).

3.7 Other sentences composed of qualifiers and bases or pagka- plus base

These sentences differ from those listed in Sec. 3.6 ff. in that they occur with different qualifiers. Also the meaning of those listed in Sec. 3.6 is exclamatory whereas the meaning of these is declarative. These sentences are of two types:

a. Sentence: Q + ng* + pagka- base + (genitive) + ({dative / subject})

b. Sentence: Q + ng* + (genitive) + (dative)

The qualifiers in this sentence type are those adjectives meaning "manner" and expressions of time (Secs. 6.2124, 6.225, and 6.22112 and its subsections). The genitive is the agent, and the dative or subject is the thing affected by the action.

Q linker base genitive (agent) dative
taqudtaqud na ng + sinamqid + ni qinting + sa qi:ya ng
(thing affected by action)
linantip "Inting had been sharpening his bolo for a long time." (48.1)

subject (thing affected by the action) Q pagka- base
qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq maqa:yu ng pagkagi:pud
"His sword was well-nicked." (56.5)

Q genitive linker base dative
taqudtaqud na na:mu ng paqa:but kang qinting "We have been waiting for Inting for a long time now."

3.71 These sentences with a topic

These sentences occur with a topic (Sec. 6.11) meaning "agent".

topic (agent) Q linker base
si baqubaqu:hay du:ru ng kata:wa "Mr. Turtle laughed loudly."

Q topic linker base
du:gay siya ng pangi:taq sa nawa:laq ni:ya ng qigsu:qun "He had been looking for his lost brother for a long time."

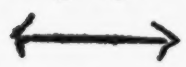
3.72 Paradigms

Sentences with a subject meaning "thing affected by the action" are in paradigms with sentences having a genitive in the same meaning such that there is a two-way transformational rela-

*Some of the qualifiers occurring in sentences of this type are linked with qug.

tionship between the two.

Q	linker	pagka- base	genitive
maqa:yu	ng	pagkabu:hat	sa karuma:ta



Q	linker	pagka- base	subject	
maqa:yu	ng	pagkabu:hat	qang karuma:ta	"The carts were well made."

Similarly a sentence with a genitive agent is in paradigm with a sentence having a topic agent.

Q	linker	base		genitive	
du:ru	ng	kata:wa	+	ng baqubaqu:hay	"Mr. Turtle laughed loudly."

topic	Q	linker	base
si baqubaqu:hay	du:ru	ng	kata:wa

3.721 Paradigms with declarative sentences

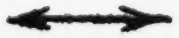
Sentences of the above type are in paradigms with declarative sentences having qualifiers.

a. Q + linker + base + genitive + dative

b. Q + linker + TP + subject

1) If the TP contains an active transient (Sec. 8.05) the first genitive (the agent) of a is the subject of b and the second genitive or subject of a (the thing affected by the action) is a complement in the TP (Sec. 4.63).

	Q	linker	base	genitive (agent)	
a.	du:gay	ng	putul	ni qinting	(thing affected by action) dative
sa ka:huy	"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting the the wood".				



			TP		
	Q	transient	active	subject	complement
b.	du:gay ng	nagputul		si qinting	sa ka:huy

"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting the wood."

2) If the TP contains a passive the genitive of a is a genitive in b, and the dative or subject of a (the thing affected by the action) is a subject in b.

thing affected by action

	Q	linker	base	genitive		dative
a.	du:gay	ng	putul	ni qinting	sa	kahuy

"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting the wood."

TP

	Q	linker	transient active	genitive (agent)	subject
b.	du:gay	ng	giputul	ni qinting	qang ka:huy

"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting wood."

Also this type of sentences enters in the paradigms into which the declarative sentences enter (Sec. 3.24).

3.73 Word order

For sentences of this type containing a subject the subject may also precede the qualifier.

subject	Q	linker		
qang ka:huy	maqa:yu	ni:ya	ng pagkaputul	"He did a good job cutting the wood."

The order of the postpositives (pronoun subject) is discussed in Sec. 6.322.

3.8 Qunsa:qun sentences

Sentences containing $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{giqunsa}^* \\ \text{qunsa:qun} \end{matrix}\right\}$ "how" may be of a special type, containing all the elements of a declarative sentence except a subject:

---

*The other transient forms of the base qunsa do not occur in this type of sentence.

{qunsa:qun / giqunsa} + (Q) + (genitive) + (infinitive) + (Q) + (complement)

genitive

a. qunsa:qun niqi:ni ng bata:qa "How was this child going to do it?" (35.9)

Q gen. infinitive complement

b. qunsa:qun + gud + ni:mu + pagpangasa:wa niqa:na ng qanak sa ha:riq "How in the world are you going to marry the king's daughter?" (10.7)

If there is a genitive (Sec. 4.7) following qunsa:qun or giqunsa meaning "thing affected by the action", the sentence is in a paradigm with a declarative sentence such that there is a two-way transformational relationship. (In this case a genitive following qunsa:qun is niqa:na ng qanak sa ha:riq.)

{giqunsa / qunsa:qun} + (Q) + (agent) + (infinitive) + genitive + (Q) ⟷

{giqunsa / qunsa:qun} + (Q) + (agent) + infinitive + S + (Q)

S= the subject form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7). Thus example b above is in a paradigm and two-way transformation with a sentence:

P

Q gen. infinitive | S

c. qunsa:qun + gud + ni:mu pagpangasa:wa | kana ng qanak sa ha:riq "How in the world are you going to marry the king's daughter?"

P

gen. infinitive | S

d. qunsa:qun ni:la pagpatay | qang qi:la ng qanak "How are they to kill their son?" (37.2)

An example of this type of sentence with a genitive meaning "thing affected by the action" but without a genitive meaning "agent" is:

infinitive gen.

e. qunsa:qun sa paglarga sa barku nga wala y karga "How is the boat to debark without any freight?"

3.9 Elliptic sentences

Sentences with constituents other than those described

above are considered elliptic. These elliptic sentences are in a paradigm with constituents or parts of sentences described above.

3.91 Parts of declarative sentences

	S		complement	
a.	qang baqu	+	dapit sa punu:qan	"The turtle, the lower part."

	excl.	voc.	
b.	qu:qu	tay	"Yes, father!"

	Q				
c.	sa quba	ng	panahun	na lang	"Let us make it at another time."

3.92 Parts of exclamatory sentences

Q		genitive			
ba:li	+ ni	ng manga	kutsi:ru	sa syudad	"Boy! These rig drivers in the city!"

3.93 Other elliptic sentences

noun	nominative	voc.	
qisdaq	ka	nang	"Fish, Ma'am?"

The LP's (Sec. 3.4) except may occur as elliptic sentences.

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Chapter Four: Predicates

4.0 Subjects and predicates

Cebuano subjects and predicates are similar in the make-up of their constituents. Everything which occurs as a subject, occurs also as a predicate and vice versa. The differences between subjects and predicates are discussed in Chapter Five.

4.1 Definition of predicate

Predicate: { adjective phrase / PP (predicate phrase) / (Q) + subject / qualifier / interrogative / base + (Q) } + (qug + predicate)

Predicates consisting of subjects are discussed in Chapter Five. Others are discussed in this chapter.

4.2 Predicate phrases and adjective phrases

PP: { transient phrase / nominal phrase } + ((Q) + PP)

4.211 Adjective phrases

Adjective phrase: (manga)* + adjective + (Q) + (qug + predicate phrase) + ((kay) + dative). Adjectives are defined in Sec. 8.011 For datives cf. Sec. 4.7 .

	P adj.	subject			
a.	dakuq	kadtu	si	ba:kir	"That Baker was big." (41.14)

---

*manga before adjectives in predicates consisting of adjectives is used only with plural subjects (i.e., two or more subjects, subjects preceded by manga or subjects consisting of the plural pronouns (Sec. 4.7)). It has the meaning that all the elements of the subject have the quality indicated.

	predicate adj.	Q	S	predicate PP			
b.	daghan	da:yun	kita	qug	kwarta	nga	matipi:gan

"Then we will have much money to keep." (9.8)

	predicate		subject					
c.	kumusta	si	gining	qidralin	qug	si	mistir	qistra:da

	pred. adj.	Q	subj.	
	manga maqa:yu	na	sile	"How are Miss Edralin and

Mr. Estrada?" "They are both well now."

	Q	S	P adjective	dative	
d.	nan	kadtu si ba:kir	{taqas / taqas kay}	kani:mu	"Anyway, that Baker

was taller than you are." (41.12)

4.212 Paradigms of adjective phrases

The adjective phrase containing a PP is in a paradigm with a predicate phrase containing an adjective (Sec. 4.2331): adjective + qug + PP ⟷ adjective + nga + NP (or NP + nga + adjective). The paradigms described in Secs. 3.422 and 3.423 also apply here so that there is another two-way transformation: adjective + qug + PP ⟷ adjective + qang + PP (With S ⟷ gen. Cf. examples c. and e., Sec. 3.422.)

	adj.	subj.	PP			
a.	daghan	kita	g	kwarta	ng	matipi:gan

"We will have much money gathered." (9.8)

	adj.	subj.	PP			
b.	daghan	kita	ng	kwarta	ng	matipi:gan

(same meaning)

	P adj.	S	PP			
c.	daghan	qang qa:tu	ng	kwarta	ng	matipi:gan

(same meaning)

The other members of the paradigms are listed in Secs. 3.422 and 3.423.

4.22 Transient phrases (TP)

TP: phrase containing a transient (forms having affixes listed in Sec. 8.05 and its subsections)

Transient phrases are of two types: those which have a complement and those which do not. Those which have a complement are called "transitive". Those which do not are called "intransitive".

Intransitive TP: (Q) + {active / passive + (genitive)}

Active, passives are defined in Sec. 8.05. Genitives, Sec. 4.7. Complements, Sec. 4.6.

	act. TP		S	
a.	mili:ngiq	|	siya	"He turned around." (4.13)

	P			S	
	passive	gen.			
b.	gihu:yad	ni:ya	|	kini	"He brandished it." (49.2)

Transitive TP: {active / passive + (genitive)} + complement (+ complement)

Examples are given in Sec. 4.6 and its subsections.

4.221 Imperatives as predicates

Imperatives occur as predicates in imperative sentences (Sec. 3.3) and also in declarative sentences consisting of two subjects (of the type described in Sec. 5.213).

The predicate consists of qang + imperative, and the meaning is "the one which you are to ..."

	S		P	
			imperative	
a.	qaku	| y	pangutanqa	"I am the one you should ask."

			P		
			imperative	2nd subject	
b.	si hwan maqu	| y	hata:gi	g ga:sa di:liq si pidru	"John is the one you should give presents to, not Pedro."

These sentences are in a paradigm with sentences with the

other forms of the transient plus genitive:

imperative predicate ⟷ genitive + transient phrase (passive)

	P		S gen.		transient (passive)	
c.	qaku	y	qi:mu	ng	pangutanqun	"I am the one you should ask."

	P		S transient + gen. + complement			
d.	si hwan	maqu	y	hata:gan	+ mu	+ qug ga:sa

"John is the one you should give a present to."

4.23 Nominal phrases (NP)

NP: (manga)* + { possessive / numeral phrase / common nominal phrase }

4.231 Possessives

Possessive: { dative form (for proper nouns) / qi:ya + (disjunctive) / qi:la + (disjunctive) / pronominal forms (for personal pronouns) / disjunctive form (for other noun pronoun) / ka + proper noun }

Datives, disjunctives and pronominals are defined in Sec. 4.7.

	pred. pron.	Q	subj.	voc.	
a.	qi:mu	na	kini	hwan	"This is yours now, John."

	predicate dative	proper noun	subj.	
b.	kang	hwan	kini	"This is John's."

---

*The form manga does not occur after qusa "one". Usually if there is a manga in the subject, any transient in the subject or predicate will be plural (Secs. 9.21, 9.93). If there is a plural transient in the subject or predicate, there is always a manga.

Possessive phrases consisting of pronominals or proper names have a different distribution from possessives consisting of disjunctives. The former occur as goals (Sec. 4.61) whereas the latter do not. To express the meaning "possessive goal" with elements which are not pronominals or proper names, the third person pronominal qi:ya or (plural) qi:la plus the genitive (Sec. 4.7) is used. With proper names qi:ya (qi:la) + genitive is also used.

pron. gen.

a. nakakitaq qaku sa {qi:ya ni / kang} hwan qug sa qa:kuq

pron. genitive

piru nagsi:gi pa qaku g pangi:taq sa qi:ya sa maqistra
"I found John's and mine, but I am still looking for the teacher's."

The plural qi:la has the meaning of "home of".

pron. genitive

b. miba:lik siya sa qi:la ng hwan "He returned back to John's house."

Similarly, qa:muq "ours" and qinyu "yours" are used to mean "my house", "your house". ka + proper name is used to mean "_____ 's house".

4.232 Numeral phrases

Numeral phrase: {numeral + (Q) + (genitive) + (ka + predicate phrase) / numeral + (Q) + (genitive) + (predicate phrase)}

Numerals are 1) the Cebuano numbers listed in the glossary; 2) words of quantity pila "how{many / few}" and pipila "a few" 3) words with the affixes listed in Sec. 11.8 and its subsections. The numbers are the words qu:nu, dus, tris, etc. borrowed from Spanish (listed as numbers in the glossary). They are also used as numerals.

Ordinals (with qika- prefix) may be linked with ka or linked with nga.

Genitives: { sa + nominal phrase / genitives of pronouns / genitives of proper nouns }

Genitives of pronouns and proper names are given in Sec. 4.7.

S P
a. kini ng pita:ka | qusa ka pita:ka nga qingkanta:du "This purse is an enchanted purse." (7.3)
numeral phrase

P S
b. kini | numeral predicate phrase
qusa ka daku ng ti:qaw "This is a great joke." (12.14)

pred. S
num.
c. manga + pila + na + ka bu:wan | qang milabay
"A few months had gone by."

4.2331 Common nominal phrases

Common nominal phrase: (Q)+ (transient)*+ (Q) + (adjective)*
+(Q)+ common noun + (genitive)
+ { complement ** / nga + existential sentence / nga + (maqu) + subject }

Nominatives and disjunctives are described in Sec. 4.7. Complements are described in Sec. 4.6. Common nouns are any forms marked CN in the glossary. Transients are forms with the

---

*The transient, common noun, and the adjective may also follow the noun.

**A complement consisting of nga plus declarative sentence with an active transient predicate (Sec. 8.051) does not occur after nouns as will be explained in Sec. 4.26. Parallel restrictions of occurrence are also features of Malay and Tagalog.

affixes listed in Sec. 8.05. Complements are confined to certain types of nouns, and only certain nouns take certain types of complements. (Cf. the discussion in Sec. 4.6.)

	Q		S			predicate
a.	kay	qang pla:sa	niqaatu	ng	ginhari:qan	common noun daplin

genitive
man sa da:gat "For the plaza of that kingdom was at the seashore." (33.14)

(In this sentence daplin can also be analyzed as a qualifier Sec. 6.411)

			LP	common noun	S	
b.	di:liq	ba kahaq	may	katungud	qaku	nga

complement of the CN
magpakisa:yud kung gikinahanglan pa qaku dinhi "Do I not have a right to ask whether I am still needed here?"

	adj.	S	CN	
c.	gamay	siya	ng ba:taq	"He was a small boy."

P
nominal phrase

	CN		genitive		common noun	
d.	manga daghung	sa pungaw	nga daw	qinagu:luq	sa manga kalag	

subject
maqu kanu:nay | qang masa:wud sa qi:la ng dalunggan "The moaning sounds of the pungaw bird like the groaning of ghosts is what reached their ears." (51.14)

nominal phrase

	P	S		CN				
e.	nakakitaq	siya	g qusa	ka +	ka:huy	+ nga	+	may

sentence
daku ng buhuq "He saw a tree with a large hole (which had a large hole)." (4.4)

(In this case the nominal phrase is a goal described in Sec. 4.63.)

							S			
							nominal phrase			
	Q		P				gen.			CN
f.	basta	kay +	sundun		mu	qang	qi:mu	+	ng	sa:qad
			sentence		S		P			
	+ nga + kun		qa:kuq		kıni	ng	qikabalibag ngadtu sa			
	layuq	qa:ku	ng	pangasawqun		na	ng	qi:mu	ng	qanak

"It is enough that you fulfill your promise that if I can throw it far away, I will marry that daughter of yours." (34.11)

In this case the nominal phrase is a subject (Sec. 5.214).

4.2332 Paradigms of common nominal phrases

Certain nouns are followed by two types of complements: infinitives (Sec. 4.68) and nga or qug, kun plus transient phrases (Sec. 4.22). In those cases transient phrases following the noun will be in a paradigm with the infinitive phrase. Thus, for example, sentence b of Sec. 4.2331 above can also be said:

			P			S		P
				CN				infinitive
b.	di:liq	ba	kahaq	may	katungud	qaku	sa	pagpakisa:yud
	kun gikinahanglan pa		qaku	dinhi	"Do I not have a right to inquire if I am still needed here?"			

4.234 Syntactic differences between nouns and forms of transients

4.2341 Differences between abstracts and nouns

Many of the abstracts (forms described in Sec. 8.3) are also common nouns (Sec. 10.93). However, not all abstracts

are used as common nouns. The criterion for determining whether an abstract functions as a noun is if it occurs in an environment where nouns occur but abstracts do not; e.g., after qug, where pag- abstracts do not occur or after sa where base abstracts do not occur.

CN
daghan siya g pagka:qun "He has much food." (But there is no sentence*[daghan siya g pagdala], for pagdala is not a noun.)

4.2342 Differences between passives and common nouns

In many ways common nouns and passives are alike in their distribution. One difference in distribution is that predicate phrases containing nouns are not qualified by walaq (Sec. 6.311) whereas those containing passives may be. However, not all passives occur qualified by walaq - Sec. 6.71.

	Q	S	P: CN
a.	di:liq	kini	linu:tuq ni pidru "This is not something Pedro cooked."

	Q	S	P: passive
b.	walaq	kini	lutu:qa ni pidru "This was not cooked by Pedro."

Another difference is that nouns are frequently preceded by adjectives or transients whereas passives are not preceded by them in the same predicate phrase (Sec. 4.22). Passives rarely occur preceded by demonstratives in the same PP whereas nouns frequently so occur. Morphologically, all

nouns occur with a suffix -a (⟵) (Sec. 4.27) whereas no passives do.

4.24 Linking with nga

The following paragraphs list exceptions to the linking of PP's.*

4.241 Omission of nga in certain phonemic environments

The nga of the predicate phrase, adjective + (nga) + nominative of common noun, in colloquial or formal style is often not used if what precedes ends in any consonant except /n/ and /q/. (In formal style the nga is used.)

adj. CN

walaq na qang ba:huq sa tibuquk ginhari:qan "The smell would vanish from the entire kingdom." (33.5)

4.242 Ommission of nga with TP

If the predicate phrase preceding the noun or pronoun is a transient phrase (Sec. 4.6) the linker is usually not used.

TP S

natagbaw sa libutli:but + nanulud |sila| sa qusa ka daku ng sinihan sa mani:laq "Having had enough of going around, they went to one of the big movie houses in Manila."

4.243 Omission of nga with names

With names the linker is also often omitted.

a. maqu nga niqadtu ng dapi:ta nabantug siya sa

---

*The rules of linking vary considerably in the Cebuano area. These rules of linking are those used in Cebu City and used in writing.

name adj.
nga:lan si hwan tapulan "So in those parts he became known by the name of 'Lazy John'." (3.13)

With titles there is no linker.

title name
b. si mistir ba:kir "Mr. Baker."

Names of streets, corners, squares and the like are like titles.

corner name of place
c. qihapit ku sa qiski:na pidil rusaryu qug hunki:ra dung "Take me to the corner of P. del Rosario and Junquera, boy."

4.244 Omission of nga with demonstratives

The demonstratives are not linked to proper names and to pronouns (with the exception mentioned in Sec. 5.31. Cf. example c.)

demons. pronoun
a. kaqi:la ku kini siya "He (just mentioned) is a friend of mine."

demons. name
b. dakuq kadtu si ba:kir "That Baker was a big man." (41.4)

kanhi "the former" is usually not linked when preceding or following a noun.

c. di:liq na siya qang luqis kanhi "He is no longer the Louis I used to know."

The demonstrative is optionally linked to what follows when there is a genitive in the pronominal form (Sec. 4.7).

d. qayaw ninyu g patya {naq / na ng} qa:ku ng langgam
(demons.) (pron.) (genitive)
"Don't you kill those birds of mine!" (46.14)

4.25 Differences between nga and sa

Many things expressed by English "of" are translated by Cebuano nga. These are with meanings of measure or quantities.

a. taga:qi qaku diri g qusa ka ba:su ng tu:big "Give me a glass of water."

b. palit qug bugas nga ba:li g baynti "Buy twenty cents worth of rice."

c. niqi:ni ng qusa ka bu:lan nga nagpuyuq ku dinhi daghan na qaku ng kamahuqan "In this month of my stay here, I have learned a lot."

4.26 Limitations of occurrence for actives and passives

Sentences consisting of subjects plus a predicate consisting of active PP do not occur following the common noun in a common nominal phrase (Sec. 4.2331). Instead, the passive plus genitive is used. (Passives and actives are described in Sec. 8.05.)

		PP noun		genitive	passive
a.	qunsa kadakuq	qanag	qagila	nga qi:mu ng	naki:taq

"How big was the eagle you saw?"

The active "nakakitaq ka " would not occur in this environment. The same limitations hold for the subject position where subject plus active TP does not occur, but only PP's with passives occur.

(I.e., to express the meaning "actor-action", the passive must be used if it is the subject position.)

b. dakuq kaqa:yu (P) ng ka:huy | qang qa:ku (S) ng gipi:lay (29.4)

"It was a huge tree which I cut down." (mipi:lay qaku would be impossible in this environment.)

c. maqu lagi | kini (S) | (qang) gisulti (P) sa qa:ku ng qanak "That is really what my son said!" (12.11)

(misulti qang qa:ku ng qanak could not be used here.)

For the absence of qang cf. Secs. 5.6 and 5.81.

Similarly following sa and qug goals (Sec. 4.63) subject plus active transient does not occur:

d. qug gisaysa:yan ku qang hi:pi sa gibu:hat ni mistir qalug

"And I told the chief what Mr. Alog had done." (64.10)

4.27 Suffix -a (⟵) with nouns and disjunctives

In common nominal phrases consisting of the noun alone or noun plus disjunctive (Sec. 4.7) common nouns may have an -a (⟵) suffix in certain constructions. In a pronominal phrase (Sec. 5.32) or in phrases with genitive consisting of pronominal + nga (Sec. 4.7) the -a (⟵) suffix may be added to the pronominal.

The suffix a (⟵) is used with

1) nouns following demonstratives (Sec. 4.72), interrogatives (Sec. 4.3), expressions cf time (Sec. 6.222), or words meaning "similar" or "same" with a meaning of "particularity".

	Q		S: demonstrative		P	
a.	pastilan	+ kini	ng	bata:qa	kusgan	man diqay

"My! This boy surely is strong!" (ba:taq) (30.2)

Q
Q demonstrative
b. maqu nga niqadtu ng dapi:ta "So in that neighborhood."
(da:pit) (3.13)

inter. P | S
c. qunsa ng kaqayuha:na | kana ng qi:mu ng gisulti
"What welfare are you talking about?" (kaqayu:han)

word meaning similar
d. qawq + maqingunqi:ngun ra + ng nga:na | na ng
S
qi:ya ng gisulti na:kuq "The name he told me was just about like that."

This -a (←) also follows the demonstratives in the meaning "the one referred to".

e. titula:du na man kunu kini ng yuta:qa ni mistir qalug "This land," he said, "was registered in the name of Mr. Alog." (65.11)

2) In a usage confined to a colloquial style of certain areas, this -a (←) suffix is used with the pronominals (Sec. 4.7) indicating particularity.

pronominal P S
f. qang qa:ku ng bisikli:ta maqu | y gami:ta
pronominal
di:liq qang qimu:ha "My bicycle is the one you should use, not yours."

3) The -a (←) is also used in exclamatory sentences.

(Cf. Secs. 3.61 and 3.63.)

4.28 (nga) + sentences as predicates

Predicate: (nga) + sentence. These only occur when the subject is preceded by maqu Sec. 6.33.

Q Q | S P
bu:saq maqu | y qa:ku ng pagla:qum | nga kini ng manga san prubli:ma masulbad "Thus, it is my hope that these problems be solved."

4.3 Interrogative predicates

Interrogative predicates: {interrogative + (Q) + (nga) + (PP)} / {interrogative deictic + (genitive)}

Interrogative: kamusta (kumusta) "how are (is) .....", {qunsa / kinsa} + nga + PP; transients based on qunsa (Sec. 8.05)*; qunsa "what", kinsa "who", ga:sa, ha:qin, diqin "where", {diqin / ha:qin} {ga:kan / ku:tul} "where {from / to} ", kanusqa "when" qanusqa "when" (unreal only), nga:nu "why". The interrogative deictics are optionally followed by a genitive meaning "which of two".

	P	Q		subj.			vocative	
a.	qunsa	ma	y	qi:mu	ng	tu:yuq	tigulang	"What is your purpose, old woman?" (11.10)

	Q	P T	S	Q	voc.	
b.	quy	naqunsa	ka	gud	hwan	"What is the matter with you, John?" (10.6)

	P	S			
c.	kinsa	kini	ng	ti:ngug	"Whose voice is this?" (4.12)

	voc.	P	Q	
d.	nanay	kumusta	na	"Mother! How did it go?" (14.1)

	P	S
e.	qunsa ng kaqayuha:na	kana ng qi:mu ng gisulti

"What kind of welfare is it that you are talking about?"

The meanings of the interrogative deictics are discussed in Sec. 4.722.

	inten.	Q		subj.			
f.	ha:qi	ma	y	qi:mu	ng	kaligqu:nan sa qi:mu ng pagpalit	

"Where are your proofs of purchase?" (64.7)

4.4 Qualifiers as predicates

4.41 Interrogative qualifiers

Interrogative qualifiers are considered to be interrogative

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*The transient forms of qunsa could be considered to be regular transient phrases, but it is better to classify them separately with kamusta (which is a separate predicate type in any case) because their intonation is similar (Sec. 2.1551).

For the same reason the interrogatives which also occur as qualifiers are included in the interrogative predicate when they occur as a predicate.

predicates when occurring as predicates (Sec. 4.3).

4.421 Deictic predicates

The deictics (listed in Sec. 4.72) occur as predicates as well as qualifiers.

	Q		P deictic	Q	
a.	qug +	pagkana:qug ni:la +	didtu	tu:qud	| si karangkal "And when they went downstairs, there sure enough, was Karangkal!" (31.13)

	P deictic	Q	S	
b.	di:qa	ra	qaku	"Here I am!" (47.1)

The real deictics are not used after negative qualifiers (Sec. 6.73) (just as the real forms of the transients Secs. 6.71 and 6.711).

4.422 Expressions of time as predicates (qualifiers of the type described in Sec. 6.2212)

P	S	
karun	qang qu:ras	sa pagbu:hat qi:ni "Now is the time to do this."

4.43 Qualifiers of the type listed in Sec. 6.41 used as predicates

	S	Q (used as P)
a.	kanaq gu ng durmituryu	pa:ra man lang sa qistudyanti "But those dormitories (you mentioned) are only for students.

	Q	P	S	
b.	sigun	lang sa qa:nad	kanaq	"It is just a question of getting used to it."

The phrases sa:ma sa, qingun sa, (pulu) pari:ha sa, occur followed or interrupted by a ka- + base in the meaning "as...as". (These are the ka- bases forming CN described in Sec. 10.921 and its subsections. The syntactic construction is that described in Sec. 3.611.)

S | P
c. si hwan | sa:ma kang pidru kadakuq "John is as big as Pedro."

P S
d. qang buwa:han + nga qingun kadakuq sa bati:qis | qang tungaq "A lanzones tree as big as a leg at the middle ...." (60.11)

4.44 Other qualifiers as predicates

Labihan (labiqan), hustu, walaq, ha:pit also occur as predicates.

P | S
a. labihan | qang kali:pay ni karangkál "Karangkal was very happy."

The sentences with labihan used as a predicate are in a paradigm with exclamatory sentences such that labihan is a qualifier. (Cf. Sec. 3.61)

Q
b. labihan kali:pay ni karangkál "How happy Karangkal was!"

Q P | S |
c. qarun + walaq na | qang ba:huq | sa tibuquk ginhari:qan "So that the smell might vanish from the entire kingdom." (33.5)

qualifier P
to sentence Q | S
d. nagdaliq sila + sanglit + ha:pit na man | qang qalas says "They hurried because it was already almost six o'clock."

P S | P Q
e. waq ra ga:niq | siya | sa kumingking + qitandiq niqadtu ng dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq "He was not even as big as your little finger compared to that huge fish." (34.8)

4.45 Bases as predicates

Predicates consisting of a base + (Q)

occur in sentences which are qualifiers of the type listed in Sec. 6.2214. The bases which occur as this type of predicate are dala, quban, nunut, dungan "with", hasta, hángtud, qapil, lakip "including" and human, ta:pus "after". Base + -in- forms, nouns similar to the direct passives described in Sec. 10.23, also occur in this construction. For examples of this type of sentence cf. Sec. 6.2214. Bases alone are used as predicates when equal to base plus affix. (Cf. Sec. 8.16 and its subsections.)

4.5 Transients

The transients are the forms with the affixes listed in Sec. 8.05 and described in Chapter Eight. Transient phrases are constituents with transient + (genitive) + (complement).

4.6 Complements of TP's

Complements: $\left\{\begin{array}{l} (\text{nga}) + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{sentence}\\ \text{PP}\end{array}\right\} \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{qug}\\ \text{kun}\\ \text{kung}\end{array}\right\} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{sentence}\\ \text{PP}\end{array}\right\} \\ \text{goal} \\ \text{goal + second goal}^{*} \\ \text{infinitive phrase} \end{array}\right\}$

Active and passive are described in Secs. 8.051 and 8.052; genitive, Sec. 4.7; infinitive , Sec. 4.68 and goals, Sec. 4.63. Some transients do not occur with complements; some always have complements, and some may or may not have complements. Of those that occur with complements some have one, some two, some three, some four and some all five types of complements. The paradigms in which these transient forms enter are described in Sec. 4.8.

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*There are also third goals for bases with prefix pa- causative, (Secs. 9.11 and 9.12).

4.61 TP with (nga) + {sentence* / PP} P

Q		S		transient
a. qunyaq	qang	ha:riq	naghunaqhu:naq	nga kini sentence

qusa ka daku ng ti:qaw "Then the king thought that this was a great joke." (12.14)

	P						
	passive	S	genitive		Q	complement	
b.	gipanguta:na	qaku	sa hi:pi	nga +	nga:nu	man nga	waq + TP

na:tuq qiqaplay "The chief asked me why we had not applied." (65.3)

4.62 TP with {qug / kun / kung} plus {sentence / PP}

			passive		S	
a.	qug +	qi:ya ng	gipanguta:na	qang	tigu:wang	sentence

kun kinsa y tagqi:ya niqadtu ng kapaya:sa "And he asked the old man who the owner of that papaya tree was."

	Q		S		TP	complement sentence
b.	bu:saq +	si	qadun	nahibu:lung +	qug	nga:nu ng waq

na gyud mutunga qang qi:ya ng manghud "Therefore Adun wondered why his younger brother did not appear at all."

4.63 Goals

Goal: { {qug / (Q) + sa} + {existential sentence / nominal phrase}
{genitive / (Q) + dative} of pronouns
(Q) + {ni / kang / ng} + proper name } + (Q) + (nga + PP)

---

* After the transients of the base qingun, the nga is usually left out: qunyaq miqingun siya qunsa gud naq tigulang tiqawti:qaw qu tinu:qud "Then he said, 'What is this, old woman, joke or in earnest?'" (12.9)

	Q		S	T.	goal nominal phrase
a.	tu:qud	man si	hwan	miquban	sa qi:ya ng qamahan

"And so, John went along with his father." (2.10)

	active	S	nominal phrase
b.	nakakitaq	siya	g qusa ka ka:huy nga may daku ng buhuq

"He saw a tree with a huge hole." (4.5)

	Q	active	S	Q	goal nom. phrase
c.	qug +	lakaw	siya	ngadtu + sa +	tinda:han

qarun pagpalit qug maka:qun "And she went to the store to buy something to eat." (8.12)

			goal existential sentence
d.	nakakitaq	siya	g may daku ng buhuq

"He saw one which had a huge hole." (Cf. example b, this paragraph.)

4.631 Second goals

The elements that make up the second goals are the same as the first, except that qug does not precede second goals.

	S	1st goal	2nd goal
qapan kini ng pagtu:qu	nagaha:tag +	kali:sang +	sa manga ta:wu

"But this belief inspires fear in the people." (23.14)

(The qug is omitted before the first goal because it follows a word ending in /g/. [Cf. Sec. 2.212 1.])

4.64 Transients which have only qug goals

Certain transients are not followed by sa + goals. These are of three semantic types: 1) transients meaning "to name"; 2) transients always followed by numerical predicate goals meaning "to cost, be...old"; 3) transients meaning to "wear clothing." Proper names may be preceded by si.

	P	S	goal
a.	ginganlan	siya	{g si / g} hwan

"He was named John."

b. nanglaba si qangkay sa subaq quban sa qi:ya ng ba:ta ng baba:yi

transient goal
nga nagpanuqigun qug pitu ka tu:qig "Angkay was washing at the river with her seven-year-old daughter." (54.16)

c. nagqunipurmi siya g qasul "She was wearing a blue uniform."

d. .. nga qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan "whom they named John."

4.65 Transients which have only sa preceding goals

Transients with the meaning of "going" or "coming" have only sa before the goal meaning "place". Second goals (Sec. 4.631) are preceded by sa.

4.66 Transients which have nga preceding goals

Transients meaning "choose, elect, nominate" and the like are followed by nga + nominal phrase. Also the transients {ma-/na-} hi:muq (mahimu) "become" pabi:lin "remain" and others have this type of goal.

goal (nominal phrase)
a. gitudluq siya nga mamahandiq lungsud "He was appointed municipal treasurer."

These goals, except those of pabi:lin are in a paradigm with sentences with infinitive complements (Sec. 4.68) where the abstract is the pagka- to noun bases (a formation described in Sec. 8.333).

infinitive
b. gitudluq siya (sa) pagkamamahandiq lungsud "He was appointed municipal treasurer."

4.67 Complements of pusta and qanhaq

The forms pusta and qanhaq "bet", used as the transient in a TP, may be followed by sa + sentence. This is in a paradigm and two-way transformational relationship with a complement consisting of nga + sentence.

qanhaq ku $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{nga}\\\text{sa}\end{matrix}\right\}$ sentence mulu:tuq siya g mani qugmaq "I bet he will cook peanuts tomorrow."

4.68 Infinitive phrases

Infinitive phrase: $\left\{\begin{matrix}(\text{sa}) + (\text{di:liq}) + \underline{\text{pag-}}\text{ abstract}\\(\text{qug}) + (\text{di:liq}) + \text{base abstract}\end{matrix}\right\}$ +

$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{nga} + (\text{maqu}) + \text{subject}\\(\text{genitive}) + (\text{complement})\end{matrix}\right\}$ + (Q) + (qug* + infinitive phrase)

The two types of infinitives are in a paradigm

(sa) + pag- base —— (qug) + base

This paradigm does not hold in the case of infinitives formed with pagka- plus noun bases meaning "be ___" (Sec. 8.333). These are not in a paradigm with qug.

gipi:liq siya sa pagka- inf. prisidinti "He was elected president."

For those transients which have sentence as well as infinitive complements (Sec. 4.6) there are also paradigms between sentences containing the infinitive and sentences containing sentence complements. (For examples, cf. Sec. 4.82.)

	S		P act.	Q	inf. phrase inf.
a.	qang	qamahan	misu:gud +	da:yun + qug	pi:lay + qug manga

*[qug qug] does not occur. Cf. Sec. 2.212. Otherwise, qug is usually not omitted in the infinitive except before bases beginning with ka-, and in that case the omission of qug is considered correct speech.

P
Q Q passive S
ka:huy qug qunyaq + qi:ya ng sugu:qun | si hwan | sa
P Q
infinitive goal passive inf.
pagputulputul niqi:ni qarun maqandam sa pagbaligyaq "The father immediately began to fell trees. Then he ordered John to cut them up in order to prepare them for sale." (2.12)

nom. phr. S inf. phr.
noun infinitive
b. di:liq ba kahaq may katungud | qaku | sa pagpakisa:yud
sentence
+ kun + gikinahanglan pa qaku dinhi "Do I not have a right to know whether I am still needed here?"

P S
transient infinitive
c. naglisud + paghunaqhu:naq | qang qamahan qug qinahan |
P
sentence (complement of paghunaqhu:naq)
+ qug + qunsa:qun ni:la pagpatay qang qi:la ng qanak "The mother and father were hard put to know how they were to kill their child." (32.6)

4.681 Deictics used as abstracts

The prenasalized forms of the deictics (Sec. 4.72) also occur in the positions where abstracts occur, but are not preceded by qug or sa (or nga).

P S P
passive gen. inf.
a. gisu:guq + ni:ya | qang qi:ya ng sulugu:qun | ngadtu
goal
sa balay ni hwan "He ordered his servant to go to John's house."

The same meaning could also be expressed by:

b. gisu:guq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng sulugu:qun {(sa) pagqadtu / (qug) qadtu}
sa balay ni hwan

(Cf. Sec. 3.31 where the use of the prenasalized deictics in

imperative predicates is discussed.)*

4.7 Case Form

The genitive and dative is distinguished only for the personal pronouns and for the particle before proper nouns. For other pronouns and for common nouns the genitive and dative coincide. The genitive and dative together are called "disjunctive". If the rules call for disjunctives, then either the genitive or the dative occurs (with the genitive and dative being in a paradigm in a two-way transformation and derivational relationship). If the rule refers specifically to the genitive, the dative does not occur. The following table lists the case forms:

---

*In a sentence such as

P S Q

gisu:guq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng sulugu:qun didtu sa balay ni hwan

The didtu sa balay ni hwan is not classified as a complement but rather as a qualifier because of the word order of sentences with which sentences containing it are in a paradigm. I.e., there is a sentence

Q P S

didtu sa balay ni hwan gisu:guq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng sulugu:qun

(Cf. Secs. 6.2114 and 6.2212.) ngadtu sa balay, on the other hand, is classified as a complement and not as a qualifier because this sentence is not in a paradigm with a sentence. *[ngadtu sa balay ni hwan gisu:guq etc.] (This starred form is not a Cebuano sentence.)

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Pronominal
	long	short	long	short	long	short**	
Form preceding common nouns	-	-	sa	-	sa	-	-
Particles before proper names	si	none	ng * } ni	-	kang	ng* } ni	-
1st Singular	qaku	ku	na:kuq	ku	kana:kuq } sa qa:kuq****	na:kuq	qa:kuq
2nd Singular	qikaw	ka	ni:mu	mu	kani:mu sa qi:mu	ni:mu	qi:mu
3rd Singular	siya	none	ni:ya	-	kani:ya sa qi:ya	ni:ya	qi:ya
1st Plural Inclusive	kita	ta	na:tuq	ta	kana:tuq sa qa:tuq	na:tuq	qa:tuq
1st Plural Exclusive	kami	mi	na:muq	-	kana:muq sa qa:muq	na:muq	qa:muq
2nd Plural	kamu	mu	ninyu	-	kaninyu sa qinyu	ninyu	qinyu
3rd Plural	si:la sila	sila	ni:la	-	kani:la sa qi:la	ni:la	qi:la
Demonstratives							
This (near speaker only)	kari } kiri	ri	niqa:ri	qa:ri	Same as genitive		-
This (near speaker and hearer)	kani } kini	ni ki***	niqi:ni } niqa:ni	qi:ni } qa:ni ni	"	" "	-
That (near hearer)	kanaq	naq	niqa:naq	qa:naq naq	"	" "	-
That (far from both speaker & hearer)	kadtu qi:tu	tu	niqadtu	qadtu tu	"	" "	-

Legend:

} Any of the forms occur with no appreciable difference in meaning.

* ng optional after vowels /n/ or /q/: balay ng husi (=balay ni husi) "Joe's house."

** The short form of the dative is the same as the long form of the genitive.

*** ki is used only in the construction of Sec. 5.32.(It is not a frequent form.)

**** The forms with sa are dialectical and restricted in the speech of Cebu City to a few expressions.

The two forms for locations near the first person are in many situations used interchangeably. If the thing talked about is near both to the first and second persons, the kani forms are most common, but kari forms are also used. If the thing talked about is definitely far from the second person but close to the first person, kari forms are used. The genitive forms of the demonstratives are also used in constructions requiring gug or y for the nouns.

	P			
	adj.	S	phrase	
a.	daghan	mi	niqa:naq dung	"We have plenty of that, boy."
	LP	S		
b.	walaq	mi	niqa:naq	"We have none of that."

The niqa:naq stands for $\left\{\begin{matrix} *[\text{qug kanaq}] \\ *[\text{y kanaq}] \end{matrix}\right\}$ (sequences which do not occur). The predicate of example a is an adjective phrase (described in Sec. 4.211). The predicate of b is an LP (described in Sec. 3.4). The short forms in the chart are alternants of the type described in Sec. 2.213.

4.71 Paradigms

The short forms of the chart Sec. 4.7 above are not used as predicates (Sec. 5.41). The pronominal and the genitive cases occur with almost the same distribution, except that the pronominals are not used in exclamatory sentences where the formula reads "genitive" (Secs. 3.61, 3.62, 3.63), and the genitive is not used as a pronominal predicate (Sec. 4.231). Furthermore, the pronominal is not used if there is a prepositive qualifier (Sec. 6.31). Otherwise, where the formula reads "disjunctive" or "genitive", the pronominal forms occur

as well. Thus constituents or sentences containing genitives are in a paradigm with those containing pronominals such that they are two-way transformations of one another. The pronominal precedes the word with which it is in construction and is linked by nga.

	pronom. (used as gen.)		pronom.			
a.	qi:ya	ng giqingun	qang	qi:ya	ng	qinahan

"He said to his mother."

	pass.	gen.		pronom.			
b.	giqingun +	ni:ya	qang	qi:ya	ng	qinahan	(15.6)

"He said to his mother."

	prepos. Q	pred. gen.	passive	S			
c.	walaq	ni:ya	qingna	qang	qi:ya	ng	qinahan

"He did not tell his mother."

In the case of c since there is a prepositive qualifier (walaq Sec. 6.311) ni:ya occurs and not the pronominal qi:ya.

4.711 Further restrictions

Following the first word in a sentence the disjunctive ku is used (not na:kuq). Ku and mu are not used in exclamatory sentences (Secs. 3.61, 3.62, 3.63). (Only ni:mu and na:kuq are used there.) Otherwise, ku is used in the same places as na:kuq, and mu, in the same place as ni:mu. ku and mu are used only following the first word of the sentence or predicate phrase.

4.72 Deictic system

The deictic system in the meaning of location (place referred to by the deictics) corresponds to the locational meaning of the demonstrative pronouns. The interrogative deictics (meaning "where") correspond to the temporal meanings of the deictics and are also listed in this chart.

Corresponding Dem.	Base of Transient	Timeless Real	Prenasalized
kari	qa:ri* qari	diri	qadi:qa di:qa	ngari
kini	qanhi	dinhi	qani:qa ni:qa	nganhi
kanaq	qanhaq	dihaq dinhaq	qana:qa na:qa	nganhaq
kadtu	qadtu	didtu	qatu:qa tu:qa	ngadtu
Interrogative deictics	qa:sa sa:qa	diqin disqa	ha:qin ha:qi sa:qa	-

4.721 Deictic meanings

The meanings of the deictics are shown by the following chart. (The third person "qadtu" is used as the example for all the deictics.)

Past	Present	Future	Motion
didtu	didtu	qadtu	ngadtu
ngadtu	tu:qa	didtu	
	ngadtu	ngadtu	

These forms are not mutually substitutable in the same meaning but have the following limitations. The prenasalized forms are used as predicates (Sec. 4.421 and Sec. 3.3) only in the meaning of "motion". In other meanings they are used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.22111) or as infinitives (Sec. 4.68).

a. karangkàl hwat ka ngari ha "Karangkal, you will wait over here, OK?" (28.4). The form ngari is used as a

*qa:ri is used as a base to the transients in some forms whereas qari is used as the qualifier and base of transients in some forms.

qualifier meaning present time. diri could also be used in place of ngari with the same meaning. (Cf. example e of this section below.)

b. mila:lin sila ng magtiqa:yun nganhi "They migrated here as a married couple." (51.3)

The reals (tu:qa, etc..) are used as qualifiers or as predicates but only in present meaning.

P | S
c. di:qa ra | qaku "Here I am!" (47.1)

The timeless deictics (didtu, etc.) are used as predicates or qualifiers. If they are used as predicates, they have a meaning "past time".

Q P | S
d. na qunyaq qusa niqa:naq ka duminggu + didtu | si ba:kir | sa bulangan "Well, anyway, one Sunday Baker was at the cockfights." (37.8)

If they are used as qualifiers, the timeless deictics are used in any tense meaning:

timeless deictic
Q
e. sa qa:muq sa qamirika qug kun du:na y magkumbira dinhaq di:liq kami qimbitahun di:liq kami muqadtu "Back home in America, if there is a banquet there and we are not invited, we do not go." (37.13)

The deictics labelled "base of transients" are used both as qualifiers and as predicates. The meaning of these is "unreal" (i.e., future or habitual action - cf. Sec. 8.03.) whether used as a qualifier or as a predicate.

Q
f. qug diq ka makakitaq nga qadtu sa sulud magsulti qa diq gyud maqilhan "If you could not see that he was the one talking inside, you could not recognize him." (44.13)

P | S |
g. ba:kir + qadtu | kita | sa kumbira ni sanbisinti

"Baker, let us go to the feast of Saint Vincent." (37.10)

The forms marked "bases of transients" are used as bases to transients. The meanings of these used as bases to transients are "go, come"; pagqanhaq "go (to where the second person is)"; pagqanhi "come (to where both the first and second persons are)"; etc.

transient
h. nana:qug siya sa qi:la na miqadtu gayud sa kalsa:da sa tambul "He went out of his house and made it a point to go to the street where the drum was." (45.9)

The real and the timeless deictics are used as LP's in existential sentences (Sec. 3.4). The real deictics are used to mean "present time ". The timeless deictics are used to mean "past time".

LP
i. hala ni:qa y kwarta pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun "Ok, here is some money; buy some food over there." (7.13)

LP
j. qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun diha y pahibalu nga "But one time there was a notice that ..." (32.12)

4.722 Interrogative meanings

The interrogatives basically have the meanings which correspond to the deictics.

Past	Present	Future
diqin	ha:qin	qa:sa

I.e., diqin is answered by didtu, ha:qin, by tu:qe and qa:sa, by qadtu. With transients meaning motion to a place, qa:sa and ha:qin are used with same meaning (future).

a. ha:qin / qa:sa } ka man paqingun "Where are you going?" (11.5)

Otherwise ha:qin has its present meaning.

b. ha:qin si ma:ma mu "Where is your mother?"

With diqin the meaning is past time.

c. diqin ka kagaha:pun "Where were you yesterday?"

d. diqin ka paqingun "Where did you go?"

With words having the meaning of "motion from" qa:sa is possible, but usually diqin or ha:qin is preferred.

e. ha:qin / diqin } gud ni:mu kuha:qa kana ng qi:mu ng kwarta
"Where did you get that money of yours from?" (9.3)

diqin in colloquial language is used in a present or future meaning even with no indication of motion.

f. diqin tu ng qa:ku ng kwarta "Where is that money of mine?"

g. diqi ng dapi:ta qi:mu "Where will you get off (Lit. what place is your destination)?"

With questions of geographical location qa:sa, ha:qin and diqin are used.

h. qa:sa man tu ng mani:laq "Now, where is Manila?"

diqin has a special use as a qualifier in the meaning of "relative".

i. manga lalin sila gi:kan sa qusa ka gamay nga pu:luq sa
relative
lungsud sa qu:pun diqin didtu qikabi:tay sa qi:la ng qamahan qang qi:la ng pu:sud sa sagunting sa qi:la ng payag "They were immigrants from a small island in the town of Opon, where their fathers had hung up their navels from the beams of their hut." (50.16)

4.723 Use of ta in the meaning of first person singular

ta is used in the meaning of first person singular as genitive to a passive or a noun if the subject is the second person (singular or plural). When the subject is in the short form, ku is not used.

	passive	+	gen.	S	
a.	hapitun	+	ta	ka	"I will drop in for you."
	nominal		gen.	S	
b.	qami:gu	man	ta	ka	"You are my friend."

Instead of ta ka the forms t ika and t ikaw occur with the same meaning:

c. hapitun {t ika / t ikaw} "I will drop in for you."

This meaning of ta occurs with transient forms with derivative affix ka. (Sec. 9.3) where ta is the subject, when the goal is the second person.

	transient	Q	Q	S	goal	
d.	maquwaw to face you."	man	lang	ta	ni:mu	"I am just ashamed

Thus, there are the following members of the paradigm:

(genitive) 1st Person	(subject) 2nd Person
ta	ka
t, ta, ku	qikaw
na:kuq, qa:kuq	ka, qikaw

4.8 Paradigms into which transient phrase predicates enter

4.811 Active-passive

The transient occurs with the affixes described in Sec. 8.05, and the sentence containing an active transient phrase is in a paradigm with a sentence containing a passive transient phrase. S_1 + TP (active) + goal ——S_2 + passive TP + disjunctive, where S_2 is the goal in the nominative form (Sec. 4.7) and the disjunctive is the S_1 in the disjunctive form (Sec. 4.7); and vice versa, S_1 is the disjunctive form in the nominative form and the goal is S_2 in the disjunctive form.

	active	S	goal						
a.	nakakitaq buhuq	siya	g	qusa	ka	ka:huy	nga	may	daku ng

"He saw a tree with a huge hole." (4.4)

	passive	Q	gen.		S		
b.	naki:taq	man	ni:ya	|	qang	buhuq sa punu:qan	sa
	ka:huy "He saw the hole in the tree trunk." (6.1)						

The subject of the passive is definite whereas the goal of the active may be either indefinite or definite* (depending on whether it is preceded by qug or sa respectively). Note the difference between examples a and b above. Which form of the passive transient is used depends upon the meaning relation between the thing affected by the action and the action. These are treated in Sec. 8.2 and its subsections. If there is an active with two goals, then the sentence is in a paradigm with a passive plus goal:

	active	S		goal 1		goal 2	
	misablig	siya	g	tu:big	sa	baqiran	"He sprinkled water on the grindstone."

	passive	disjunct.		goal		subject	
	gisabli:gan	ni:ya	+ g	tu:big	qang	baqiran	"He sprinkled water on the grindstone." (48.9)

4.812 Active-passive with infinitive phrases as complement

With an infinitive phrase and goal the same paradigms also occur.

	Q	act.	Q		S		inf.	goal of inf.
a.	maqu nga	su:gud +	na pud	|	siya	qug	pi:lay +	sa ka:huy
	"So, he began to cut the tree down again." (5.7)							

	Q	passive	gen.	infinitive		S	
b.	qug +	gisugdan +	ni:ya	+ sa pagpi:lay	|	qang	ka:huy
	"And he began to cut the tree down." (4.6)						

Sentences consisting of passive plus infinitive plus subject, with the infinitive consisting of (sa) plus pag- abstract, are also in a paradigm with sentences consisting of passive plus qang

*The subject of the passive is usually used when a certain subject has been previously mentioned. In that case the subject of the passive is the thing which was mentioned previously. For example, p. 6, lines 5, 6, and 7 have nothing but passives because the subject is what was talked about previously.

plus <u>abstract</u> plus <u>goal</u> with the relationship being that of a two-way transformation.

passive + (sa) + infinitive + subject ⟷ passive + qang + pag- abstract plus goal, where the goal is the disjunctive form of the subject. Thus the above example (b) is in a paradigm with:

	P		S		
	passive		abstract	goal of abstract	
c.	gisugdan ni:ya	qang	pagpi:lay + sa	ka:huy	
	"He began the felling of the tree again."				

In those cases where the base of the transient is also a CN, there is another member of the paradigm, if the CN means "action of V— " (<u>Sec</u>. 10.51).

passive + qang + CN (where the noun is to the same morpheme as the base of the abstract)

	P		S			
			CN			
d.	misamut	qang	kahadluk	sa manga	ta:wu	"The people became more afraid." (58.5)
	transient		inf.	S		
e.	misamut		kahadluk	qang manga	ta:wu	"The people became more afraid."

<u>4.82 Abstract - sentence</u>

As is indicated in <u>Sec</u>. 8.05, abstracts are in a paradigm with the real and unreal forms of the transient . Sentences containing an abstract may be in a paradigm with sentences containing other sentences.

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{noun}\\ \text{transient}_1\end{matrix}\right\} + (Q) + \left\{\begin{matrix}(\text{sa}) + \underline{\text{pag-}}\ \text{abstract}\\ (\text{qug}) + \text{base}\end{matrix}\right\} + (\text{genitive}) +$$

$$(\text{complement}) \text{ —— } \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{noun}\\ \text{transient}_1\end{matrix}\right\} + (Q) + (\text{nga}) + (\text{subject}) +$$

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{active}\\ \text{passive}\end{matrix}\right\} \quad \text{transient}_2 + (\text{complement})$$

The {active / passive} transient$_2$ is the {active / passive} real or unreal of the abstract (Sec. 8.05). This in turn is in the active-passive paradigm (Sec. 4.811).

P | S | inf. (abstract)
a. qug qunyaq qi:ya ng sugu:qun | si hwan | sa pagputulputul niqi:ni "Then he told John to cut it up." (2.12)

sentence subj.
b. qug qunyaq qi:ya ng sugu:qun | si hwan | nga qi:ya kini ng putulputulun
passive
"Then he told John to cut it up."

P noun
c. sukad karun qikaw na | qang qa:ku ng kata:bang nga manga:huy
complement (act. trans.)
"From now on, you will be the one to help me gather wood."

noun
d. sukad karun qikaw na | qang qa:ku ng kata:bang sa pagpanga:huy
comp (inf.)
(Same meaning as c.) (2.7)

The abstract with a genitive is rarely used as infinitive. As is stated in Secs. 4.2331 and 4.6, not every noun or transient is followed by both infinitive and (nga) or (qug) plus sentence or TP. This paradigm holds only for those nouns and transients which are followed by both types of complements.

If a complement consists of a TP which contains a stative (Sec. 9.3) it is in a paradigm with an infinitive phrase consisting of an abstract without the ka- prefix. (Cf. Sec. 9.12 and its subsections.)

S Q
e. si:gi | siya | g qinum qarun mamala qang subaq
"He continued drinking so that the river would dry up."

This is in a paradigm with the sentence :

S Q
f. si:gi | siya | g qinum + qarun {pagmala / pagpamala} sa subaq
"He continued drinking to dry up the river."

4.83 Indirect statements vs. indirect questions

$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{noun}\\\text{transient}\end{matrix}\right\}$ + (nga) + $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{sentence}\\\text{TP}\end{matrix}\right\}$ is in a paradigm with $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{noun}\\\text{transient}\end{matrix}\right\}$ + $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{qug}\\\text{kun}\end{matrix}\right\}$ + $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{sentence}\\\text{TP}\end{matrix}\right\}$. This paradigm holds only for those transients and nouns which are followed by both types of complements. (Cf. comments Sec. 4.6.) Indirect statements are introduced by nga. Indirect questions are introduced by nga, kun, kung, and qug with no difference in meaning.

a. transient | S | sentence
gipanguta:na | qaku | sa hi:pi + nga + nga:nu man nga waq na:tuq qiqaplay "The chief asked me why we had not applied for it." (65.3)

b. transient | S | sentence
gipanguta:na | qaku | sa hi:pi + $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{kun}\\\text{qug}\end{matrix}\right\}$ + nga:nu man nga waq na:tuq qiqaplay "The chief asked me why we had not applied for it."

4.84 Transient$_a$ + infinitive$_b$ —— transient$_b$ + infinitive$_a$

This type of paradigm occurs only with certain bases (which usually have an adverbial type meaning, "suddenly", "quickly", "slowly", etc.) The bases are those listed in Sec. 6.2124 and Sec. 6.22112. These also enter into the paradigms listed in Sec. 6.2124 and Sec. 6.221121.

a. trans.$_a$ inf.$_b$
gisunud ni:ya pagsablig qang qi:ya ng linantip "Next he sprinkled water on his bolo." (48.10)

a_1 trans.$_b$ inf.$_a$
gisabli:gan ni:ya g sunud qang qi:ya ng linantip "Next he sprinkled water on his bolo."

b. trans.$_a$ inf.$_b$
gikalit pagpadasmag qang tungaq sa swab sa qi:ya ng linantip "He suddenly dashed against it the middle of the blade of his bolo." (48.16)

b_1 trans.$_b$ inf.$_a$
gipadasmag ni:ya g kalit qang tungaq sa swab sa qi:ya ng linantip "He suddenly dashed against it the middle of the blade of his bolo."

4.9 Word order of sentence with S*P

If the order of a declarative or existential sentence is S*P (Sec. 3.23) and the P is a predicate phrase, the S has the following positions. (If the subject is a postpositive [Sec. 6.32], cf. the remarks in Sec. 6.322 for exceptions to the rules given in this section.)

4.91 With adjective phrases as predicates

The S follows the adjective. Q precedes, and the linker (qug or nga) + NP follows the subject:

	adj. phrase			adj. phrase
	Q adj.	Q	S	NP
a.	di:ha + ng + daghan	na	si hwan	qug bula:wan

"When John had much gold."

If there are several Q's and the S is short, one of the Q's ordinarily follows the S:

	adj. phrase			
	Q	Q	S	Q
b.	busug	na kunu	si hwan	kaqa:yu

"John says that he is quite satisfied now."

4.92 In nominal phrases

The S usually follows the numeral + Q, possessive plus Q, or common noun plus Q.

	numeral	S	
a.	qusa	si hwan	ka magtutudluq

"John is a teacher."

	Q			nominal	S	complement
b.	di:liq	ba kahaq	may	katungud	qang ta:wu	pagpanguta:na

kun gikinahanglan pa siya dinhi "Doesn't the man have a right to ask if he is still needed here?"

4.93 Transients as predicates

For transient predicates the word order is parallel to that described for adjective and nominal predicates. The subject follows the transient plus its postpositive qualifiers and precedes the complement (Sec. 4.6).

	act. trans.	Q		complement
a.	nagpu:nay +	la:mang	si hwan	qug lingkud

"John just sits around."

Outline of Chapter Five: Subjects

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5.212 qang plus transient phrase as subject

5.213 qang plus passive imperative as subject

5.214 qang plus nominal phrase as subject

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5.2142 qang plus numeral phrase as subject

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5.23 qang plus deictic as subject

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Chapter Five: Subjects

5.1 Subjects defined

Subject: { { qang* (qing,y)** / qag } + { predicate*** / existential sentence } / si + proper name / pronoun nominal form + nga + predicate phrase**** / qang + abstract + (complement) / direct statements / interrogative sentence } + { (nga) / (qug) } + (subject)

If the qug "and" is not used and if there is a second subject, the meaning is appositive (i.e., the two subjects are the same):

P | S

a. manga:wat ba gud | qang qi:mu ng qanak nga si hwan

"Do you think your son John would actually steal?" (8.4)

The qang (qag) before a subject is usually not repeated in the second subject in the compound subject (qang _____ qug (qang) _____). Similarly the si is not always repeated, though it frequently is repeated.

P | S

b. nga:nu ma ng diq na:muq qiku:yug | si tu:ni qug ti:ta

"Why may we not have Tony and Tita come along?"

---

*For the omission of qang cf. Sec. 5.8.

** The distribution of qing and y is explained in Sec. 5.61.

***An exception to this rule is the case of predicates beginning with qang, interrogatives, proper names and personal pronouns which do not occur after qang (i.e., "qang qang ____" does not occur, nor does qang si). Furthermore, not all of the qualifiers with predicates occur with predicates used as subjects.

****Pronoun + nga + declarative sentence with active transient predicate does not occur. (Cf. statement Sec. 4.26.)

P S
c. qi:la ng gibalhin | qang lami:sa qug si:ya "They moved the table and chair."

qag is confined to the colloquial language. (It is not used except in set expressions.) in Cebu City / The meaning of qag differs from qang in that qag is more specific.

P S
d. manga:wat ba gud | qag qi:mu ng qanak "Would this son of yours ever steal (as opposed to other sons)?"

In the following rules when qang is mentioned, qag is also possible.

5.2 Subjects introduced by qang

5.21 qang plus predicate phrase as subject

5.211 qang plus adjective phrase as subject

pred. S (adj. phrase)
gustu na:kuq | qang qitum qug tabun "I want the one with a black cover."

The paradigms into which adjective phrases used as predicates enter (Sec. 4.212), apply also to adjective phrases used as subjects.

5.212 qang plus transient phrase as subject

P S transient phrase
a. dakuq kaqa:yu ng kahuy | qang qa:ku ng gipi:lay "It was a huge tree I cut down." (29.4)

P S
transient phrase
b. qusa ka mapaqit nga pahiyum | qang + mikiwiq sa qi:ya ng manga nga:bil "His lips twisted into a bitter smile." (49.1)

These transient phrases used as subjects do not enter into the active-passive paradigms (Secs. 4.811 and 4.812) because of the restrictions on what occurs as subject. (Declarative sentences consisting of active transient + subject do not occur as subjects. Cf. Sec. 4.26.)

5.213 qang plus passive imperative as subject

P | S (passive imp.)
qang qa:ku ng bisikli:ta maqu | y gami:ta di:liq qang qi:ma "My bicycle is the one you should use , not yours."

Again since qang plus active imperative sentences do not occur as subjects, the passive in this case is not in a paradigm with an active.

5.214 qang plus nominal phrase as subject

5.2141 qang plus possessive as subject

S possessive | P
kay qang qi:ya | dapit man sa da:hun "For his was the part near the leaves."

5.2142 qang plus numeral phrase as subject

Q P
qunyaq qusa niqa:naq ka panahun + miqabut sa hunaqhu:naq
S
numeral phrase
ni hwan | qang qusa ka butang nga daw di:liq katuqu:han "Then one time there came to John's mind something which seemed unbelievable." (9.12)

5.2143 qang plus common nominal phrase

S P
labi na qang qamahan | nali:pay gayud pagqa:yu
" Especially the father was very happy." (1.6)

5.22 qang plus subject as subject

P S
gustu ku qisulqub | qang kadtu ng qasul "I want to put on the blue one."

The type of subject "kadtu ng qasul" is described in Sec. 5.41.

5.23 qang plus deictic as subject

Q P S deictic
qapan qang yamyamun la:mang sa pagpanga:yuq | qang dihaq sa qi:ya ng qu:lu "But the only thing in his head was the magic encantation." (Lit.: "what was to be uttered in asking".)

5.24 qang plus existential sentence as subject

S existential sentence
a. gipi:liq na:kuq | qang may bu:wak "I chose the one with flowers."

imper. pred. S (exist. sentence)
b. pili:qa | qang wala y bu:wak "Pick one without flowers."

5.25 qang plus abstract as subject

P S abstract compl. of abstr.
a. lisud kaqa:yu | qang pagpatay kang karangkál "It was very difficult to kill Karangkál."

P S abstr.
b. gisugdan ni:ya | qang pagputul sa ka:huy "He began the cutting of the trees."

If the predicate contains a passive transient and abstract subject (as in example b above), the sentence is in a paradigm

as is described in Sec. 4.812 (active-passive paradigm).

5.3 Nominatives as subjects

5.31 Proper name phrases

Proper name phrases: (demonstrative) + proper name + (Q) + (nga) + (predicate phrase)

Proper names and titles are anything preceded by si (ni, kang) so listed in the glossary. If a name has two parts, or consists of a title plus a name, the si is used only once, and no other linking is made between the elements. (Cf. Sec. 4.243, si husi risal "Jose Rizal", si hwan tapulan "Lazy John", si mistir qidralin "Mr. Edralin", si qiyuq qambuq "Mr. Ambo".

	Q		S		Q		P
a.	qapan	si	proper name karangkál	bisan	sa	ba:taq	pa + nagpaki:taq

qug manga talagsaqu ng qabilidad "But Karangkal, even when he was still a child, showed peculiar abilities." (25.8)

	Q	demonstr.	S		P	
b.	nan	kadtu	si ba:kir	taqas	kani:mu	

"Anyway, that Baker was taller than you are." (41.12)

The si may be omitted if a demonstrative (Sec. 4.7) precedes. In that case there is linking with nga.

		P		demonstr.	linker	S
c.	na qunyaq	didtu	si:la	kadtu	ng	bilyagunsa:lu

"Well anyway, there he was with that Villagonzalo." (38.8)

5.32 Pronominal phrases as subjects

Pronominal phrase: (demonstrative pronoun) + pronoun +

(Q) + ((ng) + predicate phrase), For pronouns and demonstratives cf. Sec. 4.7.

	pred.	S pron.		transient	
a.	kinsa	kini	ng	nagsulti	"Who was it that was talking?" (4.13)

		S		
b.	qiruq	ka	man	diqay "So you are greedy!" (42.4)

	LP	Q	S		pred. phrase		
c.	qadu:na	na	sila	y	qikata:bang	sa	panimalay "Now they had some help in the household." (1.5)

Demonstratives occur only preceding the third person pronoun singular or plural.

	Q	Q	Q	demons.	S pron.		
d.	na	walaq	pa	tu	siya	maqunsa	"Anyway, nothing happened to him yet." (46.8)

5.321 Plural subjects

Subject: $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{sila}\\ \text{kamu}\\ \text{kita}\\ \text{kami}\end{matrix}\right\}^{*}$ . . + (subject)

	P	subject	
na qunyaq didtu	si:la + kadtu	ng	bilyagumsa:lu "Well anyway, there he was with that Villagonzalo." (38.8)

5.4 Subjects used as predicates

If a sentence is composed of two constituents which occur as subjects, one is taken to be the subject and the other, the predicate. The reason for this consideration is that words which occur only as qualifiers of predicates, occur as qualifiers to one of the constituents in sentences containing two constituents, the internal structure both of which is like that of subjects.

*The other forms of the pronoun listed in Sec. 4.7 are also included in this type of subject.

(These are the postpositive qualifiers to predicates. Cf. Sec. 6.32.) The examples of the following paragraphs exemplify this rule.

5.41 Predicates consisting of pronominal phrases

If one of the constituents of such sentences is a pronominal phrase, the pronominal phrase is the predicate (except as indicated in Sec. 5.42).

```
                P
          Q     pron.                                  S
sukad  karun   qikaw  na* |  qang  qa:ku  ng  kata:bang
sa  panga:huy
```

"From now on, you will be my helper in cutting wood." (2.7)

(The occurrence of na also indicates that the qikaw is the predicate. [Cf. Sec. 6.32])

5.42 Predicates consisting of proper nouns

If there is a proper noun, the proper noun may be predicate:

```
                P
 Q     proper noun     Q          Q                      P
qug  +  si  hwan  +  na  +  la:mang   qug  qang  qi:ya  ng

                                S
qinahan    maqu |  y  nahibilin
```

"And now only John and his mother were left." (3.11)

Again, the occurrences of na and la:mang indicate that si hwan is a predicate. (Cf. Sec. 6.32.) On the other hand, if one constituent is a demonstrative, and the other is a proper name, either one may be the predicate.

---

*This is an example of a qualifier which occurs only with predicates (Sec. 6.32).

If there is a postpositive qualifier, the position of the postpositive qualifier indicates which is the predicate.

predicate postpos. Q
a. si mistir qaba:ya man | kini "It was Mr. Abaya."

pred. postpos. Q
b. kini man | si mistir qaba:ya "This is the one who is Mr. Abaya."

If there is no postpositive qualifier, the element which is first is the predicate. (This is the most common word order for sentences with NP's for predicates, and if the word order is subject preceding a predicate, there is also a particle to show insistence or some other special nuance this word order has.)

5.43 *qang* before predicate

If the sentence consists of two phrases introduced by *qang*, the one which has the postpositive qualifier (Sec. 6.32) is the predicate. If there are no postpositive qualifiers, the constituent which precedes is the predicate. (Cf. the remarks in Sec. 5.42 above.)

Q P postpos. Q S
qapan qang yamyamun la:mang sa pagpanga:yuq | qang dihaq sa qi:ya ng qu:lu "But the only thing that was in his head was the magic utterance." (Lit.:"what should be uttered in asking.")

5.5 Direct statements as subjects

Sentences occur as subjects with the meaning of "what he said":

subject sentence predicate
qunyaq qunsa ma y nahitabuq | panguta:na giha:pun ni qangkay "'Then what happened?' Angkay kept asking." (65.1)

5.6 The use of y (qing)*

5.61 y in normal sentences

In sentences consisting of a subject and a predicate which is also a subject, y (qing) is optionally used before the subject (if not initial in the sentence). If the subject follows directly a pronoun, numeral, frequent name, postpositive qualifier or other frequent qualifiers or maqu, the qang is not usually used, but rather y is used instead. If the word preceding the subject ends in a consonant and is not one of those usually followed by y, qang (qing)** only is used (or y is omitted).

Q + predicate (consisting of elements which occur as
a. qug + si hwan na la:mang qug qang qi:ya ng

subjects)
qinahan maqu | y subject nahibilin "So now John and his mother were the only ones left." (3.11)

predicate (with constituent which occurs also as subject)
b. si hwa | y subject qa:ku ng hinigugma "John is my only love."

(hwan is a frequent name.)

pred. subject
c. si luqis | {qang / qing} qa:ku ng gihigugma "Luis is the one I love."

Here the word preceding the subject ends in a consonant and is not a postpositive particle or a frequent name, so that only qang (qing) is used. It would also be considered correct to omit

---

*Regional and in high style speech to avoid the morphophonemic alternations described in Sec. 2.212.

**Qing is not used in Cebu City, but qing also occurs in these environments if used regionally or in writing.

y.(Cf. Sec. 5.81, example d.)

5.621 y in proverbial expressions

In set proverbial expressions y precedes the subject with other types of predicates.

P (TP) | S
a. muba:lik pa | y da:hu ng larag "A faded leaf will return again [but x will not]."

P | S
b. magki:taq man ga:ni | luwag qug kasi:li "Even the eel and the ladle meet." (Cf. Sec. 5.81 for the omission of y.)

But if the sentence is not a proverb, qang is required.

P | S
c. muba:lik pa | qang qa:ku ng qamahan "My father will still come back."

5.622 Extensions of "proverbial y"

This usage of y is with comparisons, if there is the nuance of a proverb. (Cf. the usage of y before transients and sentences Sec. 3.53.)

P (adject.) | S
a. gwa:pa pa | y kudkuran "As ugly as a coconut grater." (Lit.:"The coconut grater is more beautiful.")

P (adject.) | S
b. tambuk pa | y dyis "Thinner than a dime." (Lit.: "A dime is fatter.")

But if there is no proverbial nuance, the y is not used.

P (adject.) | S
c. taqas pa | qang qi:mu ng qigsu:qun "Your brother is taller."

5.63 Differences between y (qing) existential and y (qing) before a subject

The sentences with y before a subject are in a paradigm with sentences with qang before the subject, whereas existential sentences are not in a paradigm with sentences containing the same words except qang where the existential had y.

y before a subject

	P		S	
a.	qikaw ra	{qang / y}	qa:ku ng hinigugma	"You are the only one I love."

y existential

	LP	S	PP	
b.	du:na	ku	y hinigugma	"There is someone I love."

In the case of b, qang does not occur in the position of y. On the other hand, existential sentences enter into paradigms into which the declarative sentences do not enter (described in Sec. 3.422). Cf. the discussion and examples in Sec. 5.64, below.

5.64 y after numerals and deictics

There are some sentences which have been considered existential sentences but for which qang is possible in the position of y. These are sentences with deictic and interrogative predicates (Secs. 4.421 and 4.3, respectively) and numeral predicates (Sec. 4.232). The existential sentences are treated in Sec. 3.4.

existential sentence

	numeral		S	
a.	duha	y	qa:ku ng qanak	"I have two children."

declarative sentence:

	numeral		subj.	
b.	duha	qang	qa:ku ng qanak	"My children are two."

existential sentence:

	deictic	LP +	PP	
c.	dihaq na	y	daghan kaqa:yu ng salapiq	"There was much money now." (16.1)

declarative sentence:

	deictic	P	subject	
d.	dihaq na	qang	daghan kaqa:yu ng salapiq	"The large amount of money was there now."

In this case the sentences of types exemplified by a and c, above, have been called existential rather than declarative. (I.e., deictic and numerical predicates have been excluded from those which may be followed by y plus the subject in the rules of Sec. 5.61.) The reason for this analysis is that these occur in paradigms in which the other sentences with y substitutable by qang do not occur.*

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{deictic}\\ \text{numeral}\end{matrix}\right\} + \text{y} + \text{PP} + (\text{gen}) \longleftrightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{deictic}\\ \text{numeral}\end{matrix}\right\} + \text{y} + \text{PP} + (\text{subject})$$

where the subject is the nominative to the genitive

(i.e., the second member of the paradigm described in Sec. 3.422 - exemplified by examples a and b of that section).

corresponding to a, above

	numeral	S	PP	
e.	duha	ku	y qanak	"I have two children."

---

*In other words the criterion for determining whether we have y existential or the y before the subject is not whether or not qang occurs in the same place as y, but the other paradigms into which the sentence enters. This consideration is consistent with the semantic analysis. The existential sentence with y has a different meaning from the sentence with qang (best exemplified by examples c and d of this paragraph), whereas the sentences with y before the subject hardly differ in meaning from sentences with qang before the subject.

5.7 Inalienable possession

In Cebuano nouns which have the meaning of "one thing which can belong to someone" occur with a genitive when the meaning is "a particular one".

a. gisu:guq | siya | sa qi:ya ng qamahan "His father ordered him."

b. qiku:qut kana ng qi:mu ng kamut "Stick in your hand." (5.11)

c. qamahan | siya "He is a father."

(This usage parallels English usage.) The only exception is a sentence which is a constituent of a larger sentence in which the possessor has already been mentioned.

PP (existent. sentence with mali:yu)

P	S	LP	PP	S
milakaw	si mali:yu	nga wala	y tumung	qang paglakaw

d. "Maleyo went away without any direction in (his) walking."

e. lahiq man gud siya kaqa:yu kay sa manga qulita:wu ng syudadnun + nga pulus qartipisyal | qang li:huk

"For he is very different from the city boys who are all affected in their ways."

5.8 Omission of qang and y with subject

5.81 qang and y omitted in certain phonemic environments

Following words ending in /ang/ qang does not usually occur even in formal speech.(Cf. morphophonemics, Sec. 2.212.)

P	S
gamay ng butang	qi:ya ng da:

a. "What he is bringing is a small thing."

y does not occur following words ending in consonants except /q/ and except following postpositives and common words. (Cf. the morphophonemics Sec. 2.212 and Sec. 5.61) y does not occur following words ending in /i/, /iq/. (The same is true for the y of existentials.)

pred. subj.
b. maqu lagi kini | gisulti sa qa:ku ng qanak "But that is what my son said!" (12.12)

In this case y may be used because the constituents of the predicate are like those of a subject.(Cf. Sec. 5.61) y is omitted because kini ends in /i/. Cf. the following:

pred. subject
c. maqu lagi kana | y gisulti sa qaku ng qanak "That is really what my son said! "

In existential sentences y may also be omitted after a consonant except /n/ and /q/ and after /i/, /iq/.

P S
d. qunum | qa:ku ng qanak "I have six children."

Since the word qunum ends in a consonant, y does not occur. Cf. the following:

P S
e. pitu | y qa:ku ng qanak "I have seven children."

5.82 Numeral phrase subjects without qang

Numeral phrases occur as subjects with no qang (as well as with qang - Sec. 5.2142).

subject P
numeral phrase | P
qusa ka mapaqit nga pahi:yum | mikiwiq sa qi:ya ng manga nga:bil
"His lips twisted into a bitter smile."

This usage is normal in conversation and is considered correct,

though in written style it is not usual.

5.83 qang omitted in colloquial style

If the predicate is a transient or adjective phrase and the subject is a nominal phrase, the qang is optional in colloquial style. This usage is considered incorrect but is in common use in the speech of educated people.

Q		P		S	
pagsaka	sa pa:riq	+	tindug	qamirika:nu	"When the priest came in, the American stood up." (39.1)

Outline of Chapter Six: Qualifiers

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Chapter Six: Qualifiers

6.0 Introduction

Qualifiers (Q) are elements which are not adjectives, adjective phrases, nouns, nominal phrases, transients or transient phrases. They are in endocentric construction with other elements - i.e., the elements with which they are in construction also occur without the qualifier. In this study when we say x "qualifies" y, that means that x is a qualifier which is in endocentric construction with y. In many contexts the omission or inclusion of a certain qualifier makes little or no sense. Thus it would make no sense to say "miqabut siya + qugmaq" "He came tomorrow." However, in order to cut down the number of rules, many such self-contradictory sentences are not specifically ruled out, though in reality they do not occur in Cebuano any more than the corresponding ones occur in English.*

6.11 Topic

An element which occurs as a subject occurs also as a topic. It is a qualifier to a sentence, - i.e. the first immediate constituent cut is made between it and the rest of the sentence.

	topic	Q		S		P
a.	si ta:tay	+ kanu:nay	|	ku	| ni:ya ng dukdu:kun sa qalhu	"Dad, he always used to pound me with a pestle."

	topic		excl	sentence	
b.	si karangkàl	+ labihan	.	kali:pay	"As for Karangkal, how happy he was!"

	topic	
c.	qikaw kay qiruq ka man diqay	"You - since you are so greedy..."(42.4)

---

*Many of the succeeding paragraphs give lists of forms. These lists include all forms coming from extensive texts, but they are by no means complete lists.

The topic may be qualified (just as a subject may be).

	topic	Q to topic	P	S	P
d.	kami + sa qamirika	+ naqa:nad	kami	niqa:naq	

"We in America, we are used to that."

The topic may also occur at the end of a sentence as well as at the beginning.

	S	Q	TP	topic
e.	qamirika:nu	walaq pud lang muti:ngug nu +	si	ba:kir

"The American just did not say anything, you know - Baker." (39.14)

	excl sentence	topic
f.	labihan kali:pay +	si karangkal

"Karangkal, how happy he was!"

6.12 Linking

Topics which are short (consisting of one or two words) are not linked. If they are long they are linked with a pause.

6.13 Second predicates

Similar to the topic construction is the second predicate. The second predicate is in endocentric construction with a sentence and occurs at the end of a sentence. It is qualified by $\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{dig}\\ \underline{di:liq}\end{matrix}\right\}$ "not", qimbis, sakapi or qinay "instead of", labi $\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{pa}\\ \underline{na}\end{matrix}\right\}$ "especially" or one of a few other qualifiers of similar meaning. Anything that occurs as a predicate, qualifier to a sentence, or a goal occurs also as a "second predicate".

				2nd predicate	
	S	predicate	Q	subj	
a.	qang ta:wu	maqu y namatay +	qimbis +	qang	mananap.

"The man died instead of the animal."

			2nd predicate	
	P S	P	Q	Qualifier to sentence
b.	milakaw siya	sakay sa trak +	qinay +	sa trin.

"He left on the bus instead of the train."

P

S | TP goal goal

c. qapan kini ng pagtu:qu | nagaha:tag + kali:sang + sa manga
2nd predicate

Q goal

ta:wu+labi na + sa manga kabata:qan. "But this belief inspires fear in the people, especially the children." (23.14)

6.2 Other qualifiers to sentences or predicate phrases

These are qualifiers which occur such that the first immediate constituent cut is made between them and the rest of the sentence. These also occur as qualifiers to predicate phrases.

6.201 Word order of sentences with qualifiers

These qualifiers occur in the order Q + sentence, sentence + Q and sentence * Q. If the order is sentence * Q, usually the Q follows the first word of the subject or predicate.

Q S Q predicate

a. qapan | si du:day | tinga:li + qusa ka baba:yi nga lahiq sa quban "But Duday is probably a woman who is different from the others."

Qualifiers which are long are linked with a pause. Those which are short (consisting of one or two words) are not linked except as indicated in the following paragraphs.

6.21 Qualifiers to sentences introduced by sa

This section includes phrases introduced by sa or the genitive forms of the nouns and pronouns (Sec. 4.7). Phrases introduced by sa may be followed by nga + {predicate phrases / sentences}, the whole resulting phrase being used as a qualifier. (The numbers indicate the order of the IC cuts):

Q

sentence

3 2 2 P S P 1

sa + panahun + nga + nagapuyuq | siya | sa sugbu +

magtutudluq siya sa qusa ka qiskuylahan didtu
"When he lived in Cebu, he was a teacher at a school there."

6.211 Those with "obligatory" sa

Obligatory forms are those which are not optional. (Cf. Sec. 3.11)

6.2111 sa plus sentences consisting of transient phrase plus subject

Q P
a. qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka qadlaw + sa + nagalingkud
sentence used as Q
S P
siya | sa qiya ng lingkura:nan + miqingun siya
"But one day, as he was sitting in his seat, he said...." (9.14)

sentence used as Q
Q P
b. qunyaq + sa + qi:ya na ng gisugdan sa pagpi:lay
S
qang ka:huy + may ti:ngug nga qi:ya ng naba:tiq
"Then, as he was beginning to cut the tree, there was a voice which he heard. " (4.7)

These are in a paradigm with the qualifiers composed of (sa) plus abstracts (Sec. 6.2122). (Cf. paradigm Sec. 4.82. [S + P ⟷ genitive + abstract] where S is the nominative form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7) and genitive is the genitive form of the subject.) Sentence a above is in a paradigm with a sentence:

Q
abstract + genitive + Q of the sentence
c. sa paglingkud + ni:ya + sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan + miqingun siya "As he sat down in his seat, he said. "

The difference in meaning is one of aspect. The transient phrase used as a qualifier means that the action is continuous (expressed in English by the progressive form with most words) whereas the abstract may mean continuous or not. (Cf. the discussion Sec. 8.311.) The transient forms used in this construction are those with a nag-/mag- naga-/maga-/ga- continous action. (Cf. Sec. 8.1211.)

6.2112 sa + sentence with other constituents

sentence
adj. P S
a. sa + ba:taq pa |siya| + qusa ka gantang bugas qang qi:ya ng mahurut. "When he was a child, he could finish off a whole ganta of rice."

Q
exclamatory sentence
b. sa + labihan ni:ya ng hini:lak + waq ni:ya madungug qang qayrupla:nu "Because of too much crying, he did not hear the airplane."

Q
existential sentence*
c. dihaq ku siya hikitqi + sa + may tinda:han.
"I saw him there by the store." (Lit.: "where there is a store".)

6.2113 sa + abstracts

The sa is obligatory with abstract qualifiers (Sec. 6.2122). if the first word of the qualifier is preceded by a genitive of the pronominal form (Sec. 4.7).

Q
pron form of gen abstract
sa qa:ku ng pagka diq tagadinhi + waq ku mahibalu sa tinu:qud "Since I am not from here, I do not know the truth..."

The sa is obligatory here, because the first word of the qualifier is a genitive in the pronominal form.

6.2114 sa + nominal phrase or demonstrative phrase

The sa is obligatory in sa plus nominal phrase used as a qualifier except for the numeral phrases (Sec. 6.21231) and those listed in Sec. 6.21232.

Q
nominal phrase
a. may pita:ka nga dihaq gibutang + sa qi:ya ng kamut
"There was a purse that was put there in his hand." (6.4)

---

*Existential sentences with locative predicates other than may do not occur in this construction. (Cf. Sec. 3.4.)

nominal phrase
b. sa + la:qi ng pagkasulti + qugmaq sa ha:pun sa qalas says qang taknaq kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng qiha:tag ngadtu sa ha:riq "In other words, tomorrow afternoon at six o'clock you have to deliver it to the king." (14.10)

Since goals are also introduced by sa (Sec. 4.63) the decision whether a certain element is a goal or a qualifier following the verb depends upon whether the sentence is in a paradigm with a sentence with the phrase introduced by sa coming initially or with a sentence with qug instead of sa. For example, in the following, the phrase introduced by sa is a qualifier:

P S form in question
nagalingkud | siya | sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan "He was sitting in his seat."

This sentence is in a paradigm with a sentence:

form in question P S
sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan + nagalingkud | siya (same meaning)

Transients with the meaning of location are not followed by complements, but rather by qualifiers.

6.212 Those introduced by optional sa

(For definition of optional cf. Sec. 3.11.)

Q: (sa) + { sentence / abstract + (genitive) / nominal phrase }

6.2121 (sa) + sentence as qualifier

The only sentences used as qualifiers with an optional sa are expressions of time or sentences introduced by dihaq nga (dinhaq nga) "while".

qualifier
sentence (expression of time)
a. sa qalas says qang taknaq + kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng qiha:tag ngadtu sa ha:riq "At six o'clock you have to give this to the king." (14.11)

Q
b. qug sa dihaq nga may dagha ng bula:wan na siya qi:ya ng

giqingnan qang qi:ya ng qinahan "And when he had much gold, he said to his mother, ..." (15.5)

Q
sentence (expression of time)
c. pila na ka gatusan ka tu:qig qang miqa:gi + qadu:na y duha ka magsu:qun "Several hundred years ago there were two brothers. "

6.2122 (sa) + abstract + (genitive) + (complement)

The abstracts are the forms described in Sec. 8.3 and its subsections. Also matag plus the base and ka:da plus the base occur in this construction in the position of the abstract meaning "each time V happens". The abstracts consisting of the base alone do not occur initially or initially following sa. The abstracts of the form qinig- base do not occur after sa.

Q
abstract gen S
a. qinigqabut ni:la sa bu:kid + qang qamahan misu:gud da:yun qug pi:lay qug manga ka:huy "On arriving at the mountain the father began to cut trees down." (2.11)

Q (abstract)
b. qinigka:qun gayud + muka:qun siya qug qusa ka gantang nga
Q
linungqag + ka:da ka:qun ni:ya "Every time he ate, he would eat a ganta of rice each time he ate." (25.13)

qualifier
abstract Q gen complement
c. pagbira + pa + ni:ya + sa qi:ya ng kamut may pita:ka nga dihaq gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "On pulling out his hand, there was a purse that was put into his hand." (6.3)

qualifier
Q abstract Q gen complement
d. qapan + sa pagla:bug pa ni:ya sa pita:ka + may mitagingting nga manga salapiq "But as he threw the purse away, there were coins that jingled." (6.8)

The pag- abstract of a transient used as a qualifier differs from the infinitive (Sec. 4.68) in that a sentence with a qualifier following the predicate is in a paradigm with a sentence where the qualifier precedes the sentence. A sentence

containing a pag- abstract used as an infinitive is in a paradigm with a sentence containing qug + base.

6.21231 (sa) plus nominal phrase as qualifier

The sa is optional in nominal phrases containing numerals or numbers or indicating time or date. Sentences containing this type of qualifier preceded by sa are in a paradigm with two others containing this qualifier introduced by qug (when not initial in the sentence)* or introduced by nothing.

Q
numeral phrase
a. na qunyaq + qusa niqa:naq ka duminggu + didtu si ba:kir sa bulangan "Well anyway, one Sunday Baker was at the cock-fights." (37.8)

This type of qualifier may be followed by nga plus sentence or predicate phrase as part of the qualifier:

qualifier
numeral phrase + nga + sentence
b. qusa niqa:naq ka qadlaw + nga + miqanhi si hwan sa sugbu + nagkaki:taq kami "One day when John came to Cebu, we happened to meet."

6.21232 (sa) plus nominal phrase not containing a numeral

This is confined to nominal phrases containing nouns meaning time of day, week, month, years, etc.

Q
nom phrase
a. tibuquk gabi:qi + qang talisa:yun nagqantus sa kabugnaw "The whole night the speckled one suffered from the cold."

---

* qug is possible even if the qualifier precedes the sentence, if it is preceded by a qualifier.

qualifier
Q numeral phrase
piru + g pipila ka bu:lan sukad karun + qabut na siya. "But in a few months he will already be here."

These qualifiers are optionally linked with nga when not preceded by sa.

	nom phrase	qualifier Q	linker		
b.	byirnis	na +	ng +	miqabut	siya "He did not arrive until Friday."

6.21233 Paradigms of nominal expressions of time as qualifier

These expressions of time of day, week, month, season, year etc. occur with affix ka- bases as transients. (Cf. Sec. 9.333) and thus they are in paradigms with qualifiers containing other members of the transient paradigm. The forms with the prefix ma- do not occur introduced by sa and are described in Sec. 6.221122 . The abstract qualifiers are described in Sec. 6.2122 and the sentences used as qualifiers are described in Sec. 6.2121.

a. [sa] gabi:qi (Q) na + siya [ng] muqadtu "He will go there when it is night."

([ ] = either one or the other or neither occurs.)

b. magabi:qi (Q) + siya (ng) muqadtu "He goes out at night."

(Cf. Also the other possible word orders Sec. 6.221122.)

c. nagabi:qi (Q (sentence)) na + siya (ng) miqadtu "It was night when he went."

d. (sa) pagkagabi:qi (Q) + siya muqadtu "He will leave at night."

For those words meaning "time" which have the formations described in Sec. 11.91 (-in-) or Sec. 11.92 (doubling or Culu-), sentences containing them as qualifiers also enter into paradigms with sentences containing the

passives of Sec. 8.21142.

6.2124 (sa) plus transient base as qualifier

In this group are the bases kalit "sudden" and others.

Q
base

a. qunyaq + sa kalit + maqu y nadungug ni qangkay qang sya:git sa ba:taq "Then suddenly Angkay heard the screamsof the child." (55.3)

Sentences containing this type of qualifier are in a paradigm with an infinitive $\left\{\begin{matrix}(sa) + pag\text{-}base \\ qug + base\end{matrix}\right\}$ and also in the paradigms described in Sec. 4.84.

Q

b. gipadasmag ni:ya g kalit qang tungaq sa swab sa qi:ya ng linantip "He suddenly dashed against it the middle of the blade of his bolo." (48.16)

When the qualifier is first without sa there is optional linking with nga (a usage parallel to Sec. 6.21232 above, and Sec. 6.221121 below).

Q

c. qug + kalit nga + nanibugquk qang lu:haq sa qi:ya ng manga mata "And suddenly, the tears welled up in her eyes."

If the transient base is the qualifier of a declarative sentence with a predicate containing a transient phrase, it is in the paradigms described in Sec. 4.84.

6.2125 (sa) plus expressions of time not nominals used as qualifiers

In this group are taqudtaqud"for a time", dihaqdihaq "right then and there", qadlawqadlaw "every day", other doubled nouns meaning "time" with meaning "every _____"-cf. Sec. 11.92, qinadlaw "daily" (and other nouns meaning "time" with infix -in- meaning "by the"-cf. Sec. 11.91), da:yun "immediately" (sa da:yun "forever"), du:gay "long time", qulahi "too late", panagsa "once in a while",

panagsaqan "once in a while".

Q sentence
a. da:qan na ng + naki:taq ni mis kunsuylu nga
Q sentence
qadlawqadlaw + nagtiniqil la:mang si dyanung
"Miss Consuelo had already seen previously that Dyanung walked barefoot every day."

Q
b. qapan si hwan natinga:la + (sa) giha:pun
"But John was still amazed." (5.7)

Q
c. taqudtaqud na na:mu ng paqa:but kani:mu "We have been waiting for you for some time now." (63.11)

Of these forms, panagsa, kanu:nay, and qulahi are optionally linked with nga when preceding what they are qualifying. However, this linking does not occur when the qualifier is preceded by sa. (Cf. Secs. 6.21232 and 6.2124 for comment on linking with nga by qualifiers optionally introduced by sa.)

Q linker
d. qarun pagqiya:wat sa taknaq + kanu:nay ni:la ng giqanam qang manga sagbut "In order to save time they always pulled the weeds as they came up." (52.11)

The forms in this group also occur as predicates (Sec. 4.4). These forms followed by nga plus {sentence / predicate} also occur as qualifiers with the nga plus {sentence / PP} as part of the qualifier.

Q PP
e. waq pahinayuna qang piknik sa dihaqdiha ng miquwan
"The picnic was called off when right at that moment it started to rain."

These qualifiers may themselves be qualified:

Q to Q Q
f. sa + walaq + madu:gay + qang ha:riq namatay "After a short time, the king died." (17.7)

	Q	Q's to du:gay	S	linker
g. kun walaq pa + du:gay	na	quntaq	kini	ng

mikaging "If he had not, it would have died long ago." (62.4)

Words with doubling Culu- or -in- (Secs. 11.91 and 11.92) enter into the paradigms described in Sec. 6.21233. In addition they enter into paradigms with passives of Sec. 8.21142. (Cf. examples there.)

6.2126 (sa) plus other elements used as qualifiers

In this group are tinu:qud "truly", tinuquray "truly", labihan* "very much" and hilabihan* "very much".

a. sa tinuquray diq ku gustu g mangga "Actually, I do not like mangoes."

When not initial, this type of qualifier may be preceded by qug.

b. gisakitan siya g tinu:qud sa manga tunuk nga mita:ruy sa qi:ya ng la:was "The thorns that were stuck in his body certainly did hurt him."

c. mihi:lak qang baqu sa hilabihan "The turtle cried very loudly."

6.22 Qualifiers to sentences without sa

6.221 Those which occur initially, medially and finally

6.2211 Those not followed by nga plus nominal phrase

6.22111 Those not preceded by qug

In this group are the timeless, real and prenasalized deictics (Sec. 4.71). It is not considered correct to use the prenasalized deictics as qualifiers to sentences, but it is common colloquial usage to use them in this way. (Cf. example c.)

*labihan and hilabihan also occur as qualifiers to exclamatory sentences (Sec. 6.2233).

Q
deictic PP
a. may pita:ka nga + dihaq + gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "There was a purse placed there in his hands." (6.4)

Q
deictic
b. qug diq ka makakitaq nga qadtu sa sulud magsulti qa diq gyud maqilhan "If you could not see that he was the one talking inside there, you could not have recognized him." (44.14)

imperative Q complement
c. pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun "Buy food over there." (7.14)

In this group are kasaga:ran "customarily", qa:gi g plus nominal phrase "as a", pananglit, panangli:tan "for example", tinga:li "perhaps". These last three are optionally linked with qug when initial.

Q P S Q
d. kasaga:ran muqanhi | siya | dinhi "He usually comes here."

6.22112 Those optionally preceded by qug when not initial

6.221121 Adjectives used as qualifiers (linked with nga)

(These differ from those in Sec. 6.2124 only in that they do not occur preceded by sa.) In this group are adjectives with a meaning of manner: daliq "fast", kusug "fast", du:ru "hard", ha:qit "sharp", dakuq "big" and others with similar meanings or other meanings of "how". Also in this group are words meaning "always": kanu:nay, si:gi, pirmi, etc.

Q linker
a. qarun pagqiya:wat sa taknaq kanu:nay ni:la ng giqanam qang manga sagbut "In order to save time, they always pulled the weeds as they came up." (52.10)

Q
b. qina:nay ng mili:suq si qinting "Inting turned slowly." (63.6)

These qualifiers also occur in the constructions described in Sec. 3.7 and enter the paradigms described in Sec. 3.72 and its sub-

sections and in Sec. 4.84 with a two-way transformational relationship. When these occur initially, they are optionally linked with nga (just as the forms described in Sec. 6.2124). When not initial they are optionally preceded by qug.

linker Q
c. miginhawa qug lalum si qinting "Inting took a deep breath." (64.1)

An example of no linking is the following:

Q
d. maqa:yu kunu qaku muqimbintu qug kataru:ngan "He said I was good at making up reasons." (65.8)

6.221122 Those not linked with nga

The qualifiers of this group are exactly like those of Sec. 6.221121 above except that they are not linked with nga when initial. They enter into the same paradigms (Sec. 3.72 and its subsections and Sec. 4.84) and are optionally linked with qug when not initial. They are human, kahuman and ta:pus "after" and ma- plus expressions of time (the unreal form of transients with a ka- affix to a base meaning time, Sec. 9.333), maka-/ka-plus numerals meaning "___ times" Sec. 11.85.

Q
a. human na ni:ya qikapanumpaq sa ha:yaq sa qi:ya ng pinangga ng qanak nga qipanimalus ni:ya kini "He had already sworn over the body of his beloved child that he would avenge her." (58.14)

Q linker
b. di:liq kay makaqusa ra nga qi:la kini ng gipanqan qug qusa ka baktin "More than once they lured it with a young pig." (57.7)

6.2212 Those followed by nga plus nominal phrase

In this group are forms with a temporal meaning: gani:na, kagani:na, gani:ha, kagani:ha, "a little while ago", niqadtu, kaniqadtu, "the past", karun (run), qunyaq "the future".

Q linker nominal
a. mularga qaku + qunya ng gabi:qi + sa qalas

says qang taknaq "I will depart this evening at six o'clock."

Q linker nominal
b. karu ng qadla:wa + si tankri:du nagpaqa:but sa tawag ni lusi:la "Today Tancredo is waiting for Lucila's call."

sentence
Q linker P
c. daghan qaku g nahi:mu + niqadtu ng batanqun pa
S
qaku "There was much that I accomplished in those days when I was still young."

Q
d. qang kapungut nga qi:ya ng giba:tiq kagani:ha nahwashwasan "The anger which he felt before was relieved." (69.1)

qugmaq "tomorrow" is similar in construction. However, it is optionally followed by sa + nominal phrase.

S Q nom. phrase
e. mularga |qaku| {qugmaq sa / qugma ng} gabi:qi "I will depart tomorrow night."

6.2213 Sentences used as qualifiers

Sentences can also be considered to be qualifiers if they are not at the end of the utterance.

qualifier
sentence
kun di:liq ni:ya qikaha:tag kana ng napu:luq ka
sentence
kurma:ta nga bula:wan + punggu:tan ku siya sa li:qug "If he does not give me those ten cartloads of gold in twenty-four hours, I am going to cut off his head (Lit.: his neck)." (13.5)

6.2214 Sentences with base or base + -in- used as qualifiers

With this type of sentence the predicate consists of one of the following words: quban, dala, nunut, dungan "together with", lakip, qapil, hasta, hangtud "including", human, ta:pus "after" and form base + -in- meaning "thing V— ed" (Sec. 10.21 and its subsections).

a. sa nagatubuq si hwan nali:pay qusab qang manga

Q
P subject
ginika:nan+quban | qang pagtu:qu nga qadu:na na sila y

qikata:bang sa panimalay "As John grew up, his parents were also happy together with the belief that now they had someone to help them in the household." (1.4)

Q
P S
b. nisandig siya sa lubi + dala | ng satgan kay na patyun man siya "He leaned against the coconut tree carrying the shotgun, for he was going to be killed." (45.13)

P Q S
c. pinadukuq | qang qu:lu + masulubqu ng namalhin qang magtiqa:yun "With bowed heads, the couple moved." (53.12)

6.222 Those qualifiers which occur initially and after the subject when the subject is first

These are ha:pit, ha:lus "nearly", nungka "never, kinahanglan "necessary", gustu (plus genitive), buqut (plus genitive) "wish", disidi:du "decided", bagqu "just". These are optionally linked with nga. In this group also is maqu ra "seems" always linked with qug. These qualifiers differ from the ones which occur only initially (introducers - Sec. 6.2231) in that the postpositives are likely to be attracted to them, whereas for the introducers they are not attracted. (Cf. Sec. 6.322 for word order of postpositives.)

Q postpos.. linker
a. suginlan ku qikaw nga gustu siya ng mangasa:wa sa qi:mu ng qanak "I will tell you that he wants to marry your daughter." (12.5)

Q postpositives
b. qang manga ba:buy + ha:pit + na lang musaka sa kabalayan "The pigs practically came into the houses." (51.10)

Q
c. qugmaq sa ha:pun sa qalas says qang taknaq kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng qiha:tag ngadtu sa ha:riq "Tomorrow at six o'clock in the afternoon you must give this to the king." (14.11)

Q linker
d. maqu nga walaq madu:gay qang manga ginika:nan maqu ra g miba:tiq sa kahapdus tungud sa kawaladqun "Therefore it was not long before the parents seemed to feel the sting of poverty." (26.7)

6.223 Those occurring only initially :

6.2231 Introducers

In this group are the forms qug "and"; qapan, piru (pi:ru) "but"; qunyaq "then"; maqu nga "therefore"; bu:sa "therefore" (also bu:saq); da, dan, na, nan. (Cf. the glossary for definitions.) These are always first if there is more than one introducer. The other introducers are tungud, sanglit, kay "because"; kun (kung) "if"; mintras, samtang "while"; sukad, gi:kan, ku:mu "since"; basta "enough , just so"; qi:gug "at the time"; hasta, qasta "even, until"; hangtud "until"; la:bun "whereas"; qa:bi plus genitive "____ thought"; hunaqhu:naq plus genitive "____ thought"; {genitive of personal pronoun / ni + name}"_____{thought / said}" ; nga "seeing that", qarun, bulahan "in order that"; qiya:wat "with the savings that"; gawas, la:but "besides"; sa:ma "just as"; hina:qut, ba:sin, ba:sun "hope"; takula:haw "lest"; sya:ru "it is unlikely"; qimbis, qinay, sakapi "instead". The interrogatives are also introducers: qa:sa "where" (unreal), ha:qin "where (timeless)"; diqin "where " (real), kanusqa, qanusqa "when"; nga:nu "why". kining, kanang, kadtung are also used as introducers meaning "when" (relative).

Linking of this group: gi:kan, labun sanglit, samtang, mintras, sukad, qarun, hangtud, la:but, dungan, hunaqhu:naq + genitive, gawas, sa:ma, genitive of personal pronoun, hina:qut are optionally linked with nga. basta, ba:sin, ba:sun are optionally linked with qug and with nga. qa:bi plus genitive sya:ru, takula:haw are optionally linked with qug. The demonstratives and qimbis, qinay, sakapi and nga:nu are always linked

with nga. tu:ngud, sanglit, labun, ku:mu and basta occur as introducers followed by kay, and postpositives may be attracted to them (Sec. 6.323) preceding the kay.(Cf. example k below) basta, qarun, sukad, tungud, samtang, gi:kan, qi:guq, qasta, hasta, gawas and sa:ma occur as qualifiers to qualifiers beginning with sa. (Cf. Sec. 6.41.)

intr. Q Q
a. basta + kay + qi:ya qaku ng dadqan qug napu:luq ka kurma:ta ng bula:wan "Just so he brings me ten cartloads of gold." (13.4)

Q
intr.
b. sanglit dinhi man magkampu qang manga trabahadur sa gubyirnu sa pagtraba:hu sa da:baw kutaba:tu rud "For the government workers had camped here during the construction of the Davao-Cotabato Road." (51.8)

introducer linker
c. qi:guq ra ng nakaqabut qang ba:taq sa quspital namatay "The child died just as soon as it reached the hospital." (55.8)

intr. intr.
d. nasubuq qang qamahan tungud kay labihan katapulan "The father was unhappy because he was very lazy." (1.10)

intr. gen. Q + linker
e. qa:bi ku ma g daku ng tiqawti:qaw kini "I thought that this was a huge joke." (17.2)

intr.
f. labi na qang qamahan nali:pay gayud pagqa:yu "Especially the father was very happy." (1.6)

(interrog)
intr.
g. ha:qin + gud ni:mu kuha:qa kana ng qi:mu ng kwarta "Where did you get that money of yours?" (9.3)

When there is an introducer or another qualifier to the sentence at the beginning of the sentence, either the introducer or the qualifier comes first.*

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*This is not true if there is an introducer and a qualifier to the predicate. If the qualifier is to the predicate, the introducer always precedes. Cf. example d Sec. 6.311 where daw must precede di:liq.

intr. Q
h. kun + pananglit + muquwan "If, for example, it rains, .."

Q intr.
i. pananglit + kun + muquwan "For example, if it rains ..."

The introducers also occur preceding abstracts used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.2122) in which case there is no sa.

intr.
j. pagquliq gayud niqi:ni ng kapitan sa mani:laq + kining
abstract used as qualifier
pagba:lik na sa qi:ya ng barku midu:qaw da:yun siya sa manidyir "When this captain returned home to Manila, when his ship returned, he visited the manager at once."

k. wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan
intr. PP
sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa kagu:tum maqadlaw kun magabi:qi "He had no fear at all to steal people's animals whenever he felt hungry, day or night." (56.16)

6.2232 Qualifiers linked with y

These are ti:qaw mu "imagine", sya:ru "it is unlikely" and some others.

Q
Q (to ti:qaw mu)
ti:qaw mu ba y mangi:taq qug dagha ng qipaka:qun qa:lang sa qi:la ng qanak "Imagine looking for a lot of food for their son." (26.9)

ti:qaw mu is also linked by nga, so that there is a paradigm in two-way transformational relation with sentences containing these qualifiers linked with nga. sya:ru is also linked with qug.

6.2233 Introducers to exclamatory sentences

The introducers to the exclamatory sentences are sya:ru, labihan, pwirti, du:ru, hilabihan, qunsa "how"; pari:hu, pari:has, qingun "so"; paskan, haskan, pastilan, hastilan, purbi:da, bi:da "very"; ya:waq "the devil"; ba:li "very"; hisusku "Christ" and others. (For examples, cf. Sec. 3.6 ff. Linking of qualifiers with exclamatory sentences is also discussed there.) The first four of these also occur as qualifiers to declarative sentences.

(Note that exclamatory sentences are not qualified by negatives Sec. 6.311.)

6.2234 Introducers to imperatives

In this group are pali:hug "please" and qayaw "don't"

Q linker
a. qayaw + qaku g pila:ya "Do not cut me." (2.10)

qayaw is optionally linked with qug except when the imperative has a prefix pag-. If there is a prefix pag- for the imperative, qayaw is linked with sa in very fancy style speech.

Q Q
b. qayaw la:mang + qaku pagputla "Just do not cut me." (5.12)

Q
c. qayaw (g) + kabala:ka "Do not worry."

d. qayaw na paghilak "Stop crying!"

After qayaw where qug is optional, it is less frequently used preceding forms beginning with a prefix of the shape ka- than before forms without such a prefix.

6.3 Qualifiers to predicates

The qualifiers described in this section are in a constituent with a predicate or with a predicate phrase. (They occur with these in any usage.) The qualifiers described in Sec. 6.2 and its subsections above also occur as qualifiers to predicates or predicate phrases in addition to the ones described here.

6.31 Prepositive qualifiers to predicates

These precede the elements with which they are in a constituent.

6.311 di:liq and walaq (diq and waq)

di:liq is used as a qualifier to all predicates except im-

perative and exclamatory predicates. di:liq is also used as a qualifier to qualifiers of the type described in Sec. 6.222 and in Sec. 6.312. walaq is used as a qualifier only to predicates consisting of transient phrases or deictics. (walaq is also used as a LP [Sec. 3.4] and as a predicate by itself [Sec. 4.44].)

Q | S | T
a. waq man | ku | kasabut kani:mu "I do not understand you." (8.3)

Q deictic | S
b. labi na kung waq dihaq | qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan
"Especially when his parents were not there." (1.13)

qualifier
intr. + Q predicate phrase
c. qug sa walaq madu:gay + qang ha:riq namatay
"And after a short while, the king died." (17.7)

Here madu:gay is a predicate phrase used as a qualifier, and waq is a qualifier to it.

d. qunyaq qusa niqa:naq ka panahun miqabut sa hunaqhu:naq
intr. Q pred phrase
ni hwan qang qusa ka butang nga daw di:liq + katuqu:han
"Then one day, there came to John's mind a thought which seemed unbelievable." (9.12)

Neither the di:liq nor the walaq occur as qualifiers to TP's with any transients but unreals. (Cf. Sec. 6.71.) di:liq is used with transients in the meaning of future time, ability or potentiality, and habitual action (i.e. unreal). walaq is used as qualifiers to TP's where the transient has a meaning of past time and occasionally present time. Compare examples e and f with examples a and c above.

Q | S | P
e. di:liq | ku | kasabut kani:mu " I cannot understand you."

Q postpos.
f. mibanagba:nag na qang kabunta:gun qilha:nan nga diq na
pred. phrase
madu:gay + musubang na gayud qang qadlaw "The morning was dawning, a sign that the sun would rise in a short time now." (With waq it would mean "after a short while".)

Q
g. di:liq mahi:mu | kana ng qa:ku ng buha:tun "I cannot do that." (8.7)

postpositives predicate
h. di:liq + ku quntaq kini qangay + qisulti
"I should not say this." (11.13)

di:liq and walaq are optionally linked with nga if qualifying an unreal transient with a prefix ka-.

Q postpos. linker trans.
i. diq na siya ng + kaqa:ku magtanqaw sa ta:wu
"He cannot bring himself to look at the man any longer."

Q postpos. linker trans.
j. waq ku ng kasabut kani:mu "I do not understand you."

6.312 qa:ngay, takus "should"

qa:ngay and takus are parallel with di:liq in their distribution. (I.e., they do not qualify real transients.) takus is used in a literary style. (To express past time with qa:ngay or takus, waq or some other qualifier is used.) qa:ngay is optionally linked with nga.

Q
di:liq ku quntaq kini qa:ngay (ng) qisulti "I should not say this." (11.13)

6.313 midyu "rather", labi "most", mas "more", pulus, lu:bus, pu:ru "purely", daw "seem"

These qualifiers are not linked except labi which is optionally linked with nga.

Q S | P
a. labi na + qang qamahan | nali:pay gayud pagqa:yu
"Especially the father was very happy." (1.6)

(Here labi na qualifies the subject qang qamahan.)

b. naluwas siya human buhisi qug qusa ka qinasal nga ba:buy

Q adjective
lu:bus + qitum "He was freed after a roasted pig, black all over, was offered up." (58.12)

c. misaka sila sa qi:la ng balay | Q adj. phrase
midyu masulubqun
"They went into their house rather sad." (29.7)

6.314 {na- / ma-} hi:mu "become, is possible"

In some cases {ma- / na-} hi:mu qualifies a predicate. (They also occur as the transient of a predicate phrase.)

Q postpos.. linker
a. mahi:mu kunu ng pangasawqun mu qang qi:ya ng qanak "He says it is possible for you to marry his daughter." (14.7)

In the following sentence this qualifier goes with a predicate phrase which is used as a subject.

subject
Q nom. phrase
b. si hwan maqu y nahi:mu ng ba:na sa qanak sa ha:riq "John was the one who became the husband of the king's daughter." (17.6)

6.315 bi:san, maskin, maski "even"

These qualify interrogative predicates (Sec. 4.3). These sentences are optionally introduced by qug or kun meaning "if".

Q sentence
a. kay qanak man lagi ni:la + bi:san + kun mahi:mu ng daku ng prubli:ma "For he was their son, even if he would be a huge problem." (29.8)

Q pred. | subject
b. bi:san + qunsa | y qi:mu ng gustu hala palita
"Whatever you want. Go ahead - buy it." (7.14)

These also occur as qualifiers to subjects.

Q subject | P
c. bi:san pa + qang ha:riq | natinga:la "Even the king was surprised." (36.2)

These also qualify qualifiers which are (sa) + sentences (Sec. 6.2121) or abstracts (Sec. 6.2122).

	S	Q to Q	Q (sentence)	P
d.	qapan si karangkàl	bi:san sa ba:taq	pa nagpaki:taq	

qug manga talagsaqu ng qabilidad "But Karangkal, even when he was still a child, showed some peculiar abilities." (25.8)

6.316 Qualifiers to second predicates

For second predicates cf. Sec. 6.13. These are di:liq, qimbis and qinay. Cf. Sec. 6.13 for examples.)

6.32 Postpositive qualifiers to predicates

The postpositive qualifiers are ba, bavaq, da:yun, diqay, ga:niq, ga:liq, gayud, hinu:qun, kahaq, kunu, kaqa:yu, lagi, la:mang, maqu, na, pa, pud, quga:ling, qugud, quntaq, qupud, qusab, ra (da), sad, qu:saq, qu:naq, qinta:wun, tapan, quruy, bi:taw and their rapid speech forms. (For the meaning of these cf. the glossary.) These may also qualify qualifiers to the sentences of the types described in Secs. 6.21 through 6.22.

6.321 Examples of postpositive qualifiers to predicates

Examples of these particles qualifying the predicate of a sentence are as follows:

	Q	pred.	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q	S
a.	kay +	dihaq +	na	+	man		qang

napu:luq ka kurma:ta "For there were the ten carts." (16.2)

	pred.	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q
b.	napugus	na		man		la:mang		gayud	

postpos.	S
siya	sa pagsunud..

to follow.." (4.2)

Examples of some of these qualifying other parts of a sentence are as follows:

	S	CN	postpos.	Q	P
c.	qang qi:ya	ng qasa:wa +	pud		gipalakaw

had had his wife go away." (46.5) "He even

Here pud is in a construction with a CN which is a subject.

Q Q
d. qug labaw + pa + niqa:naq + mahi:mu ng manunu:nud sa qi:ya ng ginhari:qan "An besides that, (he) will become the heir to his kingdom." (33.8)

pa is in a constituent with niqa:naq and is "attracted" to the prepositive qualifier labaw. (Cf. Sec. 6.324.) (The qualifiers of the same type as labaw are described in Sec. 6.411.) An example of one of these particles qualifying a qualifier is as follows:

postpos. Q
e. pagbira + pa + ni:ya sa qi:ya ng kamut may pitaka nga dihaq gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "Then when he pulled out his hand there was a purse which had been put there in his hand." (6.3)

pa qualifies pagbira etc. a qualifier of the type described in Sec. 6.2122.

6.322 Word order of postpositives

Postpositive qualifiers and other postpositives (these are the long forms of the nominative pronouns and all short forms of the pronouns - Sec. 4.7) follow directly the first word of the elements with which they are in construction - usually the predicate of the sentence, for the postpositive qualifiers. (Cf. examples in Sec. 6.321.) However, if there is a prepositive qualifier (Sec. 6.31) or the qualifiers of Sec. 6.2 ff. when initial, the postpositive is "attracted to it" - i.e., the postpositive qualifier follows the prepositive qualifier. Examples of these are as follows:

S
prepos. Q postpos. Q | postpos. Q |
a. waq + man | ku | kasabut kani:mu
"I did not understand you." (8.3)

prepos. Q postpos. Q postpos.
b. waq + gyud + siya + musa:lig nga mahi:mu ni karangkal "He did not believe that Karangkal could do it at all." (35.6)

Exceptions to this rule are the prepositives qa:ngay, midyu, mahi:mu and bi:san and the qualifiers of Sec. 6.2 ff. for which the "attraction" is optional. Also the long forms of the pronouns (Sec. 4.7) and demonstratives need not be attracted.

	Q	pred.	S	Q	
c.	mahi:mu	ng musaka	qaku	dinhi	"May I board here?"

Here the postpositive follows the predicate (not being attracted by the qualifier mahi:mu). But in the following the postpositive kanaq is attracted to the qualifier mahi:mu.

				predicate			
	Q	Q	S	gen.		passive	
d.	di:liq	mahi:mu	kana	ng	qa:ku	ng buha:tun	"I cannot do that." (8.8)

Postpositives precede the linkers of the qualifiers (as exemplified by the ng after kanaq in example d above.

	prepos. Q	gen.	postpos. Q	S	prepos. Q	passive	
e.	di:liq	+ ku	quntaq	kini	qa:ngay	qisulti	"I should not say this..." (11.13)

Here the postpositives ku, quntaq and kini are attracted to the prepositive di:liq, but not to the other prepositive qa:ngay (which only attracts optionally).

The following sentences which are in paradigms with sentence e above illustrate other possible word orders:

	prepos. Q	S	postpos. Q	prepos. Q	postpos. Q	
f.	di:liq	kini	quntaq	qa:ngay	na:ku (ng)*	
	passive					
	qisulti	(same meaning as e)				

Here the postpositives are attracted to both prepositives.**

				S		
	prepos. Q	postpos. Q	prepos. Q	postpos. Q	postpos. Q	
g.	di:liq	quntaq	qa:ngay	kini	na:ku (ng)	

---

*qa:ngay is optionally linked with nga. (Cf. Sec. 6.312.)

**na:kuq occurs instead of ku because of the limitation that ku occurs only following the first element in the sentence or predicate phrase. (Cf. Sec. 4.711.)

passive
qisulti

			S		
	prepos. Q	postpos. Q	postpos. Q	prepos. Q	postpos. Q
h.	di:liq	quntaq	kini	qa:ngay	na:ku (ng)
	passive				
	qisulti				

In examples g and h some of the postpositives are attracted to di:liq and qa:ngay and some only to di:liq.

						S
i.	di:liq	ku	quntaq	qa:ngay	qisulti	kini

Here kini is not attracted to di:liq or qa:ngay because it is a long form of the demonstrative (Sec. 4.7) for which the attraction is optional.

When there are many postpositive particles, one or two may follow the subject if it is short and there are no prepositives.

	pred.		postpos. Q	postpos. Q	S	postpos. Q
j.	busug	+	na	kunu	si hwan	kaqa:yu

"John said he was quite satisfied."

6.323 Other attractions to pronominals and other qualifiers

Other qualifiers occurring initially of the type described in Sec. 6.22 ff. attract the postpositives optionally.

			S	
	Q		postpos.	pred.
a.	kanusqa	+	siya	miqanhi

"When did he come here?"

			S
	Q	pred.	postpos.
b.	kanusqa	miqanhi	siya

"When did he come here?"

The pronominal form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7) attracts the postpositives.

	pron. form of gen.		postpos. Q		postpos. Q	linker
c.	qi:ya	+	na	+	qusab	+ nga
	gila:bug	"He threw it away again."			(6.14)	

With a pronominal preceding a nominal phrase:

	gen.	postpos. Q	nominal
d.	qang qi:ya	lang	kulur + nindut na kaqa:yu

"It is very pretty just by its color."

The postpositives are also attracted to the "LP's" of the existential sentences (Sec. 3.4) but not to may.

	LP	postpos. Q	S: postpos.	predicate phrase
e.	qadu:na +	na	sila	y + qikata:bang

sa panimalay "They had someone to help them in the household." (1.5)

	LP	postpos. Q		
f.	waq	gayu	y nakahi:mu	sa pagqalsa

"There was no one at all who could lift it." (32.14)

6.324 Attraction of postpositives qualifying a PP with a prepositive qualifier

If there is a postpositive which qualifies a PP which is preceded by a prepositive qualifier, the postpositive is "attracted" to the prepositive.

	prepos.	postpos. Q	genitive	PP
a.	labut +	pa +	niqa:naq +	qipapangasa:wa

qang qi:ya ng qanak nga prinsi:sa "And besides that, (he) would give his daughter, the princess in marriage." (33.7)

(Cf. example d Sec. 6.321, above.)

Similarly postpositives may be attracted to the first word of an adjective phrase.

	adj. phrase +	postpos. +	linker +	adj. phrase
b.	ha:pit mamatay qang tanan	+ ku	+ ng	+ manga manuk

"Almost all of my chickens died."

6.325 Word order of the postpositives among themselves

The general formula is:

$$\begin{Bmatrix}ku\\mu\end{Bmatrix} + ka^{*} + \begin{Bmatrix}pa\\na\end{Bmatrix} + ra + \begin{Bmatrix}man\\ba\end{Bmatrix}$$ plus any of the other postpositive qualifiers or pronouns. The order of the pronouns and the postpositive qualifiers other than pa, na, ra and man is free, although certain orders are more frequent than others.

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*ka may also occur after the other postpositive qualifiers like the other pronouns.

These are illustrated by examples throughout the study. A short form of the pronoun (Sec. 4.7) · · · precedes if the sentence also contains a long form.

prepos. Q short form pronoun imperative
qayaw + mu + niqi:ni + paghilabut "Don't you all monkey around with this thing!"

6.33 maqu (muqu, mu) "linking particle"

maqu (muqu, mu) is used in sentences with predicates of the type listed in Sec. 5.4 and Sec. 4.28. It precedes those of the type listed in Sec. 4.28 and the pronouns (Sec. 4.7). Otherwise it follows. Postpositives are "attracted" to maqu. maqu can usually be translated by forms of the English verb "to be".

P subject
postpos. postpos. Q pred. pron.
a. kay maqu man la:mang kini | qang qa:tu ng pangi:taq "For this is the only occupation we have." (Lit.: "For it is only this that is our occupation.") (2.8)

maqu (muqu, mu) followed by nga also occurs as an introducer (Q Sec.6.2231).

introducer S
b. maqu nga | qang manga ginika:nan | maqu ra g
predicate
miba:tiq sa kahapdus tungud sa kawaladqun "So, the parents seemed to feel the sting of want." (26.7)

maqu does not occur with adjectival predicates or with predicates which are in a paradigm with adjectival predicates (Sec. 4.212), unless followed by a qualifier ra or giha:pun.

c. kini ng ba:ya maqu ra g putiq "This house seems white."

maqu followed by ra or giha:pun occurs as an elliptic sentence (Sec. 3.93).

6.4 Qualifiers to qualifiers

6.41 Qualifiers to phrases introduced by sa (or disjunctive pronouns) or introduced by words with temporal meaning not preceded by sa

6.411 Qualifiers to sa plus nominal phrases

A partial list of qualifiers in this class are ba:yad, ba:tuk, ba:hin, binu:hat, daplin, dapit, diritsu, dungan, duqul, gawas, gi:kan, hangtud, ku:tub, labaw, labut, mahitungud, para, pari:hu, pari:ha , lahiq, lahus, li:but, luyu, padu:lung, paqingun, paduqul, qatul, qatubang (qatbang), qibabaw, qila:lum, qimbis, qingun, qikumparar, qitandiq, quban, qubus, qu:yun, rumbu, sakay, sala:mat, sa:ma, subang, su:guq, sukad, sulud, suma:laq, sumpay, ta:liq, taliwa:laq, tampi, ti:pun, tupad, qa:gi, kalu:quy, kaqu:ban, pinaqa:gi. Some of these may also precede qualifiers of the type listed in Sec. 6.2212.

P Q Q
a. qiqa:suy ku | qang sugila:nun mahitungud + kang karangkál
"I will tell the story about Karangkal." (25.1)

Q
b. qunyaq mipaquliq siya + diritsu + sa qi:la ng balay "Then he returned straight to their home." (28.13)

As is explained in Sec. 6.324, the qualifiers preceding a qualifier may be separated from them by postpositives. (Cf. Sec. 6.324 for examples.) Also these are used as predicates. (Cf. Sec. 4.43.)

6.412 Qualifiers to (sa) plus abstract

Many of the qualifiers listed in Sec. 6.411, above, occur also as qualifiers to abstracts used as infinitives (Sec. 4.68) or abstracts used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.2122). In such cases the sa is optional. In addition, basta, basta kay, qarun and kay qarun are used in this way, but these are not used as qualifiers to nominal phrases preceded by sa.

Q infinitive
kay muquban qikaw kana:kuq qarun + sa pagpanga:huy "For you will come with me in order to cut wood." (2.6)

6.42 Qualifiers to expressions of time

These are pitsa "on the date of", qalas "at ...o'clock", minus ...pa:ra qalas ".... minutes to ...". pitsa is usually preceded by sa.

Q
a. qang qa:ku ng qamahan nata:wu + sa pitsa singku sa qagustu mil nuybi syintus syi:ti "My father was born on August 5, 1907."

qalas may be preceded by may, may manga or manga. may, manga or may manga mean "approximately". (Cf. Sec. 6.511.)

Q
b. sa manga qalas says sa ha:pun qi:ya qaku ng dadqan qug baynti ka kurma:ta nga bula:wan "At approximately six in the afternoon, he will bring me twenty cartloads of gold."

6.5 Qualifiers to other elements

6.51 Qualifiers to nominal phrases

6.511 Preceding nominal phrases

These are manga "plural" and matag, ka:da, "each" di "having a", qi:si, qi:sig, qisig "each" and masig "each". manga before numerals means "approximately". manga also occurs preceding expressions of time. (Cf. Sec. 6.42 above.) qisig (qi:sig) also occurs preceding bases of transients.

Q CN
a. qang pagpanga:huy maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag + qadlaw "Gathering firewood is his occupation for earning his daily living." (1.8)

Q CN
b. muka:qun siya qug qusa ka gantang nga linungqag ka:da + ka:qun ni:ya "He would eat a ganta of rice every time he ate." (25.13)

Q CN
c. qang manga + ta:wu natinga:la "The people were amazed." (35.9)

6.52 Following a noun or pronoun

A qualifier of this type is mismu "himself".

	pred. (nom. phrase)	Q	S	
a.	si hwan	mismu	qang mihangyuq niqi:ni	"John himself was the one who asked for this."

mismu may follow a pronominal form of the pronoun:

	pronominal	Q	nom.	
b.	qang qa:muq	mismu	ng simbahan	"Our own church "

6.6 Exclamations

Exclamations are in construction with sentences. (I.e., the first cut is made between the sentence and exclamation.) The intonation rules for sentences (Sec. 2.14 and its subsections) are for sentences without the exclamations. Exclamations fall into three classes: those that occur only initially, or initially immediately following another exclamation or introducer; those that occur finally in the sentence; and those that occur initially, medially (between subject and predicate) and finally. A partial list of those which occur initially is: buynu, diq, bi, qambi, na, hala, hala:, halla, qawq, qu:, qu:qu, qaha:, tutal, da:, qay.

A partial list of those occurring initially, medially and finally is: quy, simbaku. The vocatives (words of address) are in this group.

A partial list of those occurring finally are: mu: la:mang, nu:, qu, ha, daq.

6.7 Use of the subjunctive

6.71 When used and with which qualifiers used

If there are certain qualifiers in the beginning of a sentence and the predicate contains a transient, the subjunctive of the passive may be used, or the unreal of the active in the meanings otherwise expressed by the real. (Cf. Sec. 8.03 for a discussion of real, unreal and subjunctive; Sec. 8.05 for "active" and "passive")

	Q	postpos. Q	unreal	S	complement	
a.	waq	gayud	makadaqug	siya	kana:kuq	"He was not able to overcome me." (32.3)

Here, with the qualifier waq initial, the transient makadaqug is in an unreal form, although the meaning past time is usually expressed by the real.

	real	S	complement	
b.	nakadaqug	siya	kana:kuq	"He overcame me."

	Q	S	subjunctive	
c.	waq pud (37.13)	qaku	qimbitaha	"Also I was not invited."

Here qimbitaha is the subjunctive form of the passive after the initial qualifier waq (Sec. 6.711). Other qualifiers which when initial may be followed by a subjunctive or by an unreal in a meaning usually expressed by the real are: the deictics (Sec. 4.72), the interrogatives (except nga:nu), (ka) niqadtu (plus nga plus nominal phrase) "then", karun (plus nga plus nominal phrase) "now", bagqu "just now", human "after", ta:pus "after", qu:naq "before", sukad "since", diryut, daryut "nearly", ha:pit "nearly", (ma) ka plus numeral " ... times", tagsa ra, panagsa, tagsaqun "rarely", sa plus nominal phrase (excepting numeral phrase) meaning "at ... (place or time)" or nouns indicating time without sa.

	Q (interr.)		unreal		
a.	ha:qin	ka man	makakuhaq	qug	kwarta "Where do you get money?" (8.4)

	inter.		subjunct.	subj.				
b.	ha:qin	gud ni:mu	kuha:qa	kana	ng	qi:mu	ng	kwarta "Where do you get that money of yours from?" (9.3)

c. manga lalin sila sa qusa ka gamay nga pu:luq sa lungsud

	deictic	Q	subjunctive				
sa qu:pun diqin	didtu	+	qikabi:tay	sa	qi:la	ng	qamahan qang qi:la ng pu:sud sa sagunting sa qi:la ng payag "They were immigrants from a small island in the town of Opon where their father had hung their navels from the rafters of their hut." (50.16)

Q unreal
d. qang manga ba:buy ha:pit na lang + musaka sa kabalayan
"The pigs practically came into the houses." (51.10)

Q subjunctive
e. nasakit si sinuy human ni:ya hipusili qang buqa:ya
"Senoy got sick after he had shot the crocodile." (58.6)

Q subjunctive
f. kadaghan ga:niq kami pabalikbali:ka sa qispiktur "We even had been made to come back many times by the inspector." (65.7)

6.711 Obligatory and optional use of the subjunctive

With the qualifier waq (walaq) the use of the subjunctive and unreal is obligatory, but with the others, it is optional. The following sentences do not have a subjunctive though they are parallel to examples of Sec. 6.71 with the subjunctive.

Q deictic
a. gilanit ni:ya qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq nga dihaq +
real
qi:ya ng gibi:tay sa hali:gi duqul sa qi:la ng kanqanan
"He snatched his bolo which he had hung near their dining place." (55.14) (Cf. example c of Sec. 6.71)

Q linker
b. di:liq kay makaqusa ra nga qi:la kini ng gipanqan qug qusa ka baktin "More than once they baited it with a young pig." (57.7) (Cf. example f of Sec. 6.71)

If these qualifiers taking a subjunctive optionally do not occur initially, the subjunctive and unreal (for the real) is not used.

6.72 Linking and the subjunctive

Some of these qualifiers are optionally linked with nga. If linking with nga is used, the unreal (for the real) and the subjunctive form of the passive is not used.

a. (ma)kadaghan ku siya (ng) hikitqan "I saw him many times."

b. (ma)kadaghan ku siya hikitqi (same meaning as a above.) (Also cf. example b, Sec. 6.71 above.)

Of the forms listed in Sec. 6.71 above, the deictics, the

interrogatives and the phrases introduced by sa are not linked with nga. The others are optionally linked with nga, except that for waq (walaq) this optional linking with nga occurs only with transients of the forms ka- base (i.e., those equal in meaning to maka- base [(Sec. 8.136)]. Cf. Sec. 6.311 and examples i and j of that section.)

c. waq ku (ng) kasabut kani:mu "I do not understand you."

d. waq ku makasabut kani:mu (Same meaning as c above.)

6.73 Use of real and unreal deictics parallel to the use of subjunctives

The real and the unreal deictics are not used as predicates when there is a qualifier waq, walaq. Also, if one of the other qualifiers listed in Sec. 6.71 above is used, the timeless deictics are optionally used in the meaning of the real or unreal. (However, with these the other deictics may also occur.)

a. waq siya didtu sa balay "He {was / is} not at home."

				P	
	Q	intr.	Q	deictic	S
b.	labi na kun	waq	dihaq	qang qi:ya ng manga	

ginika:nan magpu:nay la:mang siya g lingkud "Especially when his parents were not there, he would just sit around." (1.13)

This same sentence could not be said with na:qa (the real deictic corresponding to dihaq in meaning) because the negative qualifier (waq) is used.

6.8 Compounds

There are very few compounds in ordinary use in Cebuano and all compound types are dead (Sec. 8.043)*. Since each element of a compound has a stress, compounds in Cebuano are series of

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*There have been attempts by writers to coin compounds of these types and other types as well, but they have not caught on in ordinary speech.

words. (Cf. Sec. 2.132.) They differ syntactically from other series in that there are no words qug, sa or nga between the members although the meanings are of the types that would usually have these words between them. (For definitions of noun and transient bases cf. Secs. 8.01, 8.011 and 8.012.)

6.81 Transient plus transient

This type forms phrases which are bases to transients. (Cf. Sec. 8.01.) The meaning of this type is "repeated action of both bases". (This is the only compound type with more than one or two common examples.)

a. qayaw na kamu pagsaka kana:qug "You all stop coming in and out of the house now." V‾ saka "go in" V‾ kana:qug "go out"

b. tibuquk gabi:qi nagsu:ka kalibang si kadyu human ni:ya mahurut qang tana ng qa:lak ni pa:pa "All night long Cadio kept vomiting and defecating, after he had drunk all of Daddy's liquor." V‾ su:ka "vomit" V‾ kalibang "defecate"

c. miqabut qang manga sili:ngan ni:la ni qinting nga nakabatiq sa singgit pakita:bang ni qangkay "Inting's neighbors arrived having heard Angkay's cries for help." V‾ singgit "shout" V‾ pakita:bang "ask for help"

6.82 Transient plus noun

This type forms phrases which have the syntax of common nouns.

lu:quy dyus hatud ba:y "If God wills it, it will come." V‾ hatud "deliver" V‾ balay "house"

6.83 Noun plus noun

This type forms phrases which have the syntax of common nouns.

didtu siya sa balay lungsud "He was at the city hall." V‾ balay "house" V‾ lungsud "town"

Chapter Seven: Analysis of a Short Text

This chapter gives the analysis of the beginning of the first text, "Lazy John". No reference is made to word order or linking unless it is different from the most frequent cases. The numbers above the + sign indicate immediate constituent cuts. The underlined numbers indicate section numbers.

7.1

```
      a                                  1              b
may qusà ka magtiqà:yun R 343, + dù:gay na ng katuqì:gan

                    1     1      a
nga nangà:gi R 232, + nga + may  qusà ka qanàk nga lalà:ki
```

R 343, nga qi:la ng gingànlan si hwán R 231. "Many years ago there was a couple who had a son whom they called John."

Intonation: R 343, R 232, 2.1522 (Statement with ","); R 231. 2.1521 (Statement with ".")

Analysis of b : Common Nominal Phrase 4.2331 used as a qualifier to the sentence (constituent a) 6.21232

```
 adj.     2    2   noun     2     2 transient
du:gay na + ng + katuqi:gan + nga + nanga:gi
```

na: postpositive qualifier to PP 6.32 (The PP here is a CN phrase 4.2331.)

Analysis of a : Existential Sentence 3.4

```
LP     numeral   phrase    c
may + qusa ka magtiqa:yun nga may qusa ka qanak nga lala:ki
nga qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan
```

Analysis of c : Numeral Phrase 4.232

```
numeral   linker    PP   d
qusa    + ka  + magtiqa:yun  nga may qusa ka qanak nga lala:ki
nga qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan
```

Analysis of d : Common Nominal Phrase 4.2331

```
common noun          existential sentence  e
magtiqa:yun + nga + may qusa ka qanak    nga  lala:ki
```

Analysis of e : (The same as the analysis for a above)

Existential Sentence 3.4

LP numeral phrase f
may + qusa ka qanak nga lala:ki nga qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan

Analysis of f : Numeral Phrase 4.232

numeral linker common nominal phrase g
qusa + ka + qanak nga lala:ki nga qi:la ng etc.

Analysis of g : Common Nominal Phrase 4.2331

common noun CN transient phrase h
qanak + nga + lala:ki + nga + qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan

Analysis of h : Transitive Transient Phrase 4.22

genitive i passive complement j
qi:la + ng + ginganlan + si hwan

Analysis of i : Pronominal form of Genitive 4.7

Analysis of j : Goal 4.63

magtiqa:yun CN "couple" V tiqa:yun mag- 10.182

katuqi:gan CN "years" V tu:qig "year" ka- -an 10.31

nanga:gi T "have passed" V qa:gi naN- 9.2111; naN- = mi- + paN- 8.11822

ginganlan T "one who was named" V nga:lan "name" gi- -an 8.22112; nga:lan ~ nganl 2.2211 and 2.222

7.2

a l b
sa nagatubùq si hwàn R 343, + nalì:pay qusab qang

l c
manga ginikà:nan R 232, + qubàn qang pagtù:qu R 454, nga qadù:na na sila y qikatà:bang R 343, sà panimaláy R 231.

Intonation: R 343, R 232, R 454 2.1522 (Statement with ",") R 231. 2.1521 (Statement with ".") The stress on sà is a reading pronunciation.

Analysis of the sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

a Qualifier to sentence b Declarative sentence

c Qualifier to sentence

Analysis of a : Qualifier 6.2111

d sentence
sa + nagatubuq si hwan

Analysis of d : Declarative Sentence 3.21

predicate subject
e f
nagatubuq + si hwan

Analysis of e and f : e: Transient Phrase 4.22
(nagatubuq is a Transient)

f: si + Proper Name Subject 5.31

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

P g S h
nali:pay qusab + qang manga ginika:nan

Analysis of g : Predicate Phrase TP 4.22

transient qualifier i
nali:pay + qusab

Analysis of i : postpositive Qualifier to PP 6.32

Analysis of h : Subject 5.214

PP j
qang + manga ginika:nan

Analysis of j : PP Common Nominal Phrase 4.2331

common noun
manga + ginika:nan

Analysis of c : Qualifier to Sentence 6.2214

P
k S l
quban | qang pagtu:qu nga qadu:na na sila y qikata:bang sa panimalay

Analysis of k : Predicate 4.45

Analysis of l : Subject 5.25

					complement				
		abstract			m				
qang	÷	pagtu:qu	+	nga	qadu:na	na	sila	y	qikata:bang sa panimalay

Analysis of m : Complement of Abstract 4.6 and 4.61

		existential sentence		n				
nga	+	qadu:na	na	sila	y	qikata:bang	sa	panimalay

Analysis of n : Existential Sentence 3.4

		Q	S		PP			Q	
LP		q			o			p	
qadu:na	na	sila	y	+	qikata:bang	+	sa	panimalay	

Analysis of o : PP which is a TP 4.22

qikata:bang: Transient (8.23311 Cf. below.)

Analysis of p : Q to Existential Sentence

qadu:na na sila y qikata:bang

Analysis of q : postpositive Qualifier to PP 6.32; "attracted" to qadu:na 6.323

nagatubuq T "was growing" V— tu:buq "grow" naga- (⟶) 8.121112 8.128

nali:pay T "became happy" V— li:pay "{console / gladden}" na- 9.31; na- = mi- + ka- 8.11823

ginika:nan CN "parents" V— gi:kan "from" -in- -an 10.2333

pagtu:qu CN "belief" V— tu:qu "believe" pag- 10.93

qikata:bang T "{person / thing} that can be used to help another"

V— ta:bang "help (assist)" qika- 8.233 and 8.23311

panimalay CN "household" V— balay "house" paniN- 10.9411

7.3

						a		l				b							
labi	nà	+	qang	qamahàn	R 454,	nalì:pay	gayud	pagqà:yu											
						l				c									
R 343,	+	tungùd	kay	R 32,	dù:na	na	man	siya	y	qikatà:bang	sa								

pagpangà:huy R 343, nga maqu y qì:ya ng pangì:taq R 232, qa:lang sa panginabù:hiq sa matag qádlaw R 231. "Especially the father was very happy indeed, because now he had help in gathering firewood, which was his source of livelihood day by day."

Intonation: R 454, R 343, R 32, R 232 2.1522 (Statement with ","); R 231 2.1521 (Statement with ".")

Analysis of the sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

a Qualifier to sentence b Declarative Sentence

c Qualifier to sentence

Analysis of a : Qualifier 6.2231 followed by na Postpositive Qualifier 6.32 attracted to labi 6.324

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

S		P	
	d		e
qang qamahan		nali:pay	gayud pagqa:yu

Analysis of d : Subject 5.2143 (qamahan is a Common Noun)

Analysis of e : Predicate Phrase consisting of a Transient Phrase (intransitive) 4.22

transient	Q	Q
nali:pay +	gayud +	pagqa:yu

Analysis of gayud and pagqa:yu: Postpositive Qualifiers to Predicate Phrase 6.32

Analysis of c : Qualifier to sentence consisting of a sentence 6.2213

existential sentence

Q	f		g
tungud	kay +	qadu:na	na màn siya y qikata:bang sa pagpanga:huy nga maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of f : Qualifier to Sentence 6.2231

Analysis of g : Existential Sentence 3.4

	Q	S	PP
LP	h		i
qadu:na +	na man +	siya y +	qikata:bang sa pagpanga:huy

nga maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of h : postpositive Qualifiers to PP 6.32 "attracted" to qadu:na 6.323

Analysis of i : PP consisting of TP 4.22

qikata:bang + sa (j infinitive phrase) pagpanga:huy nga maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of j : Infinitive Phrase 4.68

sa (infinitive) pagpanga:huy nga (subject k) maqu + y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of k : Subject consisting of Common Nominal Phrase 5.2143

(genitive) y qi:ya ng (common noun) pangi:taq + (Q l) qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of l : Qualifier 6.2114 used as a Qualifier to a Predicate Phrase (pangi:taq) 6.3

(Q m) qa:lang + sa panginabu:hiq + (n) sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of m : Qualifier to a Qualifier introduced by sa 6.411

Analysis of n : Qualifier to panginabu:hiq 6.21231

Analysis of matag: Qualifier to Noun 6.511

qamahan CN "father" V‾ qama -an 10.266; qamah~qama 2.223

nali:pay T "was happy" V‾ li:pay na- 9.31; na- = mi- + ka- 8.11823

pagqa:yu Q 6.32 "very" V‾ qa:yu "do well" pag- 8.31; pagqa:yu is a specialized meaning of the infinitive of V‾ qa:yu "do well".

qikata:bang T "{person / thing} that can be used to help another"

V‾ ta:bang "help (assist)" qika- 8.23311

pagpanga:huy T "woodcutting" V‾ panga:huy "the occupation of gathering firewood" pag- 8.321 ; V‾ ka:huy "tree" paN- 9.22

pangi:taq CN "occupation" V‾ ki:taq "earn" paN- 9.22; used as a common noun 10.5111

panginabu:hiq CN "livelihood (occupation)" V‾ kinabu:hiq "life" paN- 9.22; used as a common noun 10.5111; V‾ kabu:hiq "to be alive" -in- 10.2111; V‾ bu:hiq "live" ka- 9.321

7.4

a b
qapàn 32, + sa nagatubùq si hwàn R 454, + nasubùq
c d
qang qamahàn R 343, + tungùd kay R 32, labihàn katapulán R 231. "But as John grew up, the father was unhappy because he was very lazy."

Intonation: Same as 7.1, 2, 3 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21 with Qualifiers a, b and d

Analysis of a : Qualifier to Sentence coming initially 6.2231

Analysis of b : Qualifier to Sentence consisting of sa + sentence 6.2111

P S
nagatubuq + si hwan

P: TP 4.22 S: Proper Name 5.31

Analysis of c : Declarative Sentence 3.21

P S
nasubuq | qang qamahan

P: TP 4.22 S: qang + Common Noun 5.2143

Analysis of d : Sentence used as a Qualifier 6.2213

Q
e f
tungud kay + labihan katapulan

Analysis of e : Qualifier to Sentence coming at the beginning of the sentence 6.2231

Analysis of f : Exclamatory Sentence 3.61

Q ka- base
labihan + katapulan

Analysis of labihan: Qualifier to Exclamatory Sentence 6.2233

nagatubuq T "was growing" V— tu:buq "grow" naga- (⟶) 8.121112 and 8.128

nasubuqT "became sad" V— subuq "sad" na- 9.31; na- = mi- + ka- 8.11823

qamahan CN "father" V— qama "father" -an 10.266; qamah ~ qama 2.223

labihan Q "very; extremely" V— labi "more" -an 11.332 (However labihan has a specialized meaning); labih ~ labi 2.223

katapulan Exclamatory "how lazy" V— tapulan "lazy" ka- 10.9214; V— ta:pul "laziness" -an (⟶) 11.331

7.5

dì:liq masú:guq R 231. "He cannot be commanded."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 4 above

Analysis of sentence: Sentence consisting of a PP 3.5

di:liq: Q to PP 6.311

masu:guq: PP consisting of TP 4.22

masu:guq T "can be commanded" V— su:guq "command" ma- 8.21411

7.6

a b
kun sugù:qun nì:mu R 343, + dì:liq ni:ya buhà:tun qang gisú:guq R 232. "If you gave him an order, he would not do what was ordered."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 5 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

a Qualifier to Sentence b Declarative Sentence

Analysis of a : Q to Sentence consisting of a Sentence 6.2213

sentence
Q c
kun + sugu:qun ni:mu

kun: Q to sentence 6.2231

Analysis of c : Sentence consisting of PP 3.5

The PP is a TP (intransitive) 4.22

TP
transient genitive
sugu:qun + ni:mu

sugu:qun: Transient (8.2111 - Cf. below.)

ni:mu: Genitive Sec. 4.7

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

predicate e subject d
di:liq ni:ya buha:tun + qang gisu:guq

Analysis of d : Subject consisting of qang + TP 5.212

Analysis of e : PP consisting of TP (intransitive) 4.22

Q 1 genitive 2 passive
di:liq + ni:ya + buha:tun

di:liq: Q to PP 6.311

buha:tun: Transient (8.2111 - Cf. below)

ni:ya: Genitive 4.7; attracted to di:liq 6.322

sugu:qun T "{person / thing} who will be commanded" V su:guq "command"

-un 8.2111

buha:tun T "thing to be done" V— bu:hat "do work" -un 8.2111

gisu:guq T "thing commanded" V— su:guq "command" gi- 8.231122

7.7

a b c
labi nà + kùng R 232, + wàq dihaq qang qi:ya ng manga giniká:nan R 232, "Especially when his parents were not there."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 6 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

a Qualifier to sentence b Qualifier to sentence

c Declarative Sentence

Analysis of a and b : Qualifiers to Sentence 6.2231

Analysis of c : Declarative Sentence 3.21

d predicate subject e
waq dihaq + qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan

Analysis of d :

Q PP
waq + dihaq

waq : Q to PP 6.311

dihaq: PP consisting of Qualifier Deictic 4.421

Deictics listed 4.72. Use of dihaq after waq 6.73

Analysis of e : Subject consisting of qang + Common Nominal Phrase 5.2143

genitive 1 Q 2 common noun
qi:ya + ng + manga + ginika:nan

qi:ya: Pronominal form of the Genitive 4.7

manga: Qualifier to CN 6.511

ginika:nan CN "parents" V— gi:kan "from" -in- -an 10.2333

7.8

b a b
magpù:nay la:mang + siya + g lìngkud R 343 qug

bagduybágduy 232,

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 7 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

a Subject consisting of Pronoun 5.32; Pronouns listed 4.7 Position of siya 6.322

b Predicate: TP (transitive) 4.22

Analysis of a :

d c d
magpu:nay + la:mang + ... + g lingkud qug bagduybagduy

Analysis of c : postpositive Q to Predicate 6.32

Analysis of d : TP 4.22 with Complement

active (8.127) infinitive phrase e
magpu:nay + g lingkud qug bagduybagduy

Analysis of e : Infinitive Phrase 4.68

base base
g lingkud qug bagduybagduy

magpu:nay T "always" V— pu:nay "always" : mag- 8.127

lingkud T "sit" 8.31

bagduybagduy T "roam about" 8.32; V— bagduy "roam (not animal)" doubling 9.86

7.9

a b
qapàn + wa y mahí:mu R 231. "But there was nothing that could be done."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 8 above

Analysis of sentence: Existential Sentence Sec. 3.4

a Qualifier 6.2231

b Existential Sentence

Analysis of b :

LP PP
wa y mahi:mu

mahi:mu: TP 4.22

mahi:mu T "thing which can be done" V hi:mu "do work"

ma- 8.21411

7.10

qusà niqa:naq[a] ka panahùn R 454, + sa gitànqaw sa qamahàn nga[b] si hwàn R 343, hùstu na gayud qikù:yug sa pagpangà:huy R 232, + qi:ya kini ng[c] giqíngnan R 231. "Once upon a time, when the father saw that John was now just the right age to take along to gather firewood, he said to him."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 9 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21.

a Qualifier b Qualifier c Declarative Sentence

Analysis of a : Qualifier to sentence 6.21231 consisting of Numeral Phrase 4.232

Q
qusa + niqa:naq + ka panahun

Analysis of niqa:naq: Qualifier to Numeral Phrase consisting of Demonstrative 6.2114. Qualifier to sentence used as Q to PP, 6.3

Analysis of b : Qualifier to sentence consisting of sa plus a sentence 6.2112. Sentence type 3.5

PP
d
sa + gitanqaw sa qamahan nga si hwan hustu na gayud qiku:yug sa pagpanga:huy

Analysis of d : Transient Phrase 4.22

passive genitive complement e
gitanqaw + sa qamahan + nga si hwan hustu na gayud qiku:yug sa pagpanga:huy

Analysis of e : Complement of Transient consisting of a sentence 4.61

S Q Q predicate
f g
si hwan + hustu + na gayud + qiku:yug sa pagpanga:huy

si hwan: Subject 5.31

hustu: Qualifier to sentence consisting of an Adjective 6.221121

Analysis of f : na and gayud are Postpositive Qualifiers to the Predicate 6.32 attracted to hustu 6.323

Analysis of g : Predicate consisting of Transient Phrase 4.22

transient passive infinitive
qiku:yug sa pagpanga:huy

sa pagpanga:huy: Infinitive Phrase 4.68

Analysis of c : Declarative Sentence 3.21

P S P
h h
qi:ya + kini + ng giqingnan

kini: Subject 5.32; Attracted to qi:ya 6.323

Analysis of h : Transient Phrase (intransitive) 4.22

genitive linker passive
qi:ya ng giqingnan

qi:ya: Pronominal form of Genitive 4.7 used with Passive 4.71

gitanqaw T "thing looked at" V— tanqaw "look" gi- 8.2111

qamahan CN "father" V— qama "father" -an 10.266; qamah~ qama 2.223

qiku:yug T "person cause to accompany" V— ku:yug "go together with" qi- 8.23113

pagpanga:huy T"woodcutting" V— panga:huy "the occupation of gathering firewood" pag- 8.321; V— ka:huy "tree" paN- 9.22

giqingnan T "person told" V— qingun {say / tell} gi- -an 8.22131; qingn ~ qingun 2.222

7.11

a b c
hwàn 34, + halá 21. pagqì:lis sa qi:mu ng purúl R 112.
"All right, John, put on your short pants."

Intonation: Intonation of Vocative (hwan) 2.1532; Rise on monosyllable 2.1533; R 112 used for command 2.1531

Analysis of sentence: Imperative 3.31

Analysis of a : Vocative 6.6

Analysis of b : Exclamation 6.6

Analysis of c : Imperative Sentence 3.31

abstract complement d
pagqi:lis + sa qi:mu ng purul

Analysis of d : Complement (goal) 4.63

genitive common noun
sa + qi:mu ng purul

pagqi:lis T "change clothes" V— qi:lis "{change / put on} clothes"

pag- 8.411

7.12

a b
kay + muqubàn qikaw kanà:kuq R 343 qarun sa pagpangá:huy 231. "Because you are going with me to gather firewood."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 10 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

Analysis of a : Qualifier 6.2231

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

P S P
c c
muquban + qikaw + kana:kuq qarun sa pagpanga:huy

qikaw: Subject 5.32; position after muquban 6.322

Analysis of c : Transient Phrase 4.22

goal infinitive d
muquban kana:kuq + qarun sa pagpanga:huy

kana:kuq: Goal 4.63 (Dative of Pronoun 4.7)

Analysis of d : Infinitive Phrase 4.68

Q abstract
qarun + sa pagpanga:huy

qarun: Qualifier to Infinitive 6.412

muquban T "will go with" V— quban "go along with" mu- 8.111

pagpanga:huy T "woodcutting" V— panga:huy "the occupation of gathering firewood" pag- 8.321; V— ka:huy "tree" paN- 9.22

7.13

a b
sukàd karùn 232, qikàw na qang qa:ku ng katà:bang sa pagpangá:huy R 231.

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 10, 7.12 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

Analysis of a : Qualifier to sentence 6.2212

sukad + karun

sukad: Qualifier 6.411

karun: Qualifier 6.2212

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

c predicate d S
qikaw na + qang qa:ku ng kata:bang sa pagpanga:huy

Analysis of c : Predicate consisting of Pronominal Phrase 5.41

na: postpositive Qualifier to Predicate 6.32

Analysis of d : Subject 5.214 consisting of qang plus Common Nominal Phrase 4.2331

gen. common noun complement e
qang + qa:ku ng kata:bang + sa pagpanga:huy

Analysis of e : Complement to Noun 4.2331 and 4.6, consisting of an Infinitive 4.68

kata:bang CN "person that helps another" V— ta:bang "help"

ka- 10.1912

pagpanga:huy T "woodcutting" V— panga:huy "the occupation of gathering firewood" pag- 8.321; V— ka:huy "tree" paN- 9.22

7.14

a b
kay + maqu man la:mang kinì qang qa:tu ng pangì:taq 232, + qarun kita mabù:hiq sa matag qádlaw R 231. "For this is our only way of earning a living so that we can live from day to day."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 10, 7.12 - 13 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

Analysis of a : Qualifier 6.2231

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

Q P subject
c
maqu man la:mang kini + qang qa:tu ng pangi:taq qarun kita mabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

maqu: Qualifier to Predicate 6.33

man and la:mang: postpositive Qualifiers to Predicate 6.32

attracted to maqu 6.33

kini: Predicate 5.41 follows maqu 6.33

Analysis of c : Subject 5.214 consisting of qang plus Nominal Phrase 4.2331

genitive common noun complement d
qa:tu ng pangi:taq + qarun kita mabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of d : Complement to Common Noun 4.2331 and Sec. 4.6 consisting of a sentence with nga omitted 4.61

Q S P Q
qarun + kita + mabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

qarun: Qualifier to sentence 6.2231

kita: Subject 5.32

mabu:hiq: Transient Phrase (intransitive) 4.22

sa matag qadlaw: Qualifier to sentence 6.21232

matag: Qualifier to Noun 6.511

pangi:taq T"occupation" V— ki:taq "earn" paN- 9.22; used as common noun 10.5111

mabu:hiq T "can live" V— bu:hiq "live" ma- 9.321; ma- = mu- + ka- 8.11823; meaning 9.34

Summary Outline of Chapter Eight : Inflectional Affixes

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8.3 Abstracts

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8.1231	To transient bases

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8.1234 nag-/mag- "action of two or more agents V___ each other"

8.124 nag-/mag- to noun bases other than those described above

8.1241 To noun bases which occur with a number of inflectional affixes

8.1242 nag-/mag- "to do something every V___ "

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8.126 Meanings peculiar to mag-

8.1261 mag- injunctive "{let us / should}"

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Chapter Eight: Inflectional Affixes

8.0 Introduction

The morphology is treated in Chapters 8 - 12:

Chapter 8 Inflectional affixes

Chapter 9 Derivational affixes forming transient bases

Chapter 10 Derivational affixes forming nominal bases

Chapter 11 Derivational affixes forming adjective bases and qualifiers

Chapter 12 Paradigms

8.01 Definitions

Any form occurring with the inflectional affixes (listed Sec. 8.051 ff.) is a transient. The base of a transient is the form less the inflectional affixes. However, the base is considered adjective, transient or nominal depending upon the following criteria. (The vocabulary indicates what type of base the lexical item is.)

8.011 Adjective bases forming transients

A base is considered adjective if it fulfills two conditions: 1) it occurs by itself as a predicate; 2) it also occurs preceded by ka- in exclamatory sentences meaning "how V—!" (Sec. 3.61). E.g. qitum is considered an adjective base because it occurs by itself as a predicate.

P	S	
qitum	siya	"He is black."

It also occurs preceded by ka- in exclamatory sentences.

kaqitum niqa:naq "How black that is!"

On the other hand, bala:ka "concern" is not an adjective base because it does not occur by itself as a predicate (although it does occur with a ka- prefix in an exclamatory sentence). For examples of forms meeting these two criteria which are not adjec-

tive bases, cf. Sec. 8.014.

8.012 Transient bases forming transients

Other bases occurring with inflectional affixes are transient or nominal. A base is considered transient if it is not a common noun when used by itself. For example, tu:lug "put to sleep", is not used as a CN. Therefore, transients formed to the base tu:lug are to transient bases. However, a base used by itself as a common noun is still a transient base if it has one of the following three meanings:

1) thing V‾-ed

2) action of V‾-ing or state of being V‾

3) instrument by which one V‾ 's

For example dala "thing carried" is a common noun. However, the base dala with transient affixes is considered a transient base because the meaning of the common noun is 1) "thing V‾-ed". Similarly, kata:wa "laugh" is considered a transient base because when used by itself as a common noun, the meaning is 2) "action of laughing". Similarly, qutaw "iron" is a transient base because when used as a CN by itself, the meaning is 3) "instrument with which one irons". Further examples of these are given in Secs. 10.51 - 10.52 and their subsections and in Sec. 10.92 and its subsections.

8.013 Nominal bases forming transients

On the other hand, buntag used as a transient means "do until morning", and used as a CN, it means "morning". In this case we say the transient is formed to a nominal base.

8.014 Transient bases forming adjectives

In a few cases a given base is not considered adjectival even though it fulfills the conditions of Sec. 8.011 above. If

it occurs as a base to a transient and does not mean "cause V—", "become V—", or "be affected by V—", it is not an adjective base, but a transient base. For example tulug "sleepy" is an adjective for it occurs as a predicate by itself.

P S
tulug | siya "He is sleepy."

It also occurs with ka- in exclamatory predicates.

katulug ni:ya "How sleepy he is!"

However, when used as the base of a transient it means "put to sleep". (It does not mean "become V— " or "cause to be V— " or "be affected by V— ".) Therefore, tu:lug is considered a transient base (from which the adjective is formed with (—»). Cf. Sec. 11.151 and its subsections.)

On the other hand qitum is an adjective base because it fulfills the conditions of Sec. 8.011, and the meaning of the base used as a transient is "cause to be black".

giqitum ni:ya qang qa:ku ng sapa:tus "He made my shoes black."

8.015 Transients formed to other bases

There are some forms used as bases to transients which occur by themselves as qualifiers, pronouns or other forms. Transients formed to these types are considered to be formed to qualifier bases, etc.

8.02 Inflectional affixes

The inflectional affixes are those listed in the chart, Sec. 8.05. These are considered to be the inflectional affixes on the basis of their distribution: their distribution is limited by certain qualifiers. (Cf. Sec. 6.72.) Also these occur freely with the greatest number of bases (derived or roots). Thoseinflectional elements which are of limited occurrence (e.g. gina-

/<u>giga</u> - instrumental) are still considered inflectional because of their distribution with bases and the limitations of distribution with certain qualifiers (<u>Sec</u>. 6.72). For the criteria by which bases are determined cf. <u>Sec</u>. 9.0.1.

<u>8.03 Real, unreal, subjunctive</u>

The <u>unreal</u> is used for action which is going to or may take place or takes place habitually. The <u>real</u> is used for action which has taken place or is taking place. (There are some exceptions described in the individual sections following in this chapter.) Also, there is no distinction between real - unreal under the conditions described in <u>Sec</u>. 6.7. The <u>unreal</u> is used in three other ways. In a sequence consisting of three or more transients meaning "action which was done in the past" the second to last may be unreal.

a. giduqu:lan man qaku sa buqa:ya sa qa:ku ng pagkali:guq
unreal
maqu nga qa:kuq pa ng <u>sakwa:tun</u> qug gila:bug na:kuq sa mamala "A crocodile came near me as I was swimming, so I <u>picked</u> it up and threw it on dry land." (32.1)

The unreal is also used for a transient in a second predicate (<u>Sec</u>. 6.13).

b. qunsa:qun ni:la pagpatay qang qi:la ng qanak nga qimbis
unreal
<u>patyun</u> sa buqa:ya maqu man hinu:qun qang mipatay sa buqa:ya "How could they kill their son, who instead of <u>being killed</u> by the crocodile, was the one who killed the crocodile?" (32.7)

The unreal is also optionally used in the apodosis of conditions contrary to fact. The unreal is obligatory in the protasis.

unreal
c. kun waq ku pa siya maki:taq <u>malumus</u> quntaq siya "If I had not seen him, he would have drowned." (<u>nalumus</u> also occurs in this environment.)

The subjunctive is used under the conditions described in <u>Sec</u>. 6.72.

Except where specifically stated otherwise every inflectional base occurs with every derivative base described in Chapter 9.

8.04 Other definitions

8.041 "Same" meanings

The meanings of two forms are called "the same" if the only difference in meaning between the two is one of style. "The same" is symbolized by "=".

8.042 Specialization of meanings

If a form has a different meaning from the combination of the meanings of its affix and its base, it is considered to have a "specialized meaning". Most affixes occur with numbers of bases in specialized meanings, but no attempt is made to give an exhaustive list of specialized meanings but rather one or two examples to show what direction the specialization takes.

8.043 Productivity of affixes

An affix is considered "productive" if it occurs with a large proportion of forms having a certain meaning. Bases newly borrowed into Cebuano from other languages may occur with these. An affix is considered to be "restricted" if it occurs with a smaller number of bases than the "productive". It is considered to be "dead" if it occurs with a limited number of bases. For inflectional affixes only "restricted" and "dead" types are indicated. If there is no indication, the affix is "productive". For derivational affixes degrees of productivity are indicated for all types.

8.044 Bases and affixes

Affixes are grouped on the basis of meaning and

form*. Two affixes are the same if they have the same meaning and the same form**. Otherwise they are different. Bases are the words less the affix***. If two affixes have the same meaning and distribution or differ in distribution only with respect to forms with which they occur in a word, they are called "alternants" of each other. Thus pag- / and ka- in gipagqawa:yan "reason on account of which two people quarreled" and gikasabu:tan "thing on which two people agreed" are considered to be alternants of each other because their meaning is the same, and the only difference in their distribution is the forms with which they occur in a word. (Some words have pag- in this meaning; some have ka-; and some have both.)

8.045 Zero

A form ab is considered to have an affix zero, alternant of affix c, when /abc/ occurs with the same meanings as /ab/ (or the difference in meaning is one of specialization -/ Sec. 8.042). The affix zero, however, is not analyzed unless it is an alternant of another affix. (Cf. Sec. 8.044.) E.g., giqawa:yan "thing fought together about" (with a zero alternant of pag-) and gipagqawa:yan "thing fought together about" (with a pag- affix, the alternant of zero).

8.046 (→) and (←) as part of the affix

As is explained in Sec. 2.23 the symbol (→) means that the

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*Included in the form is 1) the phonemic shape and 2) the alternant of the base which occurs with the form. Thus the maka- prefix which is always followed by an alternant with a short penult is not the same as the maka- which is followed by an alternant with a long penult. (E.g., the maka- (→) of makakaqun V— ka:qun is not the same as the maka- of makalu:tuq.)

**These are not necessarily the same morphemes, for forms with different shapes in complementary distribution belong to the same morpheme but are called "different" affixes. Also many affixes are composed of several morphemes.

***For the criteria by which the base is determined cf. Sec. 9.0.1.

base has an alternant with a short penult and (⟵) means the base has an alternant with a long penult. If a given affix occurs only in words with a long or closed penult, (⟵) is considered part of the affix. Thus for -a (⟵) exclamatory (Sec. 3.64) the (⟵) is considered part of the affix because it occurs only in words with a long or closed penult. Thus the form lipa:ya is analyzed as li:pay + -a (⟵), even though the base already has a long penult. Similarly (⟶) is considered part of an affix if it occurs only in words with a short or closed penult. Thus for -an (⟶) "place of V‾ " (Sec. 10.2621), the (⟶) is considered part of the affix because it occurs only in words with short or closed penult. Thus the form sinihan "theater" is analyzed as sini + -an (⟶), even though the base already has a short penult.

8.05 Inflectional affixes listed

The following tables present the inflectional affixes. The morphophonemics of these affixes with the bases is discussed in Sec. 2.225 and Sec. 8.1182 and its subsections. These affixes are used both with the bases consisting of one morpheme (roots) and those consisting of more than one morpheme (derived bases). There is also an infix -um-* which is used in TP's (transient phrases - Sec. 4.22) which are in the predicate in a declarative sentence with a subject ka or kamu (mu) - i.e., second person singular and plural. The usage of the -um- infix in this meaning is common only with a few bases of high frequency.

TP	S		
qumari	ka	"Come here!"	V‾ qari "here"

Otherwise this usage of -um- is fancy style.

*Infixes in Cebuano occur immediately following the first phoneme of the word except the infix -l-. (Cf. Sec. 2.227.)

8.051 Active

	Real	Unreal Subjunctive	Abstract
Volitional - Punctual	{mi- / ming- / ni- / ning-} qina-*	mu- * / -um-	
Nonvolitional - Durative	nag-	mag-	{base alone / pag-}
Specifically durative	{naga- / ga-}	maga-	
Potential	{naka- / ka-}	{maka- / ka-}	{ka- / pagka-}

Legend: *Used only regionally (except -um- with ka, kamu, mu)

{ } Either of the forms is used with same meaning and in the same environment (with exceptions discussed under specific treatment).

----- or ——— Bases occurring with affixes above the line occur also with affixes below the line and vice versa.

x- Form is prefixed.

-x- Form is infixed (follows first consonant).

-x Form is suffixed.

═══ Forms for which bases occurring with one above may or may not occur with one below.

⋮ Bases occurring with affixes to the right occur also with affixes to the left and vice versa.

~~~~~ Except for a few exceptions bases occurring with affixes above ~~~~~ occur also with affixes below ~~~~~ and vice versa.
~~~~~

8.052 Passive

Some bases occur only with active affixes, others only with passive affixes. Most bases occur with both.

		Real	Unreal	Subjunctive	Imperative
Direct	Nonpotential	gi-	-un	-a	pag- -a / -a
	Progressive iterative	gina-	pag- -un** / paga--un	pag- -a** / paga- -a	paga- -a
	Potential	na-	ma-	ma-	none
Local	Nonpotential	gi- -an	-an	-i	pag- -i / -i
	Progressive iterative	gina--an	pag- -an** / paga--an	pag- -i** / paga- -i	paga- -i
	Potential	na- -an / gika--an	ma- -an / ka- -an	ma- -i / ka- -i	none
Instrumental-Ablative	Nonpotential	gi-	qi- / qig-**	qi- / qig-**	pagqi- / qi-
	Progresive	gina-	qiga-***	qiga-***	qiga-***
	Potential$_1$	gika-	qika-	qika-	none
	Potential$_2$	na-	ma-	ma-	none

(Same legend as for Sec. 8.051.)

**Dead affixes, confined to a limited number of bases.
*** rarely used

8.1 Active

Not every base occurs with the prefixes described below. Almost all underived transient bases occur with mi- / mu-, nag-/ mag- and naka-/ maka- (except those of Secs. 8.135 and 8.112),but derived transient bases and adjective, nominal, and other bases are restricted as to type of affix. (These are discussed in the sections on individual affixes, Chapter Nine.) Cf. the discussion in Chapter 12.

8.11 mi- / mu- (mi- = ni-, ming-, ning-, qina-)

mi- and ni- are used with every base in the following sections. ming- and ning- are not used with every base. qina- is dialectic. The suffixes with mi- / mu- described in the following sections are different. Bases with one type of mi-/mu- may or may not occur with another type. A chart in Sec. 8.114 summarizes the various principal meanings of mi-/ mu- as opposed to nag-/mag-.

8.111 Future/past with volition

Bases which occur with mi-/mu- in this meaning also occur with nag-/mag- / naga-/maga-. The nag-/ mag- / naga-/maga- is neutral * with respect to the meaning of volition, nag-/mag- often has a meaning of continuing action. (The naga-/maga- always has a meaning of continuing action.) mi-/mu- with meaning volitional is neutral with respect to the meaning continuing action.

muqinum ka ba "Do you want to drink?" V— qinum "drink"

*Neutral means that the form is noncommittal on the meaning in question, whereas some other form indicates it. Usually, in high style, the form which indicates the meaning in question is the one which is used in the context calling for that meaning, but in colloquial style the neutral form is often preferred. (These cases will be specified.)

qug qa:ku ng giprangkahan qang hi:pi nga di:liq qaku mupaha:waq bi:san qunsa y mahitabuq "And I told the chief frankly that I would not clear out, no matter what happened." V— paha:waq "clear out" (65.12)

kita kunu saqup ni:ya qug walaq muha:tag sa ba:hin "He says we are his tenants and would not give him his share." V— ha:tag "give" (50.6)

8.112 mi-/mu- "begin action"

The forms with mi-/mu- mean "start action" whereas the forms with nag-/mag- mean "be doing V— ". (Cf. Chart Sec. 8.114.)

mita:guq qang kawatan didtu sa kakugnan "The thief hid himself in the cogon grass."

(Cf. nagta:guq siya sa kakugnan "He was hiding in the cogon grass.") V— ta:guq "cause to be hidden"

qunyaq kay mibahakhak lang quruy qang tikasan "Then, Kay, the cheater just up and laughed out loud." V— bahakhak "laugh boisterously" (65.8)

8.1121 To noun bases (restricted)

pagkidlap sa ki:lat mikala:yu qang kakugnan "When the lightning struck, the grasslands burst into flames." V— kala:yu "fire"

8.113 mi-/mu- neutral as to volition

8.1131 To transients with meaning of "an action that happens to something"

Cf. Sec. 8. 1224 for these bases with nag-/mag-.

qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun diha y pahibalu nga may qusa ka dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq nga midagsaq ngadtu sa qusa ka lungsud "But one time there was an announcement that there was a very big fish which was washed aground in a certain town." V— dagsaq "wash aground" (32.12)

qapan sa pagla:bug pa ni:ya sa pita:ka may mitagingting nga manga salapiq "But when he threw the purse away, there was money which jingled." V— tagingting "jingle (6.8)

kun mulibkas qang ba:wug qi:guq gyu ng di:liq mutugkad qang manga tiqil sa ba:buy "If the spring pole snaps back into place, it will be just the right length so that the pig's

feet do not touch the ground." V— libkas "snap into place" V— tugkad "touch the ground" (61.12)

8.11311 mi-/mu- neutral as to volition with bases with which it undergoes morphophonemic alternation

Note that mi-/mu- of Sec. 8.111 above does not have volitional meaning when it occurs with the prefixes with which it undergoes morphophonemic alternations (Sec. 8.1182). (In those cases mi-/mu- is neutral with respect to volition and continuing action.)* Cf. examples Sec. 8.1182.

8.1132 mi-/mu- to adjectives, numbers and words meaning time "become V— "

8.11321 Nonspecialized meaning

The meaning of this mi-/mu- is "become V— "

a. kun di:liq ka muka:qun mugamay qang qi:mu ng la:was "If you do not eat, you will become thin." (Lit.: "Your body will become small.") V— gamay "small"

b. mipula qang na:wung ni dyu human siya makaqinum qug tulu ka butilya ng bir "Joe's face became red after he drank three bottles of beer." V— pula "red"

c. qug muqalas qutsu na qug waq pa siya maqanhi qihatud ni ng sula:ta da:yun sa ka mari:ya "If it gets to be eight and he still has not come, take this letter to Mary's at once." V— qalas qutsu "eight o'clock"

8.11322 Specialized meaning with mi-/mu- "approximately V— "

This meaning of mi-/mu- occurs with bases meaning length of time or space. In this case mu- is used to mean past tense as well as present and future tenses.

muduha na siya ka bu:lan dinhi sugbu "He has been here in Cebu for almost two months." V— duha "two"

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*Most of these bases do not occur with nag-/mag-.

mutu:hud na qang tu:big sa paglabay ni piping "The water was nearly knee-deep just as Peping came through." V— tu:hud "knee"

8.1133 To noun bases (restricted)

labi na gayud kay qang gubirnadur sa lalawi:gan maqu qang mukuru:na sa rayna "Especially since the governor of the province would be the one to crown the queen." V— kuru:na "crown" (18.10)

8.114 Meanings of mi-/mu- as opposed to nag-/mag-

The following chart shows the differences among the meanings of mi-/mu- and nag-/mag-.

Bases with mi-/mu- meaning	volitional action (Sec. 8.111)	start V— (Sec. 8.112)	become V— (Sec. 8.113)
These bases occur with mag-/nag- meaning	1) neutral as to volition (Sec. 8.1212) and 2) action continuing (Sec. 8.1211)	action continuing (Sec. 8.1211)	either no mag-/nag- or nag-/mag- action continuing (Sec. 8.1211)

8.1141 Bases which occur with mi-/mu- but not with nag-/mag-

Bases with derivative affixes with which mi-/mu- undergo morphophonemic alterations (Sec. 8.1182) do not occur with nag-/mag- except some of those with ka- and those with paN- in nonplural meaning. Cf. Section 12.01 for further discussion.

8.115 mi-/mu- to other noun bases

8.1151 To noun bases which occur with a large number of inflectional affixes

The different types of noun bases are described in Sec. 9.10 ff. If mi-/mu- is used at all, it is confined to bases in a limited number of contexts where the meaning of "volitional

action" is brought out. (Otherwise nag-/mag- is used with these for active nonpotential meanings. Cf. examples Sec. 9.10 ff.)

8.1152 To nouns that occur with paN- transient derivative prefixes with approximately the same meaning

This type of base is described in Sec. 9.224. (Cf. examples there.)

8.1153 mi-/mu- "go to V‾ "

The meaning "go to V‾ " occurs with noun bases but rarely with affixes other than mi-/mu-.

mula:wud qang mananagat bi:sa g tingbagyu "The fishermen go to sea even during the typhoon season." V‾ la:wud "sea"

bana:waq bay di:liq ra ba mugra:hi man ku "Banawa, driver." "Sorry, no. I am headed for the garage". V‾ gra:hi "garage"

8.116 Meanings peculiar to mu-

8.1161 Iterative action (neutral as to volition and time)

Cf. the discussion Sec. 8.03. For transients which occur with mi-/mu- it is mu- which expresses the meaning of iterative action. (For bases for which mag- has this meaning cf. Sec. 8.127.)

maqa:yu kunu qaku muqimbintu qug kataru:ngan "He said I was good at making up explanations." V‾ qimbintu "make up" (65.8)

8.1162 Iterative action to nontransient bases

Note that with nontransient bases mag- is also used in this meaning (Sec. 8.127).

na qunyaq ni ng ta:wu ng qamirika:nu ku:mu walaq kaqi:la bi:san siya maqa:lam mubinisayaq nagalingkud la:mang gyud "Then this American man, since he did not have any friends, even though he knew how to speak Visayan well, just sat." V‾ binisayaq "Visayan" (38.10)

(In this example we have mu- with a past time meaning.)

8.1163 mu- meaning "capable of"

This is an extension of the habitual meaning.

kini ng barku mukarga g lima ka tunila:da "This boat carries five tons." V— karga "load"

8.117 Meanings peculiar to mi-

The real is used in giving stage directions. (I.e., it is considered that the actions of stage directions have already happened.)

qunyaq miluksu qang ba:taq qug mihi:lak "Then the child jumps up and bursts out crying." V— luksu "jump" V— hi:lak "cry"

8.118 mi-/mu- with derived bases

8.1181 Those that do not undergo morphophonemic alternations

8.11811 mi-/mu- to bases with paki-

di:liq siya gustu ng mutugqan qapan mupakisu:si lang ku giha:pun "She does not want to tell, but I will ask her anyway." V— pakisu:si "investigate, ask questions"

didtu sa pulis mipakilu:quy qang qu:nguq "The witch asked the policeman to take pity." V— pakilu:quy "ask for pity"

8.11812 mi-/mu- to ka-

The optional use of mi-/mu- to bases with ka- without morphophonemic alternations is confined to those bases with which ka- has the meaning "action performed by the agent" (Sec. 9.321). mika-/muka- has the meaning of "volitional action" whereas na-/ma- is neutral with respect to the meaning of volition. muka- is also used in the meaning of habitual action.

qayaw mu pagbanhaq dihaq kay mukatu:lug na ku. "Don't you make any noise over there because I want to go to sleep now." V— katu:lug "sleep"

qunyaq ningkana:qug si karangkál gi:kan sa tru:nu sa ha:riq "Then Karangkal went down from the king's throne." V— kana:qug "go down" (35.7)

The use of mika-/muka- is fancy style.

8.1182 Those that undergo morphophonemic alternations

The mi-/mu- is neutral with respect to volitional meaning when it undergoes morphophonemic alternation together with a derivative affix. (mi-/mu- is also neutral with respect to duration of action.) Thus na-/ma- (= mi- + ka-/mu- + ka-) is neutral with the meaning of volition and durative action. Note that for some of those with ka-, there are forms which explicitly express volition and durative action. (Cf. Sec. 8.11812 immediately preceding.) However, in colloquial style with most bases the mi-/mu- which is neutral in volitional and durative meanings is preferred to those forms which express them explicitly. Thus matu:lug is preferred to mukatu:g; natu:lug, to mikatu:lug (Sec. 8.11712 and Sec. 8.12122).

qinigqabut ni:mu matu:g na ku "When you arrive, I will be sleeping." (magkatu:g has the specific meaning of durative action but is fancy style.)

qayaw g banhaq dihaq kay matu:g na ku "Do not make any noise there because I want to sleep now."

(mukatu:g specifically has the meaning of volition, but is confined to fancy style.)

8.11821 mi-/mu- + pakig- = nakig-/makig- (Sec. 9.7)

makigqa:way qang liyun kun kuha:qan sa qi:ya ng qituy "A lion will fight if its cub is taken." V— pakigqa:way "to fight with another"

qang qa:tu ng katigula:ngan nakigbugnuq qarun sa pagkabqut sa qa:tu ng kagawa:san "Our forefathers fought in order to gain our freedom." V— pakigbugnuq "to struggle with another in a fight"

8.11822 mi-/mu- + paN- = naN-/maN- (Sec. 9.2)

samtang sa qusa ka dyu:tay ng ba:y sa midyu hilit nga da:pit qang qasa:wa la:mang qang nahibilin nga nanghi:pus sa kusi:na "While in a small house located at a somewhat deserted place, the wife was the only one left behind cleaning the kitchen." V— panghi:pus "put things in their proper place" (19.2)

muqadtu qaku sa qibabaw kay mangisdaq qaku didtu qaku mamingwit "I am going upstream because I will fish. There I will fish with a pole." V— pangisdaq "go fishing" V— pamingwit "fish with a pole" (30.14)

8.11823 mi-/mu- + ka-

mi-/mu- + ka- = na-/ma- (Sec. 9.3).

qug sa walaq madu:gay qang ha:riq namatay "And not long after, the king died." V— matay "die" (17.7)

8.11824 mi-/mu- to other bases

mi-/mu- + {hi-, ha-} = {nahi, naha} / {mahi, maha} (Sec. 9.4)

mi-/mu- + pani- = nani-/mani- (Sec. 9.973)

mi-/mu- + paniN- = naniN-/maniN- (Sec. 9.974)

mi-/mu- + panig- = nanig-/manig- (Sec. 9.977)

mi-/mu- + panggi- = nanggi-/manggi- (Sec. 9.78)

mi-/mu- + pag- = nag-/mag- (Sec. 9.92)

For examples cf. sections referred to.

8.119 mi-/mu- "action devolving on agent" (restricted)

This occurs with a few bases which occur also with nag-/mag- "action devolving on agent" (Sec. 8.123 and its subsections) and naka-/maka- (Sec. 8.1341). However, nag-/mag- occurs with more bases in this meaning than mi-/mu-. The difference in meaning is parallel to the other differences between mi-/mu- and nag-/mag.*

*The meaning "do to oneself" is assigned to the base as well as to the affixes.

(intentional meaning)

qug qi:mu ku ng duqu:lun mupatighulug ku s qubus "If you come near me, I will hurl myself down." V___ patighulug "go downward"

(Cf. the second example of Sec. 8.1232.)

mi-/mu- meaning "begin action"

mita:guq qang kawatan didtu sa kakugnan "The thief hid himself in the cogon grass." V___ ta:guq "cause to be hidden"

(Cf. the second example of Sec. 8.112.)

8.12 nag-/mag-

The following suffixes with nag-/mag- are different except for the meaning of Secs. 8.1211 and 8.1212 (continuing / nonvolitional action of V___). Bases with one type of nag-/mag- may or may not occur with another type.

8.1211 Continuing action

The nag-/mag-, naga-/maga- in this section occur with bases that also occur with mi-/mu- "volitional" (Sec. 8.111). The meaning of this nag-/mag-, naga-/maga- is neutral with respect to the meaning "volition". With some bases nag-/mag- specifically means "action continuing". With others it may not have this meaning. (Cf. the chart Sec. 8.114 for meanings of nag-/mag- vs. mi-/mu-.) naga-/maga- always means "continuing action".

8.12111 To underived bases

8.121111 No shift

samtang qang qinahan naghi:pus sa manga pinggan qug nanghinluq sa kusi:na qang ba:taq la:mang qang qusa ra didtu sa su:d sa kwartu "While the mother was putting away the plates and was cleaning up the kitchen, just the child was alone in the room." V___ hi:pus "put things in their proper place" (19.5)

qunyaq qang baba:yi nga qatbang naglingkud sya:git "Then, the woman that was sitting opposite shouted." V‾ lingkud "sit" (42.7)

dihaq maglingkud qang ba:taq sa batu nagkalingaw qug dwaqdu:waq "The child was sitting on a rock amusing itself by playing." V‾ lingkud "sit" (55.1)

galingkud dihaq qang pa:riq qug gipa:ris qusa ka dala:ga diri "The priest was sitting over there and was paired off with a girl here." V‾ lingkud "sit" (39.11)

8.121112 (→)

qang manga karabaw nagaguyud sa kurma:ta ng gisudlan sa salapiq "The carabaos were pulling the carts containing the money." V‾ gu:yud "pull" (16.10)

qug qang qinahan nga nagkurug qug qunyaq naghilak qusab miqingun "Then the mother, who was trembling and then crying as well, said.." V‾ hi:lak "cry" V‾ ku:rug "tremble (11.11)

With bases with paN→nag-/mag- / naga-/maga- always have (→).

(Cf. example Sec. 8.12311.)

8.12112 To derived bases

(to base with pa-)

qapan si karangkal bi:san sa ba:taq pa nagpaki:taq qug talagsaqun nga qabilidad kay daghan siya g nahi:mu nga daw katingala:han "But Karangkal even when he was still a child, showed unusual abilities, because there was much he did that seemed amazing." V‾ ki:taq "see" (25.8)

(to base with ka-)

dihaq maglingkud qang ba:taq sa batu nagkalingaw qug dwaqdu:waq "The child was sitting on a rock amusing itself by playing." V‾ kalingaw "amuse oneself" (55.1)

(to base with paN-)

nag-/mag- meaning "action going on" does not occur with paN- plural (Sec. 9.21 and subsections). (Instead naN-/maN- is used for the meaning of durative action with bases having paN- plural.) For bases with other paN-'s nag-/mag- / naga-/maga- is used but with them the meaning is "plural (action of agents or goals)" as well as "action continuing".

qa kinsa pa y la:qin kun diq si mistir qalug tubag ni qinting nga nagpangusmu qug mika:gut qang qi:ya ng bagqang "'Ah, who else but Mr. Alog?' answered Inting, snorting; and he gnashed his teeth." V‾ pangusmu "snort" (50.4)

8.12113 To nominal bases (→)

nagkalayu qang lasang "The forest was on fire." V‾ kala:yu "fire"

8.1212 nag-/mag- action not necessarily volitional

qunyaq nagsu:gud qang gu:tum "Then the famine started."
V— su:gud "start"

8.1213 nag-/mag- to derived bases which do not occur with mi-/mu-, naka-/maka-

mi-/mu- do not occur with bases having the prefix paka- (Sec. 9.74),-in- (Sec. 9.96), and the dead prefixes of Sec. 9.97, for which it is not specifically stated that they occur with mi-/mu-. For these bases nag-/mag- is used in contexts which call for meaning "volitional". (Cf. examples in the sections referred.) These also do not occur with naka-/maka- (Sec. 8.13 and subsections). Cf. Sec. 12.01 for a further discussion of this topic.

8.122 nag-/mag- meaning "be V— "

8.1221 To adjective bases

8.12211 No shift

nagpula qang qi:ya ng na:wung kay nabulad siya sa qi:nit "His face is red because he stayed in the sun." V— pula "red"

maghi:lum ta kay natu:lug si pa:pa "Let us be quiet because Dad is asleep." V— hi:lum "quiet"

8.12212 (←)

nagku:sug qang pamalit sa linata run kay musa:ka kunu qang prisyu "Tinned goods are selling fast now because they say the price is going up." V— kusug "fast"

8.12213 To derived adjective bases

qug maghanginha:ngin qugmaq di:liq ku mudayun sa mani:laq "If it is windy tomorrow I will not proceed to Manila."

V— hanginha:ngin "somewhat windy"

bula:han qang maqadtu s la:ngit kay magmalipa:yun sila didtu "Blessed are those that go to heaven because they will be happy there." V malipa:yun "happy"

dagha ng ta:wu sa sini qang quban magsinardinas qug tindug "There were many people in the movie house; some were standing, packed in like sardines." V sinardinas "like sardines"

8.1222 To adjective bases with specialized meaning

8.12221 Underived

qinday maqa:yu tinga:li niqi:ni qa:kuq na la:mang patyun kini si karangkál kay maglisud kita niqi:ni "Dear, probably what would be good in this situation is for me to kill Karangkal, for we will be hard up now." V lisud "difficult" (26.13)

8.12222 To derived bases

diq ka ga:niq magbinuqutan magmaga:hiq si pa:pa ni:mu g tu:gut sa qi:mu ng gihangyuq "If you do not behave, your father will be reluctant to grant you your request." V maga:hiq "hard"

nagmasakit qaku kay hinga:ri ku g qinum qug qa:lak "I am sickly because I always drink liquor." V masakit "sick"

8.1223 To noun bases "be like V "

8.12231 Underived bases

8.122311 No shift

qug dihaq qang kahumayan ni qiyuq qisyut nga sa qi:ya ng pananqaw nagla:wud sa kaha:yag sa kabunta:gun "And there Iyo Esyut beheld his rice field, a sea in the morning light." V la:wud "sea"

8.122312 With shift (→)

human sa pu:luq ka gutling qang puthaw ng gisugba magbaga na hustu na ng piqpi:qun "After ten seconds the iron that was put in the fire will be glowing. It will be just right for hammering into shape." V ba:ga "embers"

8.12232 To derived bases

qang qabaka giqalkuhi:ris sa diha ng nagdumalaga na "The abaca was affected with disease just as it was maturing." V dumala:ga "pullet" (54.6)

8.1224 nag-/mag- to transient bases (transient meaning state or condition)

These are the same bases as those that occur with the ni-/mu- (neutral as to volition) of Sec. 8.1131 and naka-/maka- of Sec. 8.1342.

nagqabri qang pultahan kay nalimta g sira ni lu:ling "The door is open because Loling forgot to close it." V— qabri "open"

8.12241 nag- "become V— " (dead)

gihinumduman qikaw kanu:nay sa qa:ku ng nagmahilak nga kasingka:sing "You are always remembered by my heart that has become eternally crying." V— mahilak "always crying"

8.123 nag-/mag- "actor does V— to himself"

This affix is restricted except with bases having prefix pa- (Sec. 8.1232).

8.1231 To transient bases

quy nga:nu gu ng mutugpa ka s pir gustu ka ng maglumus "Hey, why are you jumping off the pier? Do you want to drown yourself?" V— lumus "cause to drown"

qayaw g su:d nagqi:lis pa ku "Do not come in. I am still changing." V— qi:lis "change"

8.12311 nag-/mag- (→)

nagtuyuk giha:pun qang manga ligid sa bisikli:ta bisan sa naghayang na kini "The wheels of the bicycle were still turning even when it was already upside down." V— tu:yuk "cause to turn"

nagpanilap qang liyun nga humahambat sa karni "The lion licked his chops about to take a bite from the meat." V— pani:lap "lick (several actions)"

8.12312 To noun bases

gustu siya ng magpa:riq kay ni:ya pa tu di:liq lisud qang pagpalangit "He wants to become a priest because he says it will be easy to go to heaven." (Lit.: "make himself a priest") V— pa:riq "priest"

8.1232 To bases with pa- "cause V— to devolve on oneself"

(Cf. Sec. 9.13.)

gustu ku ng magpahaya:hay kadyut "I want to refresh myself a bit." V pahaya:hay "to refresh"

kay giqa:pas man siya sa ta:qas sa lubi nagpatighulug qang halu sa yu:taq "Because someone was climbing up the coconut tree after him, the lizard went to the ground." V tighulug "downward"

magpatudluq ku g qininglis ni qartur "I will have Arthur teach me English." V tudluq "teach" V patudluq "cause to teach"

8.12321 nag-/mag- "action devolving on agent" to bases with pa- plus statives (dead)

These are described in Sec. 9.134 and subsections.

nagpakamatay siya sa kagawa:san sa yu:ta ng natawhan "He died for the freedom of his native land." V kamatay "die" V pakamatay "cause oneself to die"

8.1233 nag-/mag- "action devolving on agent" with bases having other derivatives

si pa:riq pidru naghinamhinam qug nagpanilap sa:ma sa liyun nga nagpadulung paghambat sa qusa ka matambuk nga tukbunun "Father Pedro was eagerly awaiting (the moment) and was licking his chops like a lion approaching a fat prey ready to take a bite from it." V pani:lap "lick" (several actions)

Cf. nani:lap qang manga qituy sa la:ta "The puppies licked the cans." = paN- + ti:lap "lick"

8.1234 nag-/mag- "action of two or more agents V each other"

This nag-/mag- prefix is considered to consist of mi-/mu- plus pag- described in Sec. 9.921.

8.124 nag-/mag- To noun bases other than those described above

8.1241 To noun bases which occur with a number of inflectional affixes

This type of noun base is described in Sec. 9.10.1 ff. (Cf. examples there.)

8.1242 nag-/mag- "to do something on V‾ 's"

The transients in this group require infinitive complements (Sec. 4.68).

8.12421 To underived bases

magduminggu siya g qanhi sa syudad kay maqu ra ma y qadlaw ng waq siya y traba:hu "He comes here on Sundays because that is the only day he does not have work." V‾ duminggu "Sunday"

8.12422 To derived bases

kung qanhi siya s syudad magqadlawqadlaw la g tanqaw g sini "If he comes to the city, he will just go to the show every day." V‾ qadlawqadlaw "every day"

nagbinulan mi g su:hul qug maghalakut qug tu:big kay lisud kaqa:yu g walaq ta y gri:pu "We are paying a water carrier by the month because it is very difficult if you do not have a faucet." V‾ binulan "monthly" V‾ bu:lan "month"

8.1243 nag-/mag- "work as a V‾ "

didtu siya magqartista sa mani:laq "He was an actor in Manila." V‾ qartista "actor"

8.1244 nag-/mag- in other meanings with noun bases

sanglit dinhi man magkampu qang manga trabahadur sa gubyirnu sa pagtraba:hu sa da:baw kutaba:tu rud "For the government workers had camped here in the building of the Davao-Cotabato Road." V‾ kampu "camp" (51.8)

8.12441 (→)

dagha ng tagasibu gustu ng magyuta s mindanaw "Many Cebuanos would like to farm in Mindanao." V‾ yu:taq "soil"

nanglaba si qangkay sa subaq quban sa qi:ya ng ba:ta ng baba:yi nga nagpanuqigun qug pitu ka tu:qig "Angkay was washing at the river with her seven-year-old daughter." V‾ panuqi:gun "age" (54.16)

8.125 nag-/mag- to other types of bases

8.1251 "be nearly V‾ "

With these mag- is used for past time.(I.e., both nag- and mag- are used for past time.)

magqikapitu na sa gabi:qi siya mahiqabut sa bugu "It {was / will be} almost seven when he {arrived / arrives} at Bogo."

8.1252 "at around V‾ "

magqalas syi:ti na ga:niq qihatud ni ng sula:ta da:yun sa ka mari:ya "At about seven take this letter to Mary's at once." V‾ qalas syi:ti "seven o'clock"

(Cf. example c Sec. 8.11321 for the difference between this and mi-/mu-,)

8.1253 To other qualifiers

waq ku magkinahangla g la:qi ng tumata:bang dinhi s tinda:han "I do not need any more helpers here in the store." V‾ kinahanglan "need"

8.126 Meanings peculiar to mag-

8.1261 mag- injunctive "{let us / should}"

magba:yad ka niqi:ni ng qi:mu ng gibu:hat "You must pay for this thing that you have done." V‾ ba:yad "pay for" (23.5)

8.1262 To derived bases

Note that to derived bases of the type described in Sec. 8.1182 (in which mi-/mu- with the derivative affix undergoes morphophonemic alternations) mag- is not used in this meaning. Instead mu- is used:

manglingkud ta "Let us sit down."

quy pirla mama:na ka qarun di:liq ka hibyaqan sa trin "Perla, you had better get married so you won't miss the boat." (Lit.: "be left behind by the train") V‾ ba:na "husband"

8.127 mag- "iterative action"

The meaning of this affix is the same as the meaning of mu- Sec. 8.1161. It is confined to nontransient bases and to transient bases which do not occur with mi-/mu-.

si pidru maqa:yu ng magbinisayaq sa waq pa maputul qang qi:ya ng

di:laq "Pedro spoke Visayan well before his tongue was cut out." V— binisayaq "Visayan language"

magpu:nay la:mang siya g lingkud qug bagduybagduy "All he used to do was sit around or roam about." V— pu:nay "always"(does not occur with mi-/mu-)

8.128 {naga- / ga-} /maga-

{naga- / ga-} /maga- is used with the same bases as nag-/mag- except in the meanings of Sec. 8.126. {naga- / ga-} /maga- has a meaning of "continuing {action / state}". In the meanings of Sec. 8.1212 and Sec. 8.125 the meaning is different for nag-/mag-. Otherwise the meaning is the same.

8.129 Meanings peculiar to nag-

The real is used in giving stage directions.

naghilak qang tigu:lang qi:ni ng dapi:ta "The old woman cries at this point." V— hi:lak "cry" (Cf. Sec. 8.117.)

8.13 naka-/maka- "potential"

naka-/maka- has four meanings. ka- is used in the same place as naka-/maka- but is of more colloquial style. (Cf. Sec. 8.136.)

However, the potential forms are not always used in colloquial speech in contexts which call for them, especially when there is something in the context to indicate the potential, accidental or perfective meaning. The mi-/mu- forms (nonpotential forms for the passives) are used as well.

8.131 naka-/maka- "{can / able to} V— "

8.1311 To transient bases

8.13111 Underived bases

8.131111 No shift

kung kinsa kadtu ng makagu:yud niqi:ni ng qisdaq qug makabalibag ngadtu sa malayu ng dapit hata:gan sa ha:riq qug dakuq kaqa:yu ng bahandiq "Whoever can drag this fish and throw it to a distant place will be given a huge treasure by the king." V— gu:yud "drag" V— balibag "throw" (33.4)

The unreal maka- is also used in past time meanings in the meaning of "was able to V— ". (naka- has the nuance of "succeeded in V— ".)

makaqagaw bi:taw sad na g bunal si ba:kir "Wouldn't you know it, Baker was able to get hold of the club." V— qa:gaw "snatch away" (42.13)

8.131112 Shift (→)

ha:qin ka man makakuhaq qug kwarta "Where did you get money from?" V— ku:haq "get" (8.4)

8.13112 Derived bases

Note that naka-/maka- does not occur with statives (i.e, with bases with ka-) except those of Sec. 9.321 ("action performed by agent").

waq man siya y mahi:mu qarun siya makapangi:taq qug makata:bang sa qa:tu ng kahimtang "He cannot do anything in order to earn something to help our situation." V— pangi:taq "earn" V— ki:taq "earn" (30.4)

makapakata:wa ka ni:ya nga murha:nun man naq siya "Can you make him laugh? For he is a sourpuss." V— pakata:wa "cause to laugh"

qapan qusa niqa:naq maqu y nakapasubuq sa qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan kay dakuq siya g ka:qun "But one of these was what made his parents sad, for he had a huge appetite." V— subuq "sad" (25.11)

8.131121 To bases with ka-

With some/stative bases (Sec.9.321) the base has an alternant without/ka / with naka-/maka- .

walaq ku makatulug gabi:qi kay banhaq kaqa:yu qang qiring sa qa:mu ng sili:ngan "I was not able to sleep last night because our neighbor's cat was very noisy." V— katu:lug "sleep"

8.1312 naka-/maka- to adjective bases

With adjective bases the potential usually has an additional meaning "cause to be V— " (but not"allow to be V— ").

qayaw g panabakuq kay makadaqut man naq sa qi:mu ng pangla:was "Do not smoke, for it can ruin your health." V— daqut "bad"

8.132 naka-/maka- completed action

8.1321 To transient bases

kun waq pa lang qang hi:pi nakapatay na qaku qug ta:wu "If the chief had not been there, I would already be a murderer." (Lit.:"I would have already killed someone.") V— patay "kill" (64.13)

8.1322 To noun bases

nakahigayun siya g lakaw kay tu:qa ma s lungsud si ma:ma ni:ya "He had a chance to go out because his mother was in town." V— higayun "occasion"

nakaqitlug na ng manuk maqu ng nagputak siya "The hen has laid an egg; that is why it is cackling." V— qitlug "egg"

8.1323 To adjective bases

nakadaqutan kani:ya qang qi:ya ng pagsi:gi g qinum qug qalak "His constant drinking of liquor was what made him bad." V— daqutan "bad"

8.133 naka-/maka- "accidental action"

"Accidental action" covers three meanings:

1) Action not intentional on the part of the agent;

kinsa y nakamansa qa:ni "Who happened to stain this?"

2) Action coincidental with another event;

qang litqag nakasinggit si qinting diha ng nati:nuq ni:ya nga didtu gi:kan qang kabanhaq "'The trap!' shouted Inting when he was sure that the noise came from there." V— singgit "shout"

3) Action which occurred due to outside influence;

pagkadungug ni:ya s prisyu nakatihul siya kay mahal man kaqa:yu qang sapa:tus "When he heard the price he whistled, for the shoes were very expensive." V— tihul "whistle"

8.1331 To transient bases

8.13311 Underived bases

nakapusta ka ba sa kang saryu ng manuk "Did you happen to bet on Sario's cock?" V— pusta "bet"

qayaw g du:laq qa:na ng tanu:ma kay qang taguk niqa:naq makamansa tinga:li "Do not play with that plant because the sap might stain." V— mansa "stain"

8.13312 Derived bases

qug magba:sa ku s la:wum nga gabi:qi makatulug ku da:yun "If I read late at night, I fall asleep right away." V— katu:lug "sleep"

qang binuhiq sa mayur maqu y{nakapangasawa / nakaqasawa} sa manghud ni turyu "The mayor's adopted son was the one who happened to marry Torio's younger sister." V— qasa:wa "wife"

(Note that the base occurs with and without paN-. Cf. Sec. 9.244.)

8.134 naka-/maka- "action devolving on agent" (dead)

nakabalitaq si pidru nga namatay qang qamaha ng tasyu "Pedro heard the news that Tasio's father had died." V— balitaq "news"

daw qusa ka panun nga ka:baw nga nakabuhiq sa turil nagsu:ngay "Like a herd of carabao that had escaped from the corral, butting each other." V— buhiq "free" (66.8)

(Note that these also have the other meanings of the naka-/maka-.)

may nakabalitaq kana:kuq nga qikaw gipasanginla ng nanga:wat "Somebody told me that you were accused of stealing." V— balitaq "news"

8.1341 naka-/maka- "action devolving on agent" to bases which occur with nag-/mag- "action devolving on agent"

These bases also occur with nag-/mag- of Sec. 8.123 and its subsections, but not all bases in 8.123 occur with naka-/maka-. The difference in meaning is parallel to the difference between other types of nag-/mag- and naka-/maka- except naka-/maka- "accidental".

(action completed)

nakata:guq na mu larga na "Are you hidden? Here I come!" (Lit.: "get going".) V— ta:guq "hide"

(Cf. the second example of Sec. 8.112.)

(potential meaning)

di:liq ka kapabuy kay wa y muda:wat ni:mu "You cannot hire yourself out as a servant because no one will accept you."
V— pabuy "hire oneself out as a houseboy"
(Cf. the example of Sec. 9.133.)

8.1342 naka-/maka- "action that happened to something"

These are the bases which occur with mi-/mu- of Sec. 8.1131 and nag-/mag- of Sec. 8.1224.

nakabagting na qang kampa:na sa simbahan "The church bell has rung now."

8.135 naka-/maka- with nonpotential meanings

This usage occurs with bases which for the most part have no mi-/mu- or nag-/mag- or have a meaning with the potentials radically different from the bases with other affixes. E.g., nakakitaq "saw" (nagki:taq "met"), nakabatiq "heard" (miba:tiq "felt"), etc.

nakakitaq siya g qusa ka ka:huy nga may daku ng buhuq "He saw a tree with a big hole." V— ki:taq "see" (4.4)

8.136 ka- for naka-/maka-

In colloquial style ka- is used in the meaning of naka- and maka- (though in some contexts ka- tends not to be used.)

waq man ku kasabut kani:mu "I{do / did} not understand you."
V— sabut "understand" (8.3)

8.137 Potentials to nominal bases

(Cf. also the examples of Sec. 8.1322.)

8.1371 To nouns which occur with a number of inflectional affixes

This type of noun base is described in Sec. 9.10.1 ff. (Cf. the examples there.)

8.1372 "{To be able to obtain / Have obtained} V— "

maqa:yu na lang ni ng mamasul kay makaqisdaq ku "Line fishing is good enough because I can get fish that way." V— qisdaq "fish"

nagdu:da qang manga ta:wu nga si kadyu nakasangud maqu nga siya kusgan "The people suspected Cadio of possessing charms. That is why he is strong." V— sa:ngud "charm"

8.13721 This meaning to bases with (—→)

wala y kala:ki ni ng trabahu:qa kay di:liq ku makasininaq ga:niq "This job is no good because I cannot even clothe myself with what I earn." (Lit.:"obtain clothing") V— sini:naq "clothes"

8.138 Potentials to bases with pag- (Sec. 9.921)

The potential active of the base with a pag- prefix has the shape nagka-/magka-.

8.1381 In meaning "can V— "

di:liq na lisud kay managkasa:but/si:la "It is not difficult any more because they can agree." V— pagsa:but "agree"

di:liq magkasinabta:nay qang duha kay nagakala:hiq qang qi:la ng hunaqhu:naq qug manga pu:lung "The two cannot agree with each other because their thoughts and their words are growing apart." V— pagsinabta:nay "understand one another" V— pagla:hiq "be different from one another"

8.1382 In meaning "perfected action"

walaq pa kami managkasa:but "We have not come to an agreement yet." V— pagsa:but "agree"

8.1383 In meaning "accidental V— "

nagkaki:taq ba mu gaha:pun si husi "Did you and José happen to meet yesterday?" V— pagki:taq "meet"

8.1384 Potential forms with nonpotential meanings

nagkasikbit mi s pidru g yu:taq "Pedro's and my land are contiguous." V— pagkasikbit "be contiguous"

8.139 nakag-/makag- "have moral power to V— "

(restricted)

This is used in fancy style. In colloquial speech naka-/maka-

is used instead.

8.1391 To transient bases
8.13911

kana ng qi:mu ng pagqubanqu:ban ni:la maqu y makagdu:hig sa manga daquta ng bata:san "Your going around with them can influence you with bad manners." V— du:hig "smear"

si duray sa pagpakabatiq niqa:na ng manga pulu:nga walaq makagpugung sa manga lu:haq nga nanaligdig sa qi:ya ng kaqapi:ngan "Doray, on hearing those words, could not hold back the tears which trickled down her cheeks." V— pugung "hold back"

8.13912

qang tagduma:la maqu ra y makagdiliq sa matag qusa kana:tuq "The manager is the only one who can forbid all of us." V— diliq "forbid"

8.13913 To bases with a dead pag- prefix (Sec. 9.922)

di:liq ku makagbuqut niqa:naq kay qusa ra qaku ka sulugu:qun "I cannot decide on that because I am only a servant." V— pagbuqut "decide"

8.14 Bases with the active having a causative meaning

These occur with the mi-/mu-, nag-/mag- and naka-/maka- prefixes described in Secs. 8.11 - 8.13 above. For these bases the passives also have a causative meaning.

8.141 Adjective bases

This usage occurs with adjective bases and with potentials. It occurs with few bases with nag-/mag- and mi-/mu-. (Usually a pa- causative prefix occurs with the adjective bases in transients with mi-/mu- or nag-/mag-. Cf. Secs. 9.122 and 12.124.)

si dyu maqu y mulimpyu sa blakburd "Joe is the one who cleans the blackboard." V— limpyu "clean"

8.1411 Adjectives with (←—) when used as bases to transients meaning "cause V— "

siya na pu y nagsa:kit sa qi:ya ng qinahan kay wanqa ma ng qi:ya ng magulang "Now he is the one making his mother suffer again because his elder brother is not there any more." V— sakit "be sick"

8.142 Actives of passives of the type described Sec. 8.21142

mubinugtung siya g bungkag sa qi:ya ng quma "He will start his farm alone." V— binugtung "do alone"

mibinulan siya g qanhi na:kuq "He came to me once a month." V— binulan "by the month"

8.143 Bases with the active having a meaning "do V— to oneself"

With a few bases the active also means "do V— to oneself" as well as "causative" (e.g., ta:guq "hidden"). However, the meaning "do V— to oneself" has been assigned to the affix as well. (Cf. Secs. 8.119, 8.123 [and its subsections] and 8.1341.)

8.15 nagka-/magka- (←) "covered with V— "

8.151 To noun bases

nagkaba:las qang qi:la ng manga pagka:qun qug mipalit sila g litsu g lu:tuq pagqusab "Their food got sand all over it, and they bought roast pork and cooked rice again." V— balas "sand"

8.1511 To bases which do not occur by themselves

miqundang siya g labyug sa wa:say nangaghu g lalum qug nama:hid sa nagkadusi:ngut ni:ya ng la:was "He stopped swinging his axe, heaved a deep sigh and wiped his body covered with sweat." V— *dusingut

8.152 To adjective bases "be V— all over"

maqu gyud na ng magkaqun ka g lumaya:gan magkaqi:tum na ng qi:mu ng nga:bil "That is what happens when you eat squid. Your lips get black all over." V— qitum "black"

8.16 Zero for inflectional affixes

For a definition of zero cf. Sec. 8.045.

8.161 Zero = mi-/mu-

The base is used alone in colloquial style for forms with

mi-/mu- with underived bases in any context except after qualifiers. The meaning of the forms with mi-/mu- and of the base alone is the same.

8.1611 With underived bases

qa: su:kul ka s pa:riq "So! you defy priests!" (= musu:kul) (Cf. 41.11)

na qunyaq qang baba:yi nga qatbang naglingkud sya:git "Then the woman sitting opposite shouted." (= misya:git) (42.7)

(meaning "action that happened to something"(Sec. 8.1131))

qanusqa bagting qang kampa:na "When does the bell ring?" (= mubagting)

libkas na ba qang balagqung "Did the trap spring?" (= milibkas)

(meaning "become/became")

gamay ka nyaq basta di:liq ka muka:qun "You will become small if you do not eat." (= mugamay)

(in habitual meaning Sec. 8.1161)

qug di:liq tugnaw qunya ng gabi:qi qayaw la g habu:li qang manga ba:taq "If it does not get cold tonight, do not put a blanket on the children." (= mutugnaw)

karga ni ng pu:luq ka ta:wu ni ng qi:mu ng sakayan "{Does / Will} your boat hold ten persons?" (= mukarga)

8.1612 With derived bases

If the base occurs with mi-/mu- without morphophonemic alternations, the base alone occurs in contexts where mi-/mu- + base occur.*

pada: ku g ga:sa sa qa:ku ng manghud "I will send a gift to my younger brother." (= mupada:)

pada: siya na:ku g krismaskard qi:tung disimbri "He sent me a Christmas card last December." (= mipada:)

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*In dialectical usage zero is used for mi-/mu- with bases with paN-, even when qualified by walaq, di:liq.
walaq si:la panghibalu "They did not know." However, this is not the usage of Cebu City.

pakiluquy lagi siya na:kuq sa diha ng giki:ha ku siya "He asked me for sympathy when I filed a complaint against him." (= mipakiluquy)

With pa- meaning "go in the direction of V— " (Sec. 9.15)

zero for mu- occurs after walaq, di:liq and gustu.

walaq siya padaplin bi:sa g dagha ng tra:k gustu ng muqa:gi "He did not move to the side even though many buses wanted to go by." (= mupadaplin)

8.16121 Special comment on bases with pa- causative

Most bases with pa- "causative" (Sec. 9.11) are not used in contexts in place of mupa-/mipa- if there is homonymy with the base alone for passive (Sec. 8.1642).

mupatanqaw ku niya g sini "I will allow her to go to the show."

In this case, patanqaw ku niya g sini,means "She allowed me to go to the show." (with patanqaw = gipatanqaw Sec. 8.1642)

8.162 Zero = nag-/mag-

The base is used alone in colloquial style for forms with nag-/mag- plus base (derived or underived - except bases with paN- or ka-).

8.1621 With underived bases

The base alone for the base with mag- is not used after di:liq, walaq and gustu except for the types described in Sec. 8.1623 and its subsections.

dala nyaq ku g sa:ging qugmaq kay qa:tu ng qisugba "I will bring bananas tomorrow because we will roast them over the fire." (= magdala " durative meaning" Sec. 8.1221)

hi:lum na ba si:la si dyunyur qug si tu:ni s ta:qas "Are Junior and Tony quiet upstairs?" (= naghi:lum nag- in the sense of "be V— " Sec. 8.122)

sungkaq gani:ha kami si tibuy "I played 'sungka' with Tibuy." (= nagsungkaq with nag- to nominal base Sec. 9.10.1)

bantay ta dinhi sa qa:tu ng manga butang kay la:qin ra ba ni ng manga ta:wu dinhi "We should keep an eye on our things because the

people here are not of a nice type." (= magbantay mag- in the meaning of "should V‾ " Sec. 8.126)

8.1622 With derived bases

8.16221 Zero = nag-/mag- to bases with pag- " V‾ each other"

ki:taq lang qunyaq ta sa prugram "We will see each other at the program later." (= magki:taq) V‾ pagki:taq "meet" (Sec. 9.921)

pu:yuq lang mi kay nagpada:yun qang qa:mu ng paghigugma "We were living together, because we continued being in love." (= nagpu:yuq) V‾ pagpu:yuq "live together"

8.16222 Zero = nag-/mag- to bases with paka-

pakada:tuq diqay siya nan dagha ng manga dala:ga ng mabi:hag "Suppose he pretends to be rich. Then he can attract many girls." (= magpakada:tuq)

8.16223 Zero = nag-/mag- to bases with other derivatives where zero is not used after walaq, di:liq

pasigarbu ka giha:pun nga waq na man ga:niq ka y gikaqun "You are still proud when you do not even have anything to eat any longer." (= nagpasigarbu)

8.1623 To bases where zero = nag-/mag- which occur also after di:liq, walaq, gustu

8.16231 pa- in meaning "action devolving on agent" (Sec. 9.13)

walaq qusab patimqaw hangtud nga gipulqan na qang manga sulugu:qun sa bala:qud "He did not show himself until the servants of the law got tired (of watching for him)." (= magpatimqaw) (57.4)

walaq siya pabuy sa ka dun simyun kay nahadluk siya ng palabilabi:han siya "He did not hire himself out to Don Simeon because he was afraid that he would be treated with contempt." (= magpabuy)

walaq pa ku padiqansi kay lu:ya pa ku "I have not had my womb scraped because I am still weak." (= magpadiqansi)

8.16232 pa- in meaning " go to V— " (Sec. 9.15)

di:liq pa ku palungsud run "I will not go to town yet." (= magpalungsud)

8.16233 To bases with paki-

waq siya pakiluquy kay taqas man siya garbu "He did not ask for pity, for he was very proud." (= magpakiluquy)

8.163 Zero = na-/ma- (stative)

These do not occur qualified by di:liq, walaq, or gustu.

8.1631 To statives from transient bases (Sec. 9.32)

tu:lug na ta kay tungaq na ng gabi:qi "Let us sleep now because it is already midnight." (= matu:lug)

didtu gayud tumba rumbu kani:ya "There it fell right smack at him." (= natumba) (29.5)

8.16311 To bases with hi-/ha-

hibalu ka ng muqanhi si hwan "Do you know that John is coming here?" (= nahibalu)

hibu:lung tinga:li si qi:da qinigkakitaq ni:ya ng piping nakigku:yug ni birta "Ida will probably be puzzled to see Pepe going with Berta." (= mahibu:lung)

8.1632 To statives from adjective bases

li:pay si ma:ma pagkahibalu ni:ya ng gipatubuqan qang qa:ku ng swildu "Mama will be happy when she knows that I got a raise." (= mali:pay)

dakuq na si hwan qapan maqu giha:pun tapulan "John was grown up now, but as always, he was lazy." (= nadakuq) (3.12)

8.164 Zero for passive affixes

8.1641 To bases not with pa- "causative"

With these bases zero for passive affixes is confined to certain bases. Zero is usually used with a real meaning. With bases human, ta:pus, dala, nunut and some others, this usage is literary style. Zero for passive affixes is not used after qualifiers.

8.16411 Zero for direct passive

walu ka pulisi:ya qa:ku ng dala "I took along eight policemen." (= gidala)

qunyaq taqnaw lang ni ba:kir "Then Baker just watched them." (= gitaqnaw [gitanqaw]) (39.14)

8.16412 Zero for local passive

With the local passive gi- = zero, but -an is used.

qug tu:qud man sugdan da:yun ni hwan qug taktak qang qi:ya ng pita:ka "And so John began to shake his purse right away." (= gisugdan) (15.2)

8.16413 Zero for instrumental passive

ku:yug ku qang prisidinti "I had the president come along." (= giku:yug)

waq na ku ba:la* ha:tag ku s pulisi:ya "I did not have any bullets any more. I had given them to the police." (= giha:tag)

(To base with paN-)

na panambug qang manga si:ya "Anyway, they threw the chairs out." (= gipanambug) (46.8)

8.1642 To bases with pa- causative

With many bases having pa- causative the base alone is used for (gi-/-un direct passive or gi-/qi- instrumental)

(direct)

patanqaw ni:ya qang mutsatsa g sini "He allowed his maid to go to the show." (= gipatanqaw)

(instrumental)

gubirnadur su:guq kana:kuq nga padakup si ba:kir "The governor ordered me to have Baker captured." (= qipadakup)

8.2 Passive

A given base may occur with one, two, or all three of the passives. Cf. Chapter 12 for paradigms.

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*Dialectic for "waq na ku y ba:la"

8.21 gi-/-un/-a direct passive

The various meanings for the direct passive are the same from the Cebuano point of view with the exception of the meanings "purpose for which" (Sec. 8.2113) and "affected by V‾ " (Sec. 8.213). For the others the difference in meaning is merely a difference from the point of view of the translation, and these are all considered to be the same affix.

8.211 gi-/-un/-a direct meaning

8.2111 Transient bases meaning "thing V‾-ed"

hala dakpun patyun si ba:kir "Come on! Let us catch and kill Baker!" V‾ dakup "capture" V‾ patay "kill" (46.3)

8.21111 To derived transient base

The direct passive occurs less with derived bases than the other passives. There are no direct passives to bases with derivative ka- (Sec. 9.3), pakig- (Sec. 9.6), paki- (Sec. 9.91) and hi- (Sec. 9.4) (except higu:sa).

qang qi:ya ng qasaŋwa pud gipalakaw "He had even had his wife go away." V‾ palakaw "cause to go out" (46.5)

papahawa:qun kunu kita kay "He says we will be kicked off, Kay." V‾ papaha:waq "cause to clear out" (50.6)

pangasawqun ku qang qi:ya ng qanak "I will marry his daughter." V‾ pangasaŋwa "take a wife" (10.4) (For bases with pag- cf. Sec. 8.2115)

8.2112 "place to which V‾ "

This meaning occurs with transients having a meaning of motion in a direction.

8.21121 To bases where local (Sec. 8.22) means "place on which" and direct means "place to which"

lakwun ta qang bana:waq "Let us walk to Banawa."

[Cf. lakwan ta qang bagqu ng da:lan "Let us walk on the new road." (local passive)]

8.21122 To bases where direct means "person V—-ed to" whereas local has other meanings

laba:yun ta ka ru g batu "I will throw a rock at you." V— la:bay "to throw"

laba:yi ra ku g buqu:ngun ning "Toss me a pomelo, Ning." (local)

8.21123 Bases with same meaning for local and direct

{katka:tan / katka:tun} ta kani ng taqas nga ka:huy "Let us climb this tall tree." V— katkat "to climb" (katka:tun also has the meaning of Sec. 8.2113) Cf. Sec. 8.221111 for other examples.

8.21124 To bases which have no local

gili:ngiq ku qang baba:yi sa qa:ku ng luyu "I turned to the woman in back of me." V— li:ngiq "turn"

8.21125 To noun bases "person V— is aimed at"

[gi-/-un/-a (—→)]

qayaw ku g darlingdarli:nga dihaq bakyaqun t ikaw run "Don't you darling me! I will hit you with this wooden slipper now."

8.2113 Direct passive meaning "{reason on account of / purpose for} which"

This meaning occurs with transients having a meaning of motion in a direction. In this meaning the transient is not used in a transient phrase (Sec. 4.22).

qunsa ma y qi:mu ng qubanun "What are you going along for?"

qunsa y qi:mu ng qadtu:qun sir "What is the reason you are going, sir?"

8.2114 Direct passives to bases with causative meaning without pa-

8.21141 Adjective bases

With adjective bases the transient has a causative meaning "make something be V‾ ". (This differs from the meaning of pa-; cf. Sec. 9.11.)

qituma qang qi:mu ng sapa:tus "Make your shoes black." V‾ qitum "black"

qug giqa:yu gyud ni:ya qarun di:liq mali:wag "And he saw to it that it could not be pushed aside." V‾ qa:yu "good" (60.3)

(With derived adjective)

binugtu:ngun ni:ya pagbungkag qang qi:ya ng quma "He will open up his farm alone." V‾ bugtung "lone"

8.211411 To adjective bases with (←)

nga:nu ma ng qi:mu ng saki:tun si tasya nga waq man siya y salaq ni:mu "Why do you make Tasya suffer when she has not done anything to you?" V‾ sakit "painful"

8.211412 To adjective bases with paN- "plural"

gipangasgad ni:la qang manga sudqa g timpla "They made the side dishes salty in seasoning them." V‾ qasgad "salty"

8.21142 Direct passives with qualifiers

Words meaning time/are used as bases of transients with infinitive complements parallel to the usage with adjectives (Sec. 8.21141 immediately preceding). (These words occur as qualifiers Sec. 6.2125 or 6.221121.)

niqadtu sulusimana:hun ku g bisi:ta sa qa:ku ng qanak piru karun talagsa na lang "Formerly my son used to visit me every week, but now, just once in a while." V‾ sulusima:na "every week"

tinagsaqun ni na:ku g dala "I will take them one by one." V‾ tinagsa "one by one"

8.21143 Direct passives to qualifiers meaning "caused to be done V‾ "

diq na lagi mahi:muq na ng qugma:qun "That just cannot be put off until tomorrow." V‾ qugmaq "tomorrow"

8.21144 To qualifiers consisting of ka- plus unreal (Sec. 6.221122) "thing to be done V‾ times"

katuluqa g hu:gas naq qu:saq qibuwad sa qadlaw "That is to be washed three times before it is to be dried in the sun." V‾ katulu "three"

8.21145 Direct passives with numeral bases meaning "cause to be V‾ "

qupata na ng turta "Divide that omelette into four parts." V‾ qupat "four"

8.2115 Direct passive to bases with pag- (9.921)(dead)

This direct passive occurs only with a few of the bases with pag-. The pag- has a zero alternant. (Cf. Sec. 9.921.)

8.21151 Meaning "person with whom V‾ .ed"

kita:qun na:tuq si pidru "Let us meet with Pedro." V‾ pagki:taq "meet"

giqa:way ku qang ba:taq "I quarrelled with the child." V‾ pagqa:way "quarrel"

8.21152 Meaning "thing people V‾ -ed with one another"

qili:sun na:tuq qang pawntinpin "Let us exchange fountain pens." V‾ pagqi:lis "exchange"

8.21153 Meaning "people caused to V‾ with each other"

kuyu:gun na:tuq qang qa:tu ng manga ba:taq ngadtu simbahan "Let us have our children go to church together." V‾ ku:yug "go together with"

8.2116 Direct passive to noun bases

8.21161 To nouns which occur with other transient affixes

This type of noun base is described in Sec. 9.10.1 ff. (Cf. examples there.)

8.21162 "make into V‾ "

kini ng panaptu:na maqa:yu ng karsuni:sun "This cloth is

good to make into pants." V‾ karsu:nis "pants"

mutsatsu:ha lang ku basta diq lang ku kastigu:hun "Make me into a servant, just so long as I am not punished." V‾ mutsatsu "servant"

8.21163 "person to whom V‾ is said"

swayan lang mari ta:pus qaku ni:ya litsilitsi:ha nga wala y sala ng nabu:hat kani:ya "We will just see, comadre, after I was scolded when I did not even do anything wrong to her." (Lit.: "I was said 'leche' to") V‾ litsi "a curse"

8.21164 "person who was called V‾ "

qayaw na lang ku g mulumisti:ra dihaq ka:puy na naq kaqa:yu tawga lang ku g piping "Do not call me 'Mr.'. It will be much easier just to call me Peping."

8.21165 Specialized meanings

qug makigda:ma ka na:kuq qa:ku ng babu:yun qang qi:mu ng da:ma "If you play checkers with me, I will corner your king." V‾ ba:buy "pig"

qayaw g galinga qang pinusuq kay qa:kuq na ng binhi:qun "Do not grind the big ears of corn because I will use that for seed." V‾ binhiq "seed "

8.211651 gi-/-un/-a (←) with noun bases in specialized meaning

giqi:ruq lang ku ni:ya g hatagha:tag libru "He acted as if he were going to give me the book." V‾ qiruq "dog"

8.2117 gi-/-un/-a with additional intentional meaning

With some bases the direct passive has an intentional meaning as opposed to the potential.

tu:qud man gida:wat sa qinahan qang salapiq "And so the mother accepted the money." V‾ da:wat "{receive / accept}" (8.11)

(Cf. nada:wat ba ni:mu qang qa:ku ng swat "Did you get my letter?")

8.212 gina-/paga- -un/-a "{action continuing / iterative}"

These forms are used only in fancy style except with a few set expressions. They go with the same bases as the affixes

described in Sec. 8.211 above and its subsections above. These forms are also used without an iterative or durative (meaning of action continuing).

8.2121 Underived bases

human kasulti:hi kun qunsa y qi:la ng pagabuha:tun "After telling them what they were to do ...." V— bu:hat "do" (60.6)

8.21211 pag- -un/-a (used with some bases)

This affix has the same meaning as paga- -un/-a.

maqu na y pagqingnun nga wala y subu "That is what is usually called 'untried'." V— qingun "tell, say to be"

8.2122 To derived bases

gina-/paga- -un/-a occurs with few derived bases. To express the meaning plural actors (usually expressed by the derivative prefix paN- Sec. 9.21) continuing action the derivative prefix panag- is used for the direct passive with most bases (Sec. 9.933). However, gina-/paga- -un occurs with some derived bases.

ginapamu:lut qang manga pulak nga lubi sa manga ba:taq "The fallen coconuts are being gathered by the children." V— pu:lut "gather"

8.2123 paga- -un (→) "iterative action" (dead)

This affix is confined to high style speech and occurs only with a few bases.

qayaw la g kabala:ka qug tu:qa ka s huspital kay pagaqadtuqun ka na:kuq "Do not worry when you are in the hospital because I will always visit you." (Lit.: "always go to you") V— qadtu "go to"

8.213 gi-/-un/-a "affected {with / by}"

8.2131 To noun bases(productive)

8.21311 Underived

8.213111 No shift

qang qabaka nga qi:la ng kanu:nay gitisuk ku:tub sa qi:la ng maqabut paghinluq giqalkuhi:ris sa diha ng nagdumalaga na "The abaca which they always planted as far as they had been able to clear was affected with abaca disease." V— qalkuhi:ris "a disease which strikes abaca" (54.6)

8.213112 With shift (→)

si li:tu ginuka kay si:gi ng su:ruy sa kalibunan "Lito got infected with sores because he always goes around in the woods." V— nu:ka "sore "

8.21312 Derived bases

gi-/-un/-a occurs with a noun base which has a paN- prefix "plural" which occurs only with these prefixes. (Cf. Sec. 9.2171.)

gipaningut si qinting qug qingu g bawgbug human sa makalili:sang nga bugnuq sa kamata:yun "Inting sweated marbles after the dreadful struggle with death." V— singut "sweat" (68.11)

8.21313 Specialized meaning

giduguq siya ru ng bagqu "She has recently menstruated." V— duguq "blood"

8.2132 To adjective bases

8.21321 Underived

8.213211 No shift

qang manga nanghibilin sa manga kabalayan nga maqu y nanghi:pus bu:saq gika:puy qug tinu:qud nakamata "Those left in the houses, who were the ones who had been clearing the things away and therefore very tired, woke up." V— ka:puy "tired" (20.1)

8.213212 With (→)

maqu ra g gidimalas si tibuy sa qi:ya ng pamu:lang "It looks as though Tiboy is having bad luck in his betting." V— dima:las "bad luck"

8.2133 To transient bases (dead)

This type of passive requires a goal complement with qug or sa (Sec. 4.63).

wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan sa manga ta:wu

kanang bati:qun na sa kagu:tum maqadlaw kun magabi:qi "He had no fear at all to steal people's animals whenever he felt hungry day or night." V— ba:tiq "feel" (56.16)

8.214 na-/ma- direct passive

The potential meanings are "ability", "completion of action", and "accidental" (described in Sec. 8.13). The potentials occur with the direct passives in the meanings described in Sec. 8.211 and its subsections. However, for bases with the prefix pa- the direct passive has no potential.

gipaqadtu na ba ni:mu si lu:ling sa ka lu:lu waq ra ba "'Have you sent Loling to grandpa's yet?' 'No, I have not.'" V— paqadtu "cause to go"

In this case napaqadtu could not be used. However, napaqadtu is used for the instrumental passive (Sec. 8.23 ff.).

{napadala / gikapadala / qikapadala / mapadala} na ba ni:mu qang sulat waq ra ba waq pa na:kuq "Have you sent the letter?" "No, I have not sent it yet."

However, the potential forms are not always used in colloquial speech in contexts which call for them, especially when there is something in the context to indicate the potential, accidental or perfective meaning. The ordinary (nonpotential) forms are used as well.

8.2141 Potentials in meaning "able to V— "

8.21411 To transient bases

di:liq na kini maku:haq sa lu:haq "This cannot be gotten by tears." V— ku:haq "get" (50.13)

8.21412 To adjective bases "can be made V— "

malimpyu ba ni:mu ni ng qa:ku ng tra:hi qarun maga:wiq ku sa bayli qunyaq sa duminggu "Can you clean my suit so that I can use it for the dance on Sunday?" V— limpyu "clean"

8.2142 Potential in meaning "completed action"

8.21421 To transient bases

naki:taq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng hininu:gu ng kamunggay nga naputul "She saw her cherished kalamunggay tree cut down." V— putul "cut" (49.7)

8.21422 To adjective bases

nahubug na ni:ya si husi sa pagpinaqinum qug bir "He has already gotten Joe drunk drinking beer." V— hubug "drunk"

8.2143 Potentials in meaning "accidental action"

8.21431 To transient bases

maqa:yu ga:niq kay qang ka:huy nga handa:may maqu y naqiguq kay dihaq man maduqul si qinting "Luckily, however, it was the handalamay bush that was hit, for Inting happened to be near it." V— qiguq "hit a mark" (56.8)

qang manga sinya:git nga mahu:g ku sa kagwang maqu kanunay qang masa:wud sa qi:la ng dalunggan "The shouts of 'maho-og ko' of the flying lemurs is what filled their ears." V— sa:wud "catch" (51.16)

(to derived bases)

didtu mapa:naq na:kuq ni ng qisda:qa du:qul sa daku ng batu "I happened to spear this fish near the big rock." (The paN- of the derived base is 'dropped'. [Cf. Sec. 9.244.]) V— pama:naq "spear fishing"

8.21432 To adjective bases "has been made V— "

natamqis na:ku g timpla qang qi:mu ng kapi punqi lang na g dyu:tay ng tu:big qug kapi "I happened to make your coffee sweet; just add a little water and coffee." V— tamqis "sweet"

nadugqul ba ni:mu pagtanum qang manga sa:ging "Did you happen to plant the bananas near each other?" V— dugqul "near (each other)"

8.21433 To noun bases

nata:tay lagi ni:ya si husi sa gibugtaw na siya sa qiruq "He called Joe daddy (when he should not have) when he was chased by a dog." V— ta:tay "dad"

8.2144 na-/ma- to bases that do not have gi-/-un/-a

(These are the same bases that do not occur with mi-/mu- or nag-/mag- but occur with naka-/maka- Sec. 8.135.)

naki:taq ba ni:mu qang ta:wu ng nagdala g bukag "Did you see the man bringing a basket?" V‾ ki:taq "see"

8.2145 na-/ma- to derived bases

na-/ma- occurs freely to derived bases.

(To paN- [not in plural meaning])

napani:qid ba ni:mu qang kahimu:qan sa qusa ng balay "Were you able to observe the goings-on in that house?" V‾ pani:qid "observe"

8.21451 na-/ma- to bases with paN- plural (dead)

The potential passives occur with paN- in meaning "plural" with only a small number of bases. They have shape nanga-/manga-, (I.e., na- + paN- → nanga / ma- + paN- → manga- .)

qang manga pati ng di:liq qayu:hu g tagad mangabi:hag sa quba ng pati "Pigeons not well kept can be attracted by other pigeons." V‾ pami:hag "attract (win over between domestic animals and fowls)"

8.22 Local passives

The various local passives are the same affix with the exceptions of the meaning direct (Sec. 8.2211) and meaning "reason on account of which" (Sec. 8.2214), and a given local passive form may be translated in any of the various meanings depending upon the context.

gipalitan ku si mari:ya g ka:may "I bought sugar for Maria." (Sec. 8.2213)

qang tinda:han ni mari:ya maqu y qa:ku ng gipalitan sa ka:may "I bought the sugar in Maria's store." (Sec. 8.2212)

gipalitan ku qang ka:may ni mari:ya "I bought some of Maria's sugar." (Sec. 8.22124)

8.221 gi- -an/-an/-i

8.2211 Local passive "thing that was V‾-ed"

8.22111 To transients that have a direct passive

8.221111 With the same meaning

These are bases meaning "open" and "close".

gibuksan ni:ya qang tambuqa:nan qarun ni:ya maki:taq qang nanghara:na sa si:lung "She opened the window so that she could see the serenaders downstairs." V— bukas "open"

There are also other bases of this type. (Cf. Sec. 8.21123.)

8.221112 With a different meaning

These are bases meaning "wipe, sweep" and the like. The direct passive means "the thing wiped off" whereas the local means "the thing wiped". This type is treated under Sec. 8.22122 below.

8.221113 Local passives with direct meaning to causative bases

These also have a direct passive with a direct meaning. For such bases the local passives have three meanings:

1) "action caused to become V— "

2) "{thing / person} caused to be V—-ed (by someone)"

3) "thing caused to become V— "

a. pahina:yi qang da:gan sa kaba:yuq "Cause the gait of the horse to become slow." V— hi:nay "slow"

b. pahina:yi ni pidru qang makina "Have Pedro slow the machine down."

c. pahina:yi qang qi:mu ng kaba:yuq "Make your horse go slow."

For most of these bases the direct passive has the meaning number 1 and 3.

d. pahina:ya qang da:gan sa kaba:yuq (same meaning as a)

e. pahina:ya qang qi:mu ng kaba:yuq (same meaning as c)

The instrumental has the meaning 2.

f. qipahi:nay ni pidru qang makina (same meaning as b)

8.22112 To transients that have no direct passive

The local passive occurs in a direct meaning to most bases which have the meaning "do things to the body (kiss, wash, shave and the like)" and also to bases meaning "wash".

gihagkan ku qang ba:taq "I kissed the child." V— haluk "kiss"

mubqi piru qayaw g balba:si "Make it short, but do not shave it." V— mubuq "make short"

ginusnu:san ku na naq piru di:liq mada: qang buling "I rubbed it, but the dirt would not come out." V— nusnus "rub hard"

Also many bases meaning "touch, take hold of, let go of" and the like have a local passive in the direct meaning.

kini ng buhu:ka gihawi:ran sa qamirika:nu "This hair was held by the American." V— ha:wid "hold" (42.1)

gihapsan da:yun ni:ya qang bukubuku "He immediately hit him on his back." V— hapus "strike" (56.2)

Also, bases with other meanings have local passives in a direct meaning.

8.22113 To stative bases

Many statives (described Sec. 9.3) occur with local passives meaning "thing on account of which one becomes V—".

mikalit qug buthuq qang gikalisa:nga ng buqa:ya sa subaq sa marbil "The dreaded crocodile suddenly appeared in the river at Marbel." V— kali:sang "fear" (54.15)

walaq na y gita:hud nga ta:wu nga sarang ni:ya ng kahadlu:kan "There was no man he respected who was capable of inspiring him with fear." V— kahadluk "fear" (56.15)

With statives na- -an/ma- -an/-i may optionally replace gika- -an and ka- -an/-i.

nagulqan (= gikagulqan)

nahadlu:kan (= gikahadlu:kan)

qapan qang qa:ku ng {gikagulqan / nagulqan} "But what gets me down..."

V— kaguqul "be sad" (66.3)

8.22114 Direct meaning with (→)

qunyaq qa:ku ng gitubag nga gigaplayan man na:kuq "Then I replied that I really had applied." V— qaplay "apply" (65.4)

8.22115 Local passives with hi- = zero having direct meaning

(These do not occur with direct passives.) Local passives with hi- often have direct meaning even for bases for which the direct meaning is expressed by the direct passive. When hi- = zero (Sec. 9.401), then it looks as though the local passive has an accidental meaning. However, the accidental meaning is because of the hi- = zero. hi- is described in Seq. 9.421 ff.

{hikitqan / kitqan} ni:ya qang qusa ka ka:huy ng may buhuq "He happened to see a tree with a hole."

naki:taq ni:ya qang qusa ka daku ng ka:huy nga may buhuq "He saw a large tree with a hole." V— ki:taq "see" (4.4)

8.22116 Local passive direct meaning to noun bases (various meanings)

giyawi:han ni:ya qang kwartu gaha:pun s ha:pun "He locked the room yesterday afternoon." V— ya:wi "key"

qang qa:ku ng pagtu:qu gikaluha:qa g pagduhadu:ha "My belief was linked with doubt." V— kalu:ha "twin"

8.221162 Noun bases direct in specialized meaning

kasabqan qang mirika:nu si ba:kir "The American Baker was cussed out." V— kasa:baq "scold" (40.11)

8.22117 To qusa/duha "do with one (two) hands"

qi:mu ng duhaqan ka kamut pagqaswat kanaq "You should lift that up with both hands." V— duha "two"

8.2212 Local passive "place from, to, at which"

8.22121 To transient bases

taqu:ran na:tu g bumbilya qang qi:mu ng kwartu "Let us install a bulb in your room." V— ta:qud "install, attach"

qug qi:la pa gayu ng giduga:ngan qang qi:la ng paningka:mut kada:sig qug kaku:gi qinay mabugnaw "And they added to their strivings, enthusiasm and industry instead of losing interest." V— du:gang "add" (54.1)

qang qi:ya ng na:wung namugtuk kasabqu:ngan qug bukag "His face was sullen. A basket could be hung from it." V— sabqung "hang" (48.2)

bu:saq gipamutlan ni minggu sa manga sanga "Therefore, Mingo cut the branches off of it." V— pamutul "cut (several things)" (60.12)

walaq siya katakta:ki qug balhi:bu "Not a feather fell off him." V— kataktak "fall off" (58.8)

8.22122 To transient bases — translated by a direct in English

These are bases meaning "wipe, sweep" and the like. The local passive means "thing wiped" (i.e., place where the wiping is done) whereas the direct means "thing which is wiped off".

gisunud ni:ya pagsablig qang qi:ya ng linantip da:yun gitrapu:han sa qi:ya ng wala ng kamut "Next he splashed water on his bolo, then wiped it with his left hand." V— tra:pu "wipe" (Lit.: "The bolo was the place he wiped.") (48.10)

gitra:pu ni:ya qang tu:big sa sa:wug "She wiped up the water on the floor." (direct passive)

Similar/ly, bases meaning "to ride" and the like are translated by a direct in English, but have a local in Cebuano.

gikabayqan ni:ya qang qa:ku ng ka:baw "He rode my carabao." V— kabayuq "ride on the back"

8.22123 To noun bases in meaning "place"

gibanigan ni:ya g ti:kug qang katri "He spread a straw mat on the bed." V— banig "mat"

8.22124 The meaning "place {from / at / to}" which is extended to mean "thing part of which"

gikanqa g gamay qang qa:ku ng turta "Someone has taken a bite out of my cake." (Lit.:"eaten a small part from") V— ka:qun "eat"

gikitkitan qang ki:su sa qilagaq gabi:qi kay walaq qibutang sa qaparadur "The cheese was nibbled at by the mouse last night because it was not put in the cupboard." V— kitkit "gnaw"

8.22125 Local passive with transients meaning "motion"

With transients meaning motion for which the direct passive means "place V-ed to" (Sec. 8.21121) the local passive means "place V— -ed on".

gilakwan ni piping qang bagqu ng simintu "Pepe walked on the new cement." V— lakaw "walk"

qadtu has a special meaning where the direct passive means "purpose for which, person to whom", and the local passive, "place to which".

tali:say qang qila ng qadtu:qan "Talisay was where they went to."

Cf. qunsa y qinyu ng qadtu:qun s tali:say "What will you go to Talisay for?" V— qadtu "go to"

8.22126 Local passive meaning "place" with specialized meaning

qang pagpugung s qa:tu ng sa:piq maqu y gibarugan ni qanhi ng magsaysay "The late Magsaysay stood for currency control." V— barug "stand"

8.2213 Local passive "person for whom"

kay gihata:gan qaku qug qusa ka pita:ka nga qingkanta:du "For I was given an enchanted purse." V— ha:tag "give" (9.6)

qang qi:la ng manga qanak naglu:kuq lang qinta:wun sa sa:wug nga walaq ga:niq kabanigi "Their children were just curled on the floor, poor things, without even having had a mat spread for them." V— banig "mat" (62.12)

di:liq kay makaqusa ra nga qi:la kini ng gipanqan qug qusa ka baktin "More than once, they baited him with a small pig." V— paqun "bait" (57.7)

8.22131 Local passive with bases meaning "speak", etc.

With most bases meaning "speak" and the like and bases meaning "teach" the local means "person spoken to, taught". (The instrumental means "thing said, taught".)

qug gisaysa:yan ku qang hi:pi kay sa nahitabuq qug sa gibu:hat ni mistir qalug "And I told the chief, Kay, about what had happened and what Mr. Alog had done." V— saysay "relate" (64.11)

tudlu:qi siya g da:ma "Teach him now how to play checkers." V— tudluq "teach"

8.22132 Local passive meaning "person to whom" with (→)

qug qa:ku ng giprangkahan qang hi:pi nga di:liq qaku mupaha:waq bi:san qunsa y mahitabuq "And I told the chief frankly that I would not clear out, no matter what happens." V— prangka "frank" (65.12)

8.2214 Local passive "reason for or on account of which"

8.22141 (→)

qunsa ma y gihilakan sa ba:taq "What is the child crying for?" V— hi:lak "cry"

8.22142 To adjective bases

waq man kahaq ka y gidaliqan manginum saq ta g bir "If you are not in a hurry, let us drink beer." V— daliq "hurry" (Lit.:"If you have nothing on account of which to hurry.")

8.2215 "{person / thing} affected by"

8.22151 To adjective bases

banha:qan ka ba s manga ba:ta ng nagdu:laq "Will you be disturbed by the children playing?" V— banhaq "noisy"

walaq qusab patimqaw hangtud nga gipulqan na qang manga sulugu:qun sa bala:qud "He also did not show up until the servants of the law were fed up." V— puqul "boring" (57.4)

8.22152 To transient bases

qang qi:ya ng ba:na daw nalisu:qan sa buqut "Her husband seemed to have lost his senses." (Lit.:"affected by a turning of his will") V— li:suq "turn" (49.7)

di:liq ku gustu siya ng pakalitan "I do not wish to take her unawares." V— pakalit "take unawares"

8.221521 Local meaning "{person / thing} affected" causative to transient bases compared with direct and instrumental passives

With this type the local meaning is "person who was affected by the action of causing someone to V— ". The direct passive means "person who was caused to V— ". The instrumental passive means "person who was caused to be V— -ed" (i.e., nearly the same as the local passive).

gipasugu:qan ku si mari:ya ng paqanhi:qun siya "I had word sent to Maria that she should come here." (Lit.: "caused Maria to be affected by my command"). V— su:guq "command"

di:liq gyud na:kuq siya pasugu:qun sa mutsatsa "I will not let him command the servant."

With the causative prefix this meaning is expressed by the instrumental passive with a large number of bases. (Cf. Sec. 8.2311221.)

diq ku qipasu:guq si mari:ya sa mutsatsa "I will not let Maria be commanded by the servant."

8.2216 gi- -an/-an/-i "one who considers {something / a person} as V— "

(to adjective base):

gigwapu:han siya ng pulding "He considers Polding handsome." V— gwa:pu "handsome"

(to noun base)

mikagiqkiq si ti:tiq qusting gibata:qan ka quruy sa qanak mu purusa "Uncle Osting snickered. 'You consider your boy a child, Porosa?'" V— ba:taq "child"

8.2217 Local passives to noun bases which occur with other inflectional affixes

This type of noun base is described in Sec. 9.10 ff. The meanings vary according to types: "place of V— " and "person

for whom" depending on the type. (Cf. discussion and examples in Sec. 9.10 ff.)

8.222 gina- -an/paga- -an/-i "{iterative / continuing} action"

maqa:yu nga:niq kay sa ka:da ti:baw ni:ya pagadadqan ni:ya qug pinusu ng maqis qang ba:buy "Luckily, however, every time he went there he brought large ears of corn to the pig." V— dala "bring" (62.2)

qang nahitabuq nagpabi:lin nga ginasulti:han sa manga ta:wu "The incident has remained a topic of conversation for the people." V— sulti "speak" (23.11)

8.2221 paga- -an (→→) "habitual place"

qang da:qa ng pugaran maqu y pagaqitlugan sa himunga:qa ng qugis "The old nest is where the white hen usually lays her eggs." V— qitlug "lay eggs"

8.223 Potential local passives na- -an/{ma-/ka-} -an/{ma-/ka-} -i

Note that the potentials are not always used in colloquial speech in contexts which would call for them. (Cf. Sec. 8.13.) Potentials occur with all the meanings of the local passives.

8.2231 Potential local "able to, can V— "

qang qi:ya ng na:wung namugtuk kasabqu:ngan qug bukag "His face was sullen. A basket could be hung from it." V— sabqung "hang" (48.2)

kalimpyu:han ba ni:mu ni ng qa:ku ng karsu:nis "Can you clean my pants?" V— limpyu "clean"

qarun qi:la ng kasuhu:lan sa pagta:bang "So that they could hire (them) to help." V— su:hul "hire" (59.16)

8.2232 Potential local "completed action"

qang qi:la ng manga qanak naglu:kuq lang qinta:wun sa sa:wug nga walaq ga:niq kabanigi "Their children were just curled on the floor, poor things, without even having had a mat spread for them." V— banig "mat" (62.12)

nalimpyu:han na na:kuq qang salug sa may qalas qunsi "I had already cleaned the floor by about eleven o'clock." V— limpyu "clean"

human kasulti:hi kun qunsa y qi:la ng pagabuha:tun "After they had been told what they were to do ..." V— sulti "say" (60.6)

8.2233 Potential local "accidental action"

naqatul nga qang bus nga qi:ya ng gisakyan maqu sa y qa:ku ng nasakyan "It happened that the bus he was riding in was the one I happened to be riding." V— sakay "ride"

8.2234 nahi-/ha- -an/ mahi-/ha- -an/ -i = na- -an/ma- -an/-i

In the meaning "accidental action" the potential local with a base has a zero alternant of hi- (Sec. 9.401). This is the interpretation if there is no ka- -an/-i for the unreal. For most of these bases there is (→) as well.

manga sagbut nangaha:piq kanang maligiran sa qi:ya ng naglimbaglimbag nga la:was "Grass was flattened when it was rolled upon by his body tossing about in pain." V— li:gid "roll over" (67.4)

8.2235 Potential locals to derived bases

The potential local occurs freely with derived bases as does the local passive.

8.22351 To bases with pag-

To bases with a prefix pag- (Sec. 9.92) the potential local has the form gika- -an, ka- -an (with a zero alternant of pag-).

gikasabu:tan "thing happened to be agreed to"(with zero alternant of pag- and ka- potential).

kay nagdaliq sila dyis qi:la ng gikasabu:tan" "Because they were in a hurry, they happened to agree to ten." V— sa:but "agree"

The potential local is homonymous with the local having ka- alternant of the prefix pag-.

gikasabu:tan "thing agreed to" (with ka- alternant of pag-)

diq ba dyis qang qa:tu ng gikasabu:tan gani:ha "Did we not agree to ten cents at first?"

8.22352 To bases with paN- "plural" (dead)

Passive potentials occur with very few bases with paN- meaning "plural". (Cf. Sec. 8.21451.) na- + paN- = nanga-/ ma- + paN- = manga-.

qang qi:mu ng dyip nangawadqa g twirka "Your jeep has lost some screws."

8.2236 gika- -an

This affix is used with some bases in colloquial style by the older generation.

gikahata:gan ku na siya g tulu ka pi:sus qunyaq manga:yuq pa giha:pun "I have given him three pesos already. Still he has to ask for more."

gikalutu:qan ku siya g ba:tir kik kay walaq man ku y sankis "I cooked butter cake for him because I did not have any oranges."

Cf. na- -an for gika- -an with stative bases Sec. 8.22113.

8.23 Instrumental-ablative passive

The various meanings of the instrumental-ablative* passive are different affixes, and bases occurring with the instrumental in one of the meanings may or may not occur in the other meanings.

8.231 Shapes gi-/qi-

8.2311 gi-/qi- ablative (direct) meaning

The instrumental forms with an ablative meaning mean "thing V‾ -ed in a direction away from agent". With bases meaning " give, reply, return, throw, put" and the like, the instrumental means "thing given, replied, returned, thrown, put", etc.

8.23111 Bases with no direct passive

buynu kay gisa:qad ku man matu:man qang qi:mu ng gipanga:yuq "All right, since I promised, what you are asking for will be granted." V‾ sa:qad "promise" (17.4)

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*We refer to this as the "instrumental passive" but the meaning "ablative" is as important.

walaq na ma y lunaq nga yu:taq nga qipangha:tag sa kagamha:nan "There was no more land to be given away by the government." V— pangha:tag "give (several things)" (52.2)

8.23112 Bases having ablative meaning in the instrumental and direct meaning in the direct passive

8.231121 Instrumental and direct passive with nearly the same meaning

{qiqandam / qanda:mun} ku ni ng sulat pa:ra ng piping "I will prepare this letter for Peping." V— andam "prepare"

8.231122 Instrumental which has an ablative meaning different from the direct passive

In such cases the meaning of the instrumental is similar to one of the meanings listed in Sec. 8.2311.

qisu:guq "thing to be commanded"

sugu:qun "person to be commanded"

direct passive
di:liq masu:guq kun sugu:qun ni:mu di:liq ni:ya buha:tun
ins. passive
qang qisu:guq "He could not be commanded. If you told him to do something he would not do what he was told to." V— su:guq "command" (1.11)

qisa:gul "thing to be mixed in with something else"

qayaw g qisa:gul qang bulingun sa manga qinutaw "Do not mix the dirty things in with the ironed things."

sagu:lun "things to be mixed together"

qang pasa:yan qug karni sagu:lun paglu:tuq "The shrimp and the meat are to be cooked together."

8.2311221 With bases having pa- "causative" prefix

With bases with a causative prefix the instrumental means the "{person / thing} affected by the action" and the direct means the "{person / thing} caused to do the action".

qipaka:qun "thing caused to be eaten"

ti:qaw mu ba y mangi:taq qug dagha ng qipaka:qun qa:lang sa qi:la ng qanak nga dakuq qug ka:qun "Imagine looking for so much to feed their child who had a huge appetite." V— paka:qun "cause to eat" (26.9)

pakanqun "person caused to eat"

pakanqun ku si karangkál "I will feed Karangkal."

qipapangasa:wa "person caused to be taken as wife"

labut pa niqa:naq qipapangasa:wa qang qi:ya ng qanak nga prinsi:sa "Aside from that, his daughter, the princess will be given away in marriage." V— pangasa:wa "take a wife" (33.7)

papangasawqun "person caused to take a wife"

diq ku siya papangasawqun ni tasya miqingun qang qamahan "'I will not let him marry Tasia,' said the father."

8.231123 Instrumental with causative and direct with noncausative meaning

(Cf. Sec. 8.23113)

qapan kadtu ng kanyun qari pud qisulud sa baqbaq qang pulbura "But those cannons, they were loaded here at the mouth." (Lit.: "The powder was put in here at the mouth.") V— sulud "enter"

sudlun ku qang la:ngub "I will enter the cave." (direct passive)

8.231124 Instrumental passive with ablative meaning to bases meaning "naming, calling, etc."

To bases meaning "naming, calling," etc., the instrumental has the meaning "thing someone is called".

qambir kun qunsa y qi:la ng qitawag kana:kuq tutal waq man sab ku makagustu kani:la "Let us see what they call me. Anyway, I do not like them either."

(For these bases the direct passives have the meaning "{person / thing} V—-ed".

qitawag kini qug kampu "It was called 'Campo'." V— tawag "call" (51.8)

8.23113 gi-/qi- with additional causative meaning

With some bases the instrumental passives also have a causative meaning as well as the ablative meaning "{thing / person} caused to V— ". This causative meaning is parallel to the causative meaning of the adjective bases used as transients and different from the causative meanings of pa- (Sec. 9.11) in that it does not have the meaning "allow". (Cf. Sec. 8.231123 for further examples.)

ti:qaw mu ba y walaq man siya sukad qiku:yug sa qi:ya ng qamahan sa lasang qarun mami:lay qug ka:huy "Imagine, he had never before been taken along by his father to the forest to fell trees." V— ku:yug "go together with someone" (27.13)

si mari:ya maqu y qipu:yuq ni tasyu "Tasio will have Maria live with him." V— pagpu:yuq "live together as man and wife" (qipu:yuq has a zero alternant of pag-. Cf. Sec. 9.921.)

qayaw g qisi:gi g warawa:ra ng bandilaq "Do not keep waving the flag." (Lit.: "cause the flag to be waved")

(to bases with derivative affixes)

qikana:qug qang qiruq kay malibang nyaq sa ta:qas "Put the dog out because it might make a mess inside." V— kana:qug "go out"

8.2312 gi-/qi- meaning "thing used as"

8.23121 To transient bases

kini ng qa:ku ng katapu:sa ng dus pi:sus qa:ku ng qipalit qug basahun "I will use my last two pesos to buy something to read." V— palit "buy"

kini ng qa:ku ng kabta:ngan qa:ku ng qihina:bang ni husi qa:lang sa qi:ya ng pagqiskuyla "My property will be used to help José with his schooling." V— hina:bang "aid"

8.23122 Instrumental passive to stative bases meaning "thing which causes subject to be V— (thing used by agent to V—)"

qikali:pay ku qang qi:ya ng pagkamanggihunaqhuna:qun "Her thoughtfulness makes me happy." V— kali:pay "be happy"

8.23123 To noun bases

8.231231 To nouns which occur with a number of inflectional affixes

This type of noun base is described in Sec. 9.10 ff. The meanings vary according to the type. (Cf. the examples in Sec. 9.10 ff.)

8.231232 gi-/qi- to other nouns (miscellaneous meanings)

gipaypay ni:ya qang qi:ya ng gisiqu ng ka:lu ng buli "He fanned himself with his torn hat made of buri palm." V— paypay "fan" (68.12)

8.23124 Instrumental meaning "wear as"

karun qi:ya na ng gitakin qang qi:ya ng linantip "Now he wore his bolo in his belt." V— takin "wear on the waist" (62.8)

This meaning is common with nouns used as transients. (Cf. Sec. 9.10 ff.)

8.2313 gi-/qi- "person for whom"

This meaning of the instrumental passive with many bases is confined to the imperative, and as imperative it is used with a large number of bases.

qipunit ku qa:na ng papil nga nahu:lug "Pick up that piece of paper that fell for me."

For transients used this way the instrument can also be used with a pronoun agent qualified by walaq.

waq ni:ya qipunit si pidru sa papil "He did not pick the paper up for Pedro."

The meaning "person for whom" is used with a few bases with the instrumental passive in other than the above two usages (i.e., with other than imperative and not qualified by walaq).

human na ni:ya qikapanumpaq sa ha:yaq sa qi:ya ng pinangga ng qanak nga qipanimalus ni:ya kini "He had already sworn over the

dead body of his beloved child that he would avenge it." V‾ panimalus "avenge" (58.14)

8.23131 To adjective bases

qiha:yag ku sa sugaq kay di:liq ku kabasa diri "Make the lamp bright for me because I cannot read here." V‾ ha:yag "bright"

8.2314 qi- "time to (time one {should / may}) V‾ "

The meaning "time to" with qi- occurs with most transient bases.

ha:pun qa:ku ng qigi:kan kay di:liq qi:nit "I will start in the afternoon because it will not be hot." V‾ gi:kan "leave for"

This use is confined to the unreal. This usage of the instrumental passive is particularly common in maqu type sentences (Sec. 3.54) meaning "the time one V‾ 's".

qinigqabut na:kuq maqu pa y qi:mu ng qilu:tuq sa qitlug kay diq man ku layhan muka:qu g bugnaw "You should not cook the eggs before I come home, for I do not feel like eating them cold." V‾ lu:tuq "cook"

(to derived bases)

maqu pa y qipangitlug sa himungaqa g matingqinit "The hen will not lay eggs until summer." V‾ pangitlug "lay eggs"

maqu pa y qa:ku ng qikatu:lug sa qalas du:si "I will not go to sleep before twelve." V‾ katu:lug "sleep"

maqu pa y qi:mu ng qikaminyuq qug maminyuq na qang qi:mu ng magulang "You cannot get married before your older sister has." V‾ kaminyuq "get married"

8.23141 qig- (= qi-)

With a few bases in this type of instrumental passive, qig- is used with the same meaning as qi-. (qi- may also be used with these bases.) The bases which occur with qig- are those of Sec. 8.2315 and some others as well.

qinighimungtud ni:ya sa tagaytay maqu pa y qi:ya ng qigqabut sa ka lu:lu ni:ya "He would not reach his grandfather's place

until he had climbed the ridge." V‾ qabut "reach"

8.23142 Extension of this usage

This usage is extended to contexts where the meaning "time to" is not present and is translated into English by the infinitive.

la:qay qunta ng qiqadtu sa ka lu:lu ni:ya sanglit musaka pa man siya niqadtu ng bakilid qug qinighimungtud ni:ya sa tagaytay maqu pa y qi:ya ng qigqabut sa ka lu:lu ni:ya "It was tiresome to go to his grandfather's because he still had to go up the slope, and he would not reach his grandfather's place until he had reached the crest of the ridge."

8.23143 Instrumental meaning "action done while agent is in a certain emotional state"

qiluqum ku na lang qang qa:ku ng manga kaguqul "I will just choke back my sorrows." V‾ luqum "choke on air (as when crying)"

gihi:lak na lang na:kuq qang qa:ku ng kahiqubus "I wept out my hurt feelings."

8.2315 qig-/qi- in meaning "thing V‾ -ed with" (dead)

With these qig- or qi- is used with the same meaning.*

qi:mu ng qigki:taq ba ru ng ha:pun si guryu sa parki "Will you and Gorio meet in the park this afternoon?" V‾ ki:taq "see"

walaq na qigdu:ngug qang ba:na ng karya sukad niqadtu ng daku ng bagyu "Karya's husband was not heard from since that big typhoon." V‾ dungug "hear"

8.232 gina-/giga- {iterative / action continuing} instrumental

These are forms confined to set expressions.

maqu na y qi:la ng qigaba:lus sa qa:tu ng kaqa:yu kani:la "That is how they repay our kindness to them." (Lit.:"things which they return") V‾ ba:lus "return"

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*The meaning is the same as the passive qi- and pag- "V‾ each other" (Sec. 9.921) and occurs to bases which also occur with pag-.

In very high style they are used with a large number of bases.

hinu:qun nahibalu qaku nga bi:san karun qang tanan nga qi:mu ng pangayu:qun sa dyus kini qigaha:tag kani:mu sa dyus "But I know that even now, whatever you ask of God, God will give you."
V— ha:tag "give"

8.2321 qiga- (dead)

qiga- is also used with bases of the type Sec. 8.2315.

sa pagpakabasa ni:ya niqadtu ng sula:ta nanganduy da:yun nga muqabut qang kagabhi:qun qarun qigaki:taq ni:ya qang kapi:kas sa qi:ya ng kalag "After reading that letter, she longed for the evening to arrive, so that she might meet with the other half of her soul." V— ki:taq "meet"

8.233 Instrumental potential na-/ma- or gika-/qika-

The two instrumental potential affixes are used with most bases. With bases having a causative meaning the na-/ma- affix is rarely used in the instrumental meaning. gika-/qika- is preferred.

walaq ku siya qikaquban sa qa:muq kay walaq man musugut qang qi:ya ng ginika:nan "I was not able to take him along to our place because his parents did not agree to it." V— quban "go along" (maquban would not be used in this context.)

gika-/qika- is usually used for a potential instrumental passive following y; na-/ma- is not used after y.

qunsa ma y qi:mu ng qikasulti niqa:naq "What can you say to that."
V— sulti "speak" (masulti would not be used here.) (63.14)

The potential occurs with the instrumental passive in the ablative meaning (Sec. 8.2311), instrumental meaning (Sec. 8.2312) and temporal meanings (Sec. 8.2314). The potential does not occur in the meaning "person for whom" (Sec. 8.2313). Note that the potential is not always used in contexts which would call for it in colloquial speech. (Cf. Sec. 8.13.)

8.2331 na-/ma- or gika-/qika- "able to"

8.23311 To transient bases

kun di:liq ni:ya{maha:tag / qikaha:tag} kana ng napu:luq ka kurma:ta nga bula:wan sulud sa baynti kwatru ka qu:ras punggu:tan ku siya sa li:qug "If he cannot give those ten cartloads of gold within twenty-four hours, I will cut off his head." V‾ ha:tag "give" (13.5)

8.23312 To adjective bases

di:liq kanaq qikalimpyu s salug kay mabaq naq "That cannot be used in cleaning the floor because it is too short." V‾ limpyu "clean"

8.23313 To noun bases

{masapa:tus / qikasapa:tus} na ba ni ng qa:ku ng bagqu run "Can I wear my new pair of shoes now?" V‾ sapa:tus "shoes"

8.2332 na-/ma- or gika-/qika- "completed action"

didtu{mabi:tay / qikabi:tay} sa qi:la ng qamahan qang qi:la ng pu:sud sa sagunting sa qi:la ng payag "Their father had hung their umbilical cords from the rafters of their huts." V‾ bi:tay "hang" (51.2)

human na ni:ya{mapanumpaq / qikapanumpaq} sa ha:yaq sa qi:ya ng pinangga ng qanak "He had already sworn over the body of his beloved child." V‾ panumpaq "vow" (58.14)

8.2333 na-/ma- or gika-/qika- accidental meaning

maqu na ng libru:ha nga qa:ku ng{naha:tag / gikaha:tag} ni:ya "That is the book I happened to give him." V‾ ha:tag "give"

qang qi:mu ng plu:wid sa laytir {nalimpyu / gikalimpyu} na:kuq sa makinilya "I happened to use your lighter fluid in cleaning the typewriter." V‾ limpyu "clean"

8.2334 Instrumental potentials to derivatives

na-/ma- or gika-/qika- occurs with bases having derivative prefixes except statives (Sec. 9.3), those with ha-/hi-/hing- (Sec. 9.4), those with pakig- (Sec. 9.7) and paka- (Sec. 9.74).

gikasultiqa:nay na:kuq si husi didtu sa qiskuylahan "José and I happened to speak to each other at school." V— sulti "talk to"

(to base with pa-)

sigi qikapaka:qun na naq sa qiruq ba:haw na bi:taw naq "Go ahead. That can be fed to the dogs; it is not fresh anyway." V— paka:qun "feed"

(to base with hiN-)

dyu:tay ra ku g gikinahanglan duha ka butilya ng kukaku:la qi:guq na qikahingu:haw "I just need a little. Two bottles of coke are enough as a thirst quencher." V— quhaw "thirst for"

(to base with pag-)

In the case of derivative bases with pag- (Sec. 9.921), the pag- usually has an alternant ka- so that the instrumental potential is the same in form as the nonpotential instrumental.

qikahinagbuq ku siya sa qiski:na "I met him at the corner." V— paghinagbuq "meet with some" (This has the same meaning as gihinagbuq.)

8.23341 Instrumental potential to bases with paN- "plural"

With the instrumental potential the paN- "plural" affix is more productive than with the local and direct passive. (Cf. Secs. 8.21451 and 8.22352.)

diq pa qikapangha:tag ni ng qa:ku ng manga libru kay qa:kuq pa ng maga:wiq sa qa:ku ng pagqiskuyla "I cannot give these books of mine away yet because I can still use them in my studies." V— ha:tag "give"

8.234 Potentials to instrumentals of the type Sec. 8.2315

maqu ra y qigkaki:taq sa qasa:wa g ba:na sa panahun nga muqabut qang daku ng pangi:lin sa tibuquk lungsud "The only time the husband and the wife can see each other is at the time the fiesta of the whole town arrives." V— ki:taq "see"

8.235 qikag- (= qika-) (dead)

This usage is very high style. The meanings are the same as for qika-.

qang qi:ya ng kagwa:pa qikagtandiq sa kagwa:pa sa manga ha:ra

"Her beauty can be compared to the beauty of the queens." V— tandiq "compare"

di:liq qikagqa:suy qang qi:ya ng kaqa:gi "His experiences cannot be told." V— qa:suy "tell"

8.3 Abstracts

Abstracts are composed of pag- plus base or of the base alone. The two have the same meaning. The abstract is used in the constructions described in Secs. 3.541, 4.68, 6.2122.

The base alone, however, is used only in the infinitive construction (Sec. 4.68) and as a qualifier under the conditions described in Sec. 6.2122. Otherwise the pag- abstract is used.

8.301 qinig-/qig- for pag-

When used as a qualifier (Sec. 6.2122) the abstract also may be prefixed by qinig-/qig- instead of pag- meaning "at the moment of". qinig-/qig- occurs with the same bases as pag- except hi-. qinig-/qig- does not occur with hi- (Sec. 9.4151).

8.31 To underived bases

qinigqabut ni:la sa bu:kid qang qamahan misu:gud da:yun {qug pi:lay / pagpi:lay} qug manga ka:huy "When they arrived at the mountains, the father began cutting trees down right away." V— pi:lay "fell" (2.11)

8.311 Meanings of abstracts corresponding to the various meanings of mi-/mu-, nag-/mag-

The abstract is neutral with respect to the various meanings which contrast mi-/mu- and nag-/mag- with each other: intentional, durative, action coming into being, habitual action.

For the various other meanings of mi-/mu-, nag-/mag- the abstracts have corresponding meanings.

misu:gud siya pagdakuq qug qang qi:ya ng pagka:qun midakuq qusab "He began to grow big, and the amount he ate increased as well." midakuq "became big" (Cf. Sec. 8.1132)

su:gud siya g qi:lis da:yun miqadtu sini "He began to get dressed and then at once went to the show." nagqi:lis "dressed" (Cf. Sec. 8.123.)

maqu ra y pagbinuqutan ni li:tu kun hata:ga g dulsi "Lito is only good if he is given candy." magbinuqutan "is good" (Cf. Sec. 8.122.)

maqu pa y qi:ya ng pagsapa:tus pagsu:gud qug qiskuyla "The first time he wore shoes was when he started going to school." nagsapa:tus "is wearing shoes" nagqiskuyla "went to school" (Cf. Sec. 9.10.11.)

8. 312 pag- meaning "V‾ each other"

This pag- is considered a derivational affix (Sec. 9.921).

8.32 Abstracts to derived bases

Abstracts occur freely with all bases formed from transients derived or not.

8.321 Derived transient bases other than with ka-

If the base has a derivative pag- (Sec. 9.92), the derivative pag- prefix has a zero alternant after qug or pag-.

misu:gud sila {qug qa:way / pagqa:way} "They began to fight with one another." (There is no*[pagpagqa:way] or*[qug pagqa:way])

However, if there is an -an- infix (Sec. 9.93), the pag- derivative does not have a zero alternant.

misu:gud qang duha pagpanagqa:way human hikitqi qang qusa ng nanga:wat qug manuk "The two started to fight after one was caught stealing a chicken." V‾ qa:way "fight"

(with other derivatives)

waq pa gyud matagbaw {qug pani:kas / pagpani:kas} kana:tuq "Has he not cheated us enough yet?" V‾ pani:kas "cheat (several actions)" (50.10)

pagkaqalas qutsu misu:gud siya {qug paka:qun / pagpaka:qun} sa ba:taq "At eight o'clock she started feeding the child." V— **pakaqun** "feed"

pagkahibalu ni:ya g kinsa y qi:ya ng giqatu:bang mihu:nung da:yun siya {qug pakigsulti / pagpakigsulti} "The moment she knew whom she was facing, she at once stopped her talking." V— **pakigsulti** "talk with"

sa pagqanhi sibu ni ma:ma niqadtu ng bakasyun maqu pa y paghibalagay ni:la ni qinsi turya "Mother and Aunt Torya met for the first time when mother went to Cebu last vacation." V— **hibalagay** "meet"

misu:gud siya {sa pagpakiluquy / qug pakilu:quy} diha ng miqabut qang qi:ya ng qamahan sa qi:la ng balay "He started to ask for pity when his father arrived at their house." V— **pakiluquy** "ask for pity"

8.33 Abstracts to bases with ka-

misamut si qanduy {kasukuq / pagkasukuq} human mawa:laq qang qi:ya ng ka:baw "Andoy got more and more angry after his carabao disappeared." V— **sukuq** "be angry"

8.331 Abstracts to bases with panga- (paN- + ka-)

pagpangahu:lug sa manga lubi qi:gu ng natungud si tasyu "Tasyo was under the tree just as the coconuts fell." V— **kahu:lug** "fall"

8.332 To bases which have hi- instead of ka-

With some stative bases the abstract has paghi- V— instead of pagka- V— . These are most of the bases which have ha-/hi- (Sec. 9.412). (The ha-/hi- meaning agent doing involuntary action/Sec. 9.41111 or with passive na-/ma- does not have paghi-.)

The paghi- form in some contexts has an explicit accidental meaning. qusa na ka bu:lan sukad sa {paghilakaw / paglakaw} ni tankri:du "It has been a month since Tancredo left." V— **lakaw** "go away" Note, however, that pagka- is used with these bases in constructions described in Sec. 3.7.

8.333 Abstracts to statives with noun bases

The stative with noun bases means "become V‾ ".(Cf. Sec. 9.331.) However, the pagka- abstract is also extended to mean "being V‾ " and is more widely used than the other forms of the stative.

qang sugila:nun sa qa:ku ng pagkahi:pi qang mahitungud niqadtu ng qamirika:nu ng si ba:kir sa bulhuqun "The story about the time I was chief is the one about that American Baker from Boljo-on." V‾ hi:pi "chief" (37.1) (Cf. other examples Sec. 10.9222.)

8.34 pagka- to nonstatives (potential abstracts)

Bases which occur with potential affixes (active or passive) take a prefix pagka-.

pagkaki:taq ni:ya ng dihaq na y dagha ng hapun mipaqu:liq siya "Upon seeing that there were many Japanese already there, he went home." V‾ ki:taq "see"

8.341 pag- for pagka-

With some bases in some constructions pag- V‾ is used in the same meanings as pagka- V‾ .

{paghibalu / pagkahibalu} ni:ya ng qipapatay gayud siya paqu:liq sa qi:la "Upon learning that he was to be killed, he went home." V‾ hibalu "know" (45.7)

8.342 pagpaka- for pagka-

An abstract pagpaka- formed to the potential paka- (Sec. 9.7427 ff.) has the same meaning as pagka-.

si simun sa pagpakabatiq sa tana ng gisulti ni silsu nangaghu qug hala:wum nga pangaghu qug miqingun "Simon, having heard all that was said by Celso, sighed a deep sigh and said." (pagkabatiq could also be used here.) V‾ ba:tiq "hear"

8.343 Other meanings of pagka- to transient base

pagka- is used freely with all bases. They occur in the construction described in Sec. 3.7.

maqa:yu ng pagkamusmus "He got a good dunking." V— musmus "push face into" (42.6)

8.35 pagka- to bases with paN-

pagka- is used to bases with paN- in the construction of Sec. 3.7.

maqa:yu ng pagkapamutu:la ninyu g ka:huy daq kay walaq dinhaq qang magbalantay "Good job, cutting the wood! For the watchman was not around." V— pumutul"cut"

(Otherwise pagpanga- is used; i.e. pag- to stative bases with paN-. Cf. Sec. 8.331.)

8.36 Voice of abstracts

Abstracts are not active or passive, and the element following the abstract may be the agent or the goal.

maqa:yu ng pagkalu:tuq ni mari:ya "Maria's cooking is good."

maqa:yu ng pagkalu:tuq sa sa:ging "The banana was well cooked." V— lu:tuq "cook"

The goal of the action of the construction described in 3.7 may be preceded by qang or sa whereas the agent is only preceded by sa. (Cf. Sec. 3.7.)

maqa:yu ng pagkalu:tuq qang sa:ging "The banana was well cooked."

8.4 Imperatives

8.41 Active imperatives

The active imperatives have the same form as the abstracts (Sec. 8.3). There are no potential imperatives.

8.411 Imperative with pag-

For some bases occurring with nag-/mag- (→) pag- also has (→) when with imperatives.

pagkaqun na pilang qarun mangutaw huma g panghu:gas manga pla:tu "Come on and eat, Pilang, so that you can iron after washing the dishes." V— ka:qun "eat"

pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun "Buy something to eat over there." V— palit "buy" (7.14)

hwan hala pagqi:lis sa qi:mu ng purul "John, go on, change into your short pants." V— qi:lis "change" (2.5)

8.412 Imperative without pag-

The imperative without pag- has the same meaning as the imperative with pag-. However, the form without pag- is used when the command is forceful.

hala su:yup na ng sabaw "Go on. Drink that soup." V— su:yup "suck in" (42.5)

8.413 Imperative with derived bases

Active imperatives occur freely with derivative bases except those with hi- or hiN-.

pama:tiq kamu "Hear ye!" V— pama:tiq "hear" (45.3)

katu:lug dihaq "Go to sleep." V— katu:lug "sleep"

qayaw g pakigqa:way sa qi:mu ng manga kaqu:ban "Do not fight with your companions." V— pakigqa:way "fight with"

qayaw g pakilimus "Do not beg." V— pakilimus "ask for alms"

qayaw g qa:way mu dihaq "Do not quarrel." V— pagqa:way "quarrel"

8.42 Passive imperative

8.421 Without pag-

The passive imperative without pag- has the same form as the subjunctive.

8.4211 Direct passive

hwan qayaw qinta:wun qaku g putla "John, please do not cut me." V— putul "cut" (5.5)

8.4212 Local

qug suginli ng ha:riq nga pangasawqun ku qang qi:ya ng qanak "And tell the king that I will marry his daughter." V— sugi:lun "tell" (10.3)

8.4213 Instrumental

qiku:qut kana ng qi:mu ng kamut kay qadu:na ku y qiha:tag kani:mu "Reach your hand in because I have something to give you." V— ku:qut "reach hand into" (5.11)

8.422 With pag-

With passives pag- with imperative occurs only with qayaw "do not". This usage is fancy style, but otherwise the meaning is the same as without pag-. (pag- does not occur before paga-.)

8.4221 Direct

qayaw la:mang qaku pagputla "Just do not cut me." V— putul "cut" (5.12)

8.4222 Local

qayaw pagsulti:hi si numir nga dinhi s luqis gaha:pun "Do not tell Nomer that Louis was here yesterday." V— sulti "tell"

8.4223 Instrumental

bi:sa g qunsa y mahitabuq qayaw pagqiha:tag kang bi:san kinsa kini ng libru:ha "Whatever happens do not give this book to anybody." V— ha:tag "give"

8.423 Imperative passives to derived bases

pasakqa na na ng manga bisi:ta luling "Let the guests come up, Loling." V— saka "come up"

qayaw g pakuha:qi ni ng qa:ku ng sa:ging kay dadqun na:ku s talamban "Do not let anybody take any of these bananas of mine because I am taking them to Talamban." (Lit.: "Do not let a part of these bananas be taken.") V— kuhaq "get"

qipahi:pus na ri ng manga pla:tu sa manga mutsatsa "Have the maids clear the table." V— hi:pus "clear up"

qayaw pagpakuha:qi ni ng qa:ku ng sa:ging "Do not let anybody take any of these bananas of mine." V— ku:haq "get"

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Chapter Nine : Affixes Forming Transient Bases

9.0 Introduction

The following paragraphs list the derivative affixes which occur with transient bases. These do not include the common nouns used as transient bases which are described in Chapter Ten. (Cf. the discussion Secs. 8.012, 8.013.) A transient base is one which occurs with the inflectional affixes described in Chapter Eight. Not all transient bases occur with all inflectional affixes. Paradigms are described in Chapter Twelve, and a summary table of which inflectional affixes occur with bases having certain derivative affixes is given in Sec. 12.01. A summary of which derivative affixes occur with bases having derivative affixes is given in Sec. 12.02.

9.0.1 Determination of the base

The base is determined by immediate constituent analysis. Given a form xyz, where x,y, and z are morphemes, there are three possibilities:

a. x | yz

b. xy | z

c. x | y | z

The choice of which cut to make depends on the occurrence and meaning. If yz occurs by itself in the same meaning as it does in xyz* then a is the correct cut. (In such cases xyz will usually

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*If yz are the same morphemes as the yz of xyz then the meaning yz is the same (for morphemes are classes of forms with the same meaning in complementary distribution).

be in a paradigm with xy_1z_1 where y_1z_1 also occurs by itself in the same meaning as in xy_1z_1). If xy occurs by itself in the same meaning as it does in xyz , then b is the right cut. If neither a nor b, then c is the right cut. (There are no cases in Cebuano where both a and b could be considered the right cut.)

E. g. pagka manggi hunaq hunaq un "thoughtfulness"
a b c d e

Since manggihunaqhuna:qun "thoughtful" occurs by itself in the same meaning as in pagkamanggihunaqhuna:qun the first cut is a|bcde. This form is in paradigm with other forms pagka-x (Sec. 10.922) which have the same immediate constituent structure.

Similarly for manggi hunaq huna:q un we have a cut b|cd|e because cde* does not occur by itself in the same meaning as it does in bcde; nor do bcd, bc, dc, bd, or cc. However, cd does occur in the same meaning as in bcde. This form is in paradigm with other forms manggi--un with parallel immediate constituent structure (Sec. 11.357).
b c d e

For forms with the inflectional affixes the first cut is made between the inflectional affixes and the base on the basis of the above criterion.

9.1 pa-

9.11 pa-"causative"(productive)

The causative has either the meaning "allow" or "make (have) someone V— " depending on the context. (Cf. examples of Sec. 9.1111.) Bases with pa-"causative" and active affixes (Sec. 8.1 and subsections) may occur with "second goals" (Sec. 4.631).

9.111 pa- "causative" to transient** bases

With some transient bases in conjunction with instrumental passives there is a causative meaning without pa-. Also the bases have a causative meaning without pa-. These are the

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*hunaqhuna:qun "thing to be thought of" occurs by itself, but the meaning is different than in manggihunaqhuna:qun "thoughtful" and the -un of the former is not in the same morpheme as the -un of the latter.

**Cf. Sec. 8.012 for the criteria by which to determine the type of base.

bases which also occur with the affix ka- (Sec. 9.3).

9.1111 pa- to underived bases

palutu:qun ku si mari:ya g paniqudtu "I will have Mary cook dinner." V— lu:tuq "cook"

nagpasalsal si qinting sa ka saryu qug qingun kadakuq sa kumagkuq sa kamut nga qasi:ru "Inting had a piece of steel as big around as a thumb, forged at Saryo's." V— salsal "forge" (59.9)

sinyur ha:riq qaku y mupasa:lig sa pagbira niqi:ni ng qisdaq "Your Majesty, I will guarantee to pull this fish out." V— sa:lig "to have trust in"

9.1112 With derived transient bases

(With paN-)

papangahu:ya na si lu:ling kay ha:pun na "Have Loling gather firewood now because it is late." V— panga:huy "gather firewood"

(With ka-)

maqu ni ng tamba:la makapakatu:lug na:kuq "This is the medicine which can make me sleep." V— katu:lug "sleep"

9.11121 pa- to potential formations (dead)

The potential formations (Secs.8.13, 8.214, 8.223, 8.233, 8.33) are considered inflectional affixes and not derivational affixes forming derived bases. (Cf. discussion Sec. 9.32.) Yet with bases of the type which occur only with potential prefixes (Sec. 8.135) pa- "causative" occurs as a derivative prefix.

mita:maq sa qi:ya ng qapapa:ngig qang qusa ka suntuk nga nakapakakitaq ni:ya g qanini:put "He was hit squarely on the jaw by a blow with the fist that made him see stars."(literally "fireflies") V— nakakitaq "saw"

nakapakakitaq " caused someone to see"

Similar usage is with the bases which occur only with the potentials. (Cf. Sec. 8.135.)

nakapakasalaq "caused someone to sin"

nakapakabatiq "caused someone to hear"

9.112 pa- "causative" to noun bases

9.1121 Meaning " {make into / allow to become} V— "

diq siya papari:qun ni pa:pa ni:ya kay siya ra ma y lala:ki sa manga magsu:qun "His father will not allow him to become a priest because he is the only son among the brothers and sisters." V— pa:riq "priest"

9.1122 pa- to nouns that occur as bases to transients

These noun bases are discussed in various sections of Chapter Eight and also in Sec. 9.10 and its subsections.

kay sayu pa man gud siya ng mipagra:hi sa traktu:ra kay gilabdan siya sa qi:ya ng qu:lu "For he put his tractor in the garage earlier than usual because he had a headache." V— gra:hi "garage" migra:hi "went to the garage" (Sec. 8.1153) pagra:hi "cause to go to the garage"

di:liq ka pabakya:qun sa sulud kay banhaq kaqa:yu "You are not allowed to wear wooden slippers inside because they are very noisy." V— bakyaq "wooden slipper" V— pagbakyaq "wear wooden slipper" (Sec. 9.10.11)

9.1123 To nouns that do not occur as bases to transients

qug nasa:yud na karun nga qang manduq sa ha:riq sa pagpabuhis di:liq qikatakliq "And you know now that the king's command to impose taxes cannot be set aside." V— buhis "taxes" V— pabuhis "make people pay taxes"

9.113 pa- "causative" to bases with causative meaning (productive)

These bases are adjective bases and transient bases which also occur with stative (ka-) derivatives (Sec. 9.3).

Note that with most adjective bases the passive and the mi-/mu- and naka-/maka- have causative meaning without the prefix pa-*.

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*However, the causative meaning does not include the meaning "allow". E.g.

qunsa y nakadaqutan ni:ya "What went wrong with him?" (Lit. "caused him to be bad")

qilayuq qang tana ng makada:qut kani:ya "Keep all things which can harm him far away." V— layuq " far"

9.1131 pa- with passive affixes

With bases having a causative meaning "{have / allow} {someone / something} make something V— "

qipaqitum qang qa:ku ng sapa:tus ni di:yu "Have Deo make my shoes black." V— qitum "blacken" V— paqitum "have someone blacken"

qipahu:lug ni ng sula:ta ni pidru s pusqu:pis "Have Pedro mail this letter at the post office." V— hu:lug "drop" pahu:lug "have someone drop"

9.1132 To bases with no inflectional affixes

When the base has no inflectional affix the pa- means "cause V— ". (This is the reflexive meaning of the pa- described in Sec. 9.13 and its subsections)

bi:san qang manga wati qug mangliw nahikalimut qusab sa qi:la ng naqanda ng patili:qis sa ti:ngug "Even the earthworms and the katydids also forgot to sing their usual shrill songs." (Lit.: "make shrill") V— tili:qis "shrill" (62.14)

9.1133 With active affixes

With some stative bases the pa- in the active has the same meaning as the passive (have {something / someone} make {someone / something} V—)

nakapahu:lug ku ng pidru s qi:mu ng paki:ti didtu s pusqu:pis "I had Pedro mail your package at the post office." V— hu:lug "drop" V— pahu:lug "have someone drop"

With other stative bases and adjective bases the active pa- plus base means "cause something to be V— " (I.e., the meaning is the same as without pa-.)

qapan qusa niqa:naq maqu y{nakasubuq / nakapasubuq} sa qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan "But one of those caused his parents to be sad." V— subuq " sad" (25.11)

maqu y {nakapahi:muq / nakahi:muq} ni:ya ng qaduna:han qang qi:ya ng paningka:mut "It was his effort that made him rich." V— hi:muq "become"

9.1134 Extension to transients (restricted)

With some active transients with the meaning "cause" or a similar meaning the base is used with pa- in the same meaning as the base without :

kini maqu y {nakapaha:tag / nakaha:tag} kaguqul sa qi:ya ng qinahan "This is what caused grief for his mother." V‾ ha:tag "give"

9.1135 pa- (→) to adjective bases (restricted)

bu:saq nagpalaqin sila kay walaq man sila y swirti sa pananum nidangup sila sa pamuhiqun "So they tried something else. Because they had no luck in raising crops, they turned to raising animals." V‾ palaqin "change" V‾ la:qin "different" (54.11)

9.12 "Causative" to stative bases (with a prefix ka- Sec. 9.3)

Some stative bases do not occur without ka- when with causatives. (I.e., they occur only with paka- if there is a pa- causative.) Some do not occur with ka- at all (i.e., occur with pa- alone)if there is a pa- causative. (Some statives have a double causative meaning with pa-. Causatives to these bases are described in Sec. 9.113 and its subsections.)

9.121 Stative bases with paka- in causative meaning

walaq ku pakatulga s manga ba:taq banhaq sila kaqa:yu "I could not sleep on account of the children. They were very noisy." (Lit.: "I was not allowed to sleep by the children.") V‾ pakatu:lug "{could / allow to} to sleep" V‾ katu:lug "sleep" V‾ tu:lug "cause to sleep"

9.122 Stative bases with pa- in the causative

With these bases the meaning of the base alone or with pa- is the same (although the pa- does not tend to occur with certain prefixes). (Cf. further examples in Sec. 9.1133.)

si:gi siya ng qinum qarun {pagpamala / pagmala} sa tu:big s subaq "He kept on drinking in order to dry up the water of the river." V‾ kamala "be dry" V‾ pamala "make dry" V‾ mala "make dry"

9.13 pa- "agent cause V‾ to himself" (productive)

The meaning of these differs from those of Sec. 9.11 in that in this usage the agent causes V— to be done to himself (whereas for the pa- of Sec. 9.11 the action need not be done to the causer)

di:liq siya magpaki:taq "He will not show himself." V— ki:taq "see" (Here the base has the pa- of this section.)

di:liq siya magpaki:taq niqa:na ng qi:ya ng nakitqan "He is not going to show what he has found." (Here the base has the pa- in the usage of Sec. 9.11.)

All bases with the pa- of Sec. 9.11 also occur with this pa-, but not all bases with the pa- of this section occur with the pa- of Sec. 9.11.

Bases with this pa- do not occur with passive affixes. (However, when used as bases to other derived forms, they occur with passive affixes.)*

9.131 Transient bases

sa walaq pa mugi:kan si tunyu nagpakasal na lang sila si durya "Tonyo and Doria got married before he went away." V— nagpakasal "cause to be married" V— kasal "wedding"

9.132 Adjective bases

didtu ka nagpahaya:hay sa gawas karu ng mudtu "Did you refresh yourself outside this noon?" V— pahaya:hay "cause to refresh" V— haya:hay "refreshing"

di:liq siya qa:ngay ng magpasa:kit niqa:naq kay tutal walaq pud siya y la:but "He should not torture himself with that, because after all, it is no concern of his." V— pasa:kit "to cause pain" V— sakit "pain"

9.1321 With doubled bases (productive)

With doubled bases nagpa-/magpa- has a specialized meaning: "{pretend to be V— / act like V—}" (These occur only with nag-/mag- or zero for nag-/mag-.) (The meaning "act like V— " for noun bases is

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*papahayaha:ya qang manga bisi:ta didtu s balkun "Let the visitors refresh themselves on the balcony." V— papahaya:hay "cause someone to refresh himself" V— pahaya:hay "refresh oneself"

expressed by paka- Sec. 9.741 and its subsections.)

kun siya sampi:tun qarun papanguluhun sa mi:ting muqikyas qug magpasakitsa:kit da:yun "If he is called to preside at the meeting he gets out of it and pretends right away to be sick." V— pasakitsa:kit "pretend to be sick" v— sakit "sick"

kinsa ma y pabuqangbu:qang qug hikut sa li:qug sa buqa:ya "Who would be so crazy as to tie something around the crocodile's neck?" V— bu:qang "foolish" (58.3)

9.13211 pa- with doubled bases other than statives or adjectives

nagpadiliqdi:liq quruy siya ng gitaga:qan sa mansa:nas piru gustu bayaq "He said he did not want any when he was given the apples, but really he wanted them." V— di:liq "no"

9.133 To noun bases

diq siya gustu ng magpabuy kay muqiskuyla pa kunu siya "He does not want to hire himself out as a servant because he still wants to go to school." V— pabuy "to cause oneself to be a servant" V— buy " servant"

9.134 pa- agent "cause V— to himself" with stative bases (dead)

9.1341 Meaning "{do / become} V— on purpose" whereas the stative means "{do / become} V— "

gipakamatyan ni risal qang qi:ya ng paghigugma sa qi:ya ng yu:ta ng natawhan "Rizal gave his life on account of his love for his fatherland." (Lit.:"The love of his fatherland was the thing on account of which (local passive Sec. 8.2214) Rizal made himself die.") V— pakamatay "die for a cause" V— kamatay "die" (pakamatay is also used in the same meaning as kamatay.)

nagpakaha:naw si qupilya sa diha ng walaq mugu:waq sa bar qang qi:ya ng nga:lan "Ophelia did not show herself after her name failed to appear on the list of those who passed the bar exams." V— pakaha:naw "cause oneself to drop out of sight" V— kaha:naw "disappear"

Cf. naha:naw siya sa kangitngit sa kahapu:nun "He disappeared into the evening darkness." V— ha:naw "disappear "

9.1342 Meaning the same as the stative

qunsa y qi:ya ng pakabuhi:qan "What does he do for a living?" V— pakabu:hiq "live" V— kabu:hiq "live"

9.1343 (→)

maqa:yu ng magpakahilum na lang ta kay di:liq gustu s tatay g manga ba:ta ng banhaqan "Let us be quiet because Dad does not like noisy children." V— pakahilum "be quiet" V— hi:lum "quiet"

9.14 pa- "cause oneself to be at V— " (noun bases)

nasukuq qang draybir sa dyip kay waq mupadaplin qang tartanilya "The driver of the jeep got mad because the rig would not move to the side of the road." V— daplin "edge"

ninggu:waq da:yun ku dihaqdihaq qug nagpaqulan ku nga wa y ningsampit kana:kuq "I went out then and there and walked in the rain without anyone calling after me." V— qulan "rain"

9.141 Specialized meaning

qikaw ma y nagqantug sa hantak/paha:riq (run) ka kami pakuru:na "You are the one tossing (the coins) now. You take heads; we will take tails." V— ha:riq "heads" V— kuru:na "tails"

9.15 pa- "go in the direction of" (to noun and adjective bases)

human ta g panaygun s ka siluy magpalungsud ta kay dagha ng ta:wu didtu "After carolling at Siluy's place, let us go towards the town because there are many people there." V— lungsud "town"

nagpaduqul siya qapan gabi:qi "He went near, but it was night." V— duqul "near" (45.10)

9.151 pa- "go in direction of" (specialized meaning) {(→)(←)}

Many roots which take this pa- also occur without pa- in the same meaning.

sa daplin sa subaq nga maqu y qagiqa:nan sa qi:la ng tu:yuq sila padu:lung "They went towards the edge of the river where their quarry usually passed." V— du:lung "go toward" (60.10)

9.2 paN-

9.21 paN- "plural"

9.211 "Several {actors / goals}"

9.2111 Without shift

qang manga maqistra <u>manglu:tuq</u> qug manga pagka:qun "The teachers will cook things to eat." V— lu:tuq "cook"

pinadukuq qang qu:lu masulubqu ng <u>namalhin</u> qang magtiqa:yun ngadtu sa yu:taq nga gitudluq kani:la ni mistir qalug "With bowed heads the couple sadly moved to the land which Mr. Alog had pointed out to them." V— balhin "to move (to another place)" (53.12)

9.2112 With shift (←)

qang manga ba:buy <u>nanglu:sut</u> sa kural "The pigs slipped through the fence." V— lusut "slip through"

9.212 Several actors only

9.2121 To underived bases

9.21211 Several actors only

du:gay na ng katuqi:gan nga <u>nanga:gi</u> may qusa ka magtiqa:yun "Many years ago there was a couple." V— qa:gi "pass by" (1.1)

9.21212 With shift (←)

<u>mangla:kaw</u> lang mi kay walaq mi qikapli:ti "We will just walk because we do not have fare money." V— lakaw "to walk"

9.2122 paN- (plural) to nouns not forming a transient

<u>pangatulgun</u> ta ru ng gabi:qi kay du:ru ta g traba:hu ru ng qadla:wa "We will feel sleepy tonight because we worked hard today." (paN- to <u>katulgun</u> "about to sleep" Sec. 10.1572)

9.213 Several goals only

<u>nanglaba</u> si qangkay sa subaq quban sa qi:ya ng ba:ta ng baba:yi "Angkay was washing clothes in the river together with her little girl." V— laba "to wash clothes" (54.16)

9.214 paN- several acts only

qang buwa:han nga qingun kadakuq sa bati:qis qang tungaq maqu y qi:la ng napi:liq nga himu:qu ng ba:wug bu:saq <u>gipamutlan</u> ni minggu sa manga sanga "A lanzones tree as big around as the lower leg was what they had chosen to make a spring pole; so Minggo cut off the branches." V— putul "cut off" (60.13)

9.215 paN- to derived bases

paN- occurs with some bases with ka- and to bases with doubling. It also occurs with a few bases with hiN- (described in Sec. 9.2312) and to bases with empty pa-. Otherwise paN- does not occur with derived bases.

9.2151 Bases with ka-

daghan na qang paqa:gi nga gihi:muq qapan qang tanan nangapakyas "Many ways have been tried, but all failed." V— kapakyas "to fail" (57.5)

9.2152 To bases with doubling

didtu sila manuruysu:ruy qimbis mutunghaq "There they walked around instead of going to school." V— suruysu:ruy "go around"

9.2153 To bases with empty pa-

mamaqu:liq na ta "Let us go home now." V— paqu:liq "go home"

9.2154 To bases with hi-/ha-

paN- occurs to bases with hi-/ha- which are of high frequency. In a very fancy style paN- is used with bases with hi-/ha- which are of less frequent occurrence.

qang manga nanghibilin sa manga kabalayan nakamata tungud sa kakusug sa danguynguy qug sya:git sa qinahan "Those who were left behind in the houses woke up because of the loud wailing and shrieking of the mother." V— hibilin "remain " (20.1)

9.216 paN-"occupation" (cf. paN- 9.22)

9.217 paN- occurring with passive transients

Bases with paN- plural affixes in some cases appear only with passive affixes. These are to adjective or noun bases which in themselves are bases of transients occurring only with passive affixes.

9.2171 With direct passives, meaning "affected by" (Sec. 8.213) (dead)

The meaning in this case is usually "affected by V— to a great extent".

human siya muqinum sa qi:nit kapi gipaningut siya pagqa:yu "After he drank the hot coffee, he sweated profusely." V— singut "sweat" V— gisingut "person who sweated"

9.2172 With local passives meaning "affected with V— to a great extent" (dead)

gipanguyawan si li:tu sa diha ng naki:taq ni:ya qang baki ng nagluksuluksu ngadtu kani:ya "Lito was terrified upon seeing the frog jumping at him." V— kuyaw "fear" V— gikuyawan "person affected by fear"

9.2173 paN- in other cases with the passive

In other cases with the passive the paN- has the meaning plural agents, plural goals or plural actions.

sa timpu sa gi:ra basta tingtugnaw na ga:niq qang qa:mu ng qipangha:bul sa:ku sa kala:may kay nihit man kaqa:yu qang panaptun " During the war when cold weather set in, sugar sacks were what we used as blankets, for cloth was very scarce." V— ha:bul "blanket" V— qiha:bul "thing used as blanket"

9.22 paN- "occupation"*

This paN- has two meanings: 1) "the agent does V— " and 2) "the agent does V— for a living". These are with nominal bases

labi na qang qamahan nali:pay gayud pagqa:yu tungud kay du:na na man siya y qikata:bang sa pagpanga:huy "Especially the father was happy because now he would have someone to help him in gathering firewood." V— ka:huy "wood" (1.6)

9.23 paN- "perform action on part of the body" (restricted)

9.231 To noun bases

9.2311 Underived "to use V— "

9.23111 Without shift

manipilyu ku ka:da huma g ka:qun "I brush my teeth after each meal." V— sipilyu "toothbrush"

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*Note that paN- in other than plural uses, has a plural meaning if with nag-/mag-, naga-/maga-. (Cf. Sec. 8.12112.)

9.23112 (←)

miqingun qang ba:taq nga di:liq siya kahiba:wu ng mangi:lu "The child said he did not know how to wipe himself." V— qilu "{toilet paper / something used for toilet paper}"

9.23113 "Get the V— out"

di:liq maqa:yu ng mangiqkiq kung na:qa pa sa lami:sa "It is not good to pick your teeth while still at the table." V— kiqkiq "particles of food stuck in teeth after eating"

9.2312 To bases with hiN- "to clean the V— "

9.23121 Without shift

si hil qug si ni:na kanu:nay manghimati:qis kung ha:pit na ng matu:lug "Gil and Nena always wash their feet just before going to sleep." V— biti:qis "legs" V— himati:qis "to wash the feet"

9.23122 With (←)

manghingu:ku tinga:li ku karu ng gabi:qi "I think I will cut my nails tonight." V— kuku "nails" V— hinguku "care for nails"

9.24 paN- other transients to nouns (various meanings) (productive)

9.241 Underived

qunsa:qun gud ni:mu pagpangasa:wa niqa:na ng qanak sa ha:riq nga qikaw qanak man la:mang sa pubri ng magtiqa:yun "How could you ever marry the king's daughter when you are nothing but the son of a poor couple?" V— qasa:wa "wife" (10.7)

9.242 [illegible] derived bases (with other affixes dropped) (dead)

si gurya qang mangu:lu sa gru:pu nga mangi:taq sa nalu:nud nga sakayan "Gorio will head the group which will search for the boat that sank." V— pangu:lu "chief"

9.243 With specialized meaning

mana:wu nyaq mi sa qinyu qugmaq "We will visit your place tomorrow." V— ta:wu "man"

9.244 "Dropping" of paN-

Some of the nominal bases occurring with paN-. paN- "occupa-

tion" Sec. 9.22 and Secs. 9.24 ff. also occur without paN- in the same meaning or nearly the same meaning. (In some cases the form with paN- is used in different contexts than the form without paN-. E.g. panganak "give birth" (V‾ qanak "child") nanganak (= miqanak) nakapanganak (= nakaqanak) gipanganak (= giqanak) gipanganakan (= giqanakan)

didtu {manganak / muqanak} qang ba:buy sa kalibunan "The pig gave birth in the thicket."

walaq pa makapanganak si gunsa:lis naqa:na ng huspita:la "Mrs. Gonzales has never had a baby in that hospital."

swirti ng waq siya makaqanak qug ba:ta ng lintiq "It is lucky she did not happen to have an incorrigible child for a son."

(These makapaN- V‾ and maka- V‾ have slightly different meanings.)

maqu na ng kwartu:ha ng {gipanganakan / giqanakan} sa qasa:wa ng di:yu "Deo's wife delivered in that room."

kami ng tana ng magsu:qun didtu {qipanganak / qiqanak} sa ba:y "All of us children were born at home."

With some affixes paN- does not occur. These are affixes of the nouns meaning person.

qumaqa:nak na si mari:ya qapan waq pa didtu qang mananabang "Maria was about to deliver but the midwife was not yet there." V‾ panganak "deliver" V‾ pana:bang "assist in delivering"

9.25 paN- transient former with other parts of speech as bases

9.251 With adjective bases

sigu:ru siya ng mangha:wud kay naqa:nad na man siya g kanta "He will surely come out the winner because he is already used to singing." V‾ ha:wud "superior"

9.252 With interrogative bases

qipangumusta ku ng li:tu qug magki:taq mu ha "Give my regards to Lito if you see each other." V‾ kumusta "how are you"

9.253 With qualifier bases

mama:sin lang ta niqi:ni ng higayu:na kay di:liq ku makapanigu:ru "Let us just hope in this case because I cannot be sure." V‾ ba:sin "hoping for something to occur"

9.254 With pronoun bases

di:liq ku manga:ku kay walaq ku y naqantiguhan niqa:naq "I will not take that on because I do not know anything about that." V‾ qaku "I"

9.26 paN- {be / become} V‾ (bases from adjectives)

9.261 No plural meaning

qang qi:ya ng manga mata naglirawliraw qug namula daw mata sa qiring kumagat "His eyes stared wildly and were red like the eyes of a vicious cat." V‾ pula "red" (48.2)

9.2611 No plural meaning (≠)

hubag pa kaqa:yu qang qi:ya ng dagway qug nangla:gum qang qi:ya ng manga mata "His face was still very swollen, and his eyes were discolored." V‾ lagum "discolored from injury" (23.7)

9.262 Specific plural meaning

tinu:qud gyu ng sadqan qang qi:ya ng manga nga:bil nangluspad "He is really guilty. His lips became pale." V‾ luspad "pale"

9.2621 Plural meaning (with adjective having -g- infix)

nanagkuq ni ng qa:ku ng manga buktu g binugha g ka:huy "My arms have grown large splitting wood." V‾ dagkuq "big"

9.27 paN- empty

9.271 To bases which occur without paN- but with different meaning

9.2711 To adjective bases

mahadluk ku kung mangi:sug qang qa:ku ng qinahan "I am frightened when my mother is angry." V‾ pangi:sug "be angry" V‾ qi:sug "brave"

9.2712 To transient bases

qikapanimbang na siya karun sa ba:y kay masu:guq na man

"He now can be used as help in the house because he can already be made to run errands." V‾ panimbang "help" V‾ timbang "weigh"

9.272 paN- to bases which do not occur without paN- or when with paN- with the same meaning as without paN-

9.2721 To bases that do not occur without paN-

may manga panahun nga manganduy qaku qug duguq "There are times when I long for blood." V‾ panganduy "to long for" (22.11)

9.2722 To bases that occur without paN- with no difference in meaning

9.27221 To bases which alone have a restricted usage

buynu kay gisa:qad ku man matu:man qang qi:mu ng gipanga:yuq "Well, since I promised it, your wish will be granted." V‾ ka:yuq "ask for something" (17.4)

The base ka:yuq also occurs in a few forms.

di:liq siya gustu qa:na ng qamigu:ha kay kayuqan kaqa:yu "He does not like that friend because he always asks for things."

9.27222 To bases which alone occur freely

namu:law siya g tahiq sa qi:ya ng sini:naq "He sewed his shirt late into the night." V‾ pamu:law "do something until late at night" V‾ pu:law "do something until late at night"

nagpu:law ku g tuqun gabi:qi hangtud sa qalas dus "I studied until two last night."

Transients formed to noun bases with a paN- derivative which occur also without paN- are of this type (Sec. 9.244).

9.2723 To derived bases

qi:la pa gayu ng giduga:ngan qang qi:la ng paningka:mut "And they added to their striving as well." V‾ singka:mut "strive' Cf. also Sec. 9.9741. (54.1)

9.3 ka- (stative)

The forms na-/ma- are considered to be mi-/mu- to bases with ka- (Sec. 8.11823) if they are not passives (direct potentials Sec. 8.214 or instrumental potentials Sec. 8.233).

A form is considered passive if it occurs with a genitive such that the genitive means "agent". Otherwise it is a stative. Also if a form has a meaning described for the passive, it is a passive.

nahubug si pidru gani:na ng buntag "Pedro got drunk this morning."

This is a stative because the meaning "become drunk" is one of those described for the statives (Sec. 9.31) and does not occur with a genitive (in that meaning). This nahubug is considered to be mi- plus a base kahubug. On the other hand, the following is a passive:

nahubug ni:ya si pidru "He got Pedro drunk."

Here we have a genitive meaning agent (ni:ya), and the meaning for nahubug is one described for the direct passive "person caused to be V— " (Sec. 8.21432).

The bases without ka- usually have a meaning "cause V— ".

9.31 To adjective bases "{be / become} V— "

naparat qang sabaw human qasini ni mari:ya "The soup became salty after Maria seasoned it." V— parat "salty"

(Cf. Sec. 8.011 for criteria as to when a form is considered an adjective base.)

9.32 To transient bases

9.321 ka-"action performed by agent"(intentionally or not) (restricted)

qang qi:ya ng gamay ng qanak nga wa:wu pa ka bu:wan natu:lug sa du:yan "Her small eight-month-old child was sleeping in the hammock." V— tu:lug "sleep" (19.4)

9.322 ka- "action which happened to agent (i.e., without agent's intention)"

qang tibuquk nga ginhari:qan natinga:la "The whole kingdom was surprised." V— tinga:la "surprise" (36.1)

sa nagatubuq si hwan nali:pay qusab qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan "As John grew up, his parents were happy." V— li:pay "make happy" (1.3)

9.33 ka- "become V— "

9.331 To noun bases

napa:riq si husi sa tu:qig sa qa:ku ng pagkata:wu "José became a priest the year I was born." V— pa:riq "priest"

(With (⟵))

nabu:ngiq si tisyu diha ng nabanggaq qang dyip nga qi:ya ng gisakyan "Tecio became a harelip when the jeep he was riding crashed." V— bungiq "harelip"

9.3311 To derived noun bases

qug mamagbalantay ka s qa:mu ng kla:si qayaw g qinistriktu "If you become our class watcher, do not be strict." V— magbalantay "watcher"

9.3312 Specialized meaning

nata:wu ku sa tyimpu sa gi:ra "I was born during the war." V— ta:wu "man"

9.3313 Other meanings to noun bases(dead)

nahuspital si piping human siya tabangi sa manga buguy "Peping was put in the hospital after being attacked by a bunch of hoodlums." V— huspital "hospital"

9.332 To pronominal bases(restricted)

qug mata:pus na ni:mu g ba:yad qang katapu:sa ng qinstulmin maqa:tuq na ni "After you have finished paying the final installment, this will be ours."V— qa:tuq "ours"

9.333 To nouns meaning time (dead)

nagabi:qi na lang qang manininda g qutanun waq pa giha:pun maquliq "It was already night,and the vegetable seller still had not gone home." V— gabi:qi "night"

The unreal forms of these are used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.221122.)

wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa kagu:tum maqadlaw kun magabi:qi "He had no fear at all to steal the people's livestock whenever he felt hungry, day or night." V‾ qadlaw "day" V‾ gabi:qi "night" (56.16)

9.334 ka- to qualifier "become V‾ " (dead)

pata:bug lang siya g tubag sa sukut qapan namaqu bayaq "She took a guess at the answer to the question, but it turned out right." V‾ maqu "correct"

9.34 Potential meanings with the statives

The statives except those described in Sec. 9.321 are neutral with respect to the potential meanings.

diq siya mani:wang kay dakuq siya g ka:qun "He could not become thin because he had a big appetite." V‾ ni:wang "thin"

(Translated as "perfected action")

pagqabut ni:ya s pilipi:nas naduktur na siya g tutu: ka tu:qig sa qamirika "When he arrived in the Philippines, he had already been a doctor in America for three years."

(Translated as "accidental")

namaqistru ni:ya si husi g qusa ka tu:qig sa didtu pa ku s sibu "Joe happened to be his teacher for a year while I was still in Cebu." V‾ maqistru "teacher"

9.35 ka-/paka- "accidental", "potential" and "completed action"

The potentials (Secs. 8.13, 8.214, 8.223, 8.233, 8.33) are treated as single affixes (except for the nagpaka-/magpaka- type Sec. 9.742) although they might be treated as two affixes — as derivative affix ka- or paka- plus the inflectional affixes. However, the analysis of the potentials as a single prefix is preferable because their distribution is parallel to the other inflectional affixes (except for the nagpaka-/magpaka- of Sec.

9.742 and the nakapaka-/makapaka- causatives Sec. 9.11121 whioh are dead formations).

9.351 ka-"potential" to bases with derivative pag- (Sec. 8.138)

These have the shape nagka-/magka- but are not the same as the statives.

nagkaki:taq mu s binansyu gaha:pun s ha:pun didtu s tinda:han "Did you happen to meet Venancio yesterday afternoon at the stcre?" V— ki:taq "see"

9.36 Empty ka-

These are bases which do not occur by themselves for which ka- has no meaning.

9.361 Bases that occur with other affixes (restricted)

qadu:na giha:pu y manga ta:wu nga bula:wanu g kasingka:sing nga maqanti:gu ng malu:quy kani:ya "There are still people with golden hearts who know how to sympathize with him." V— kalu:quy "pity" (69.13)

9.362 Bases that always occur with ka-

pulus kagidlay lang qang saput sa tigu:lang kay walaq na siya y manga paryinti ng makata:bang kani:ya "The old man's clothes are in tatters because he has no relatives any longer who can help him." V— kagidlay "ragged"

9.363 na-/ma- (= nahi-/ha-/mahi-/ha-) (productive)

With bases having nahi-/ha-/mahi-/ha-, na-/ma- is used in the same meaning. (Cf. Sec. 9.417.)

midasdas qang manga masali:gun qug manga la:was qug gitabangan ni:la qug puspus qang ta:wu hangtud nga { nahibuhiqan / nabuhiqan } ni:ya qang ba:taq qug natumba siya sa la:puk sa sapaq "The able-bodied attacked the man and teamed up to beat him until he let go of the child and fell into the mud of the creek." V— bu:hiq "to let go" (21.8)

9.4 ha-/ hi-/ hing- (→)*

The affixes ha- / hi- /hing- have accidental meanings (action

*In most cases forms with the prefix have a short penult (if it is open). Exceptions will be marked separately.

coincidental to something else or action unintentional on part of agent) ha-, hi-, hing-, hig-, hag-, are all of similar meanings with a distribution such as described in the following paragraphs.

9.401 Dropping of ha-, hi-, hing- (restricted)

In most cases words with ha-, hi-, hing-, have the same meanings as the same words without ha-, hi-, hing-. (Cf. Secs. 9.417 and 9.42). However, hi-/ha- with some bases of Secs. 9.41111 and 9.4112 are not dropped.

9.41 ha-/hi- (productive)

Forms occurring with hi- occur with ha- and vice versa except if there is a prefix ka-, pag-, nag- or mag- (Secs. 9.415, 9.4151 and 9.418) with no difference in meaning.

9.411 ha-/hi- "accidental"

9.4111 Action happened to take place (productive)

qang litqag nahasinggit si qinting diha ng nati:nuq ni:ya nga didtu gi:kan qang kabanhaq "'The trap!' shouted Inting when he had ascertained that that was where the noise had come from." V— singgit "shout" (66.9)

9.41111 Agent doing action involuntarily

A specialized meaning of ha-/hi- is accidental action involuntary on the part of the agent.

kalit ka man la g tunghaq dinhaq mahikurug man lang ta g diq tyimpu "Boy! You gave me a scare. I could not help trembling." (Lit.:" You just appeared suddenly there. We just trembled involuntarily when it was not the time to.") V— ku:rug "tremble"

9.41112 Accidental meaning weakened (restricted)

With many bases hi-/ha- occurs in contexts with no accidental meaning.

qayaw kana g buha:ta kay nahasu:pak kana s bala:qud "Do not do that because that is against the law." V— su:pak "contrary to"

9.41113 To derived bases (dead)

bi:san ga:niq qang manga wati qug mangliw nahikalimut qusab sa qi:la ng naqanda ng patili:qis sa ti:ngug "Even the earthworms and the katydids also forgot to sing their usual shrill songs." V— kali:mut "forget" (62.14)

9.4112 State happened to come about (productive)

qang qi:la ng ka lu:lu nahiqibabaw g dyu:tay s qi:la ng ka saryu "Grandfather's place is a bit farther up than Sario's." V— qibabaw "above"

9.4113 Action accidentally done to subject (passive) (restricted)

qang qa:ku ng sapa:tus nahapasuk qila:lum sa katri "My shoes got put underneath the bed." V— pasuk "put in a place hard to get out of"

9.4114 Accidental meaning weakened

gitawag da:yun ni qinting qang qi:ya ng manga nahibili ng sili:ngan "Inting immediately called his remaining neighbors." V— bi:lin "leave behind" (67.11)

9.412 nahi-/ha-/mahi-/ha- "action completed"

With forms having nahi-/ha-/mahi-/ha- a meaning "perfected action" occurs with no accidental meaning. These are bases which occur both with active potentials naka-/maka- and with hi-/ha-.*

pagqabut na:kuq waq pa mahilakaw si prid "When I arrived Fred had not left yet." V— lakaw "leave"

With these bases ha-/hi- also occur with an accidental meaning.

rahilakaw ku g na:qa y qayrupla:nu ng mubya:hi "I might leave if there is an airplane going."

9.413 hi-/ha- with specialized meaning (dead)

9.4131 No shift

nahiqubus qang ba:taq sa qi:mu ng bali:bad "The child was hurt by your refusal." V— qubus "below"

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*For these bases the potential also has the meaning "action completed".

pagqabut na:kuq waq pa makalakaw si prid (same meaning)

9.4132 (←)

human sa piliqay nahiqu:sa qang qi:la ng nagkalaqinla:qi ng paqa:gi sa pagtu:kud sa tayta:yan "After the election they reconciled their different ways of constructing the bridge." (Lit.: "was united") V‾ qusa "one"

9.414 hi-/ha- empty (with bases that always have hi-/ha- or zero* for hi-/ha-) (restricted)

qunsa man gyu y nahitabuq ninyu sa qupisi:na sa hi:pi ting "What actually happened to you at the chief's office, Ting?" V‾ hitabuq "to happen" (63.4)

9.415 pagka-/ka- to bases with hi- (restricted)

The abstract to bases with hi- is restricted. Most bases with hi- have pagka- without hi- for the accidental meaning, but a few have pagkahi-.

pagkahiduqul ni:ya mipaghut qang qiruq qug gipa:qak siya "When he came near, the dog barked; and he was bitten." V‾ duqul "near"

9.4151 pag- to bases with hi- (restricted)

For some bases with hi- the abstract is formed with pag- alone. This type is more common than pagkahi-.

qusa na ka tu:qig sukad sa qi:ya ng paghilakaw "It has been a year now since he left."

paghisaka ni:ya sa ta:qas maqu pu y pagkana:qug sa kawatan sa binta:naq "At the same time as he went upstairs, the thief went out of the window." V‾ saka "go up"

Many of them also have the pagka- of Sec. 9.415.

{paghibalu / pagkahibalu} ni:ya nga qipapatay gayud siya paqu:liq sa qi:la "Upon learning that he was really going to be killed, he went home." V‾ hibalu "to know" (45.7)

9.416 pa- to bases with ha-/hi- (dead)

pa- ("causative or action devolving on agent" [Sec. 9.13])

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*I.e. forms without ha-/hi- have the same meaning as forms with ha-/hi- (Sec. 9.417).

occurs with bases having ha-/hi- in the meaning of "involuntary action on the part of the agent" (Sec. 9.41111) and "state happened to come about" (Sec. 9.4112).

qunsa kaha y nakapahiluksu ni:ya "What could it be that made him jump?" (startled) V‾ paluksu "cause to jump" V‾ hiluksu "jump involuntarily"

sa tantu ng layugla:yug ni:la nakapahiqibabaw gyud si ru:ni "After wrestling for a time Rony was able to get on top." V‾ paqibabaw "cause to get on top" V‾ hiqibabaw "be on top involuntarily"

9.4161 pa- "action devolving on agent" (Sec. 9.13) to other bases with ha-/hi- (dead)

With bases other than those of Secs. 9.41111 and 9.4112, paha-/pahi- is used to mean the same as pa- or has a specialized meaning.

maqu nga siya nagpahinunut na la:mang sa qi:ya ng pa:lad sa:ma sa gapnud nga gibanlas sa manga balud "Therefore he submitted himself to his fate like seaweed washed ashore by the waves." V‾ nagpanunut "had someone follow"

karun kay human na qang piliqay qipahiqu:liq qang qa:tu ng maqa:yu ng pagbinatiqay "Now that the election is over, let us return to our good feelings." V‾ pahiqu:liq "reconcile oneself" V‾ paqu:liq "return home"

9.4162 paN- to bases with hi-

These are described in Sec. 9.2154.

9.417 mahi-/ha- / nahi-/ha- = ma-/na- (productive)

Most base forms with ma-/na- plus ha-/hi- have the same meaning as forms with ma-/na-, except that the former (the forms with ha-/hi-) are fancier. An exception is adjective bases where the form with na-/ma- means "become/became V‾ (coincidentally or not)" whereas mahi-/nahi- means "become/became V‾ coincidentally with something else" (Sec. 9.4112) E.g. nataqas "be-

came tall" nahitaqas "accidentally became tall". Also with most transient bases where ha-/hi- has an involuntary meaning (Sec. 9.41111) na-/ma- is not the same in meaning as nahi-/mahi-. maqa:yu ng pagkatanqaw ni:ya na:tuq kay {nahasunud / nasunud} man siya "He got a good view of us because he happened to be following us." √ sunud "follow"

9.418 hi- to bases with nag-/mag- (dead)

naghiduqul na qang pista ng qi:ya ng gipaqa:but "The fiesta he was looking forward to was approaching." √ duqul "near"

9.42 Local passives with hi-/hing- (→) (restricted)

hi-/hing- occurs in forms having local passive affixes, potential or otherwise. Forms with hi- occur with hing- and vice versa with no difference in meaning. gi- (prefix of real passive forms) does not occur with hi-/hing-. Rather, local passives with hi-/hing- are neutral with respect to the meaning real vs. unreal. (The examples of this section are translated by future, whereas the second example for Sec. 9.4211 is translated by the past.)

Forms with hi-/hing- also occur without these in the same meaning.(Cf. Sec. 9.401 for "dropping" of hi-/ha-)

qayaw g du:qul kay {banhaqan / hingbanhaqan / hibanhaqan} qunyaq qang pasyinti ng natu:lug "Do not go near them because the sleeping patient might get disturbed." √ banhaq "noise" √ banha:qan "be disturbed." √ {hibanhaqan / hingbanhaqan / banhaqan} "get disturbed"

The forms with hi-/hing- are used in colloquial and in fancy style, whereas forms without hi-/hing- are used only in colloquial.

Note that local passives are formally different from the local passives with hi-/hing- (→) that has been "dropped" if the local passive to the underived base has

a long penult. E.g. banha:qan vs. banhaqan (Also the form with a "dropped" hi-/hing- (→) is neutral with respect to real vs. unreal meaning.)

9.4201 Potentials to local passive with hi-/ha- (productive)

In addition to the forms described in Sec. 9.42 above, there is also a local accidental potential used with bases having hi-/ha- (→) (not hing-) (i.e. naha-/hi- / maha-/ha-). The meaning is the same as hi-/hing- except that the meaning of real or unreal is expressed. In ordinary style hi-/ha- is "dropped", whereas nahi-/ha- -an/ mahi-/ha- -an is confined to a very fancy style. (In any case nahi- -an/mahi- -an is more frequent than naha- -an/ maha- -an.)

gitabangan ni:la qug puspus qang ta:wu hangtud nga nabuhiqan ni:ya qang ba:taq "They teamed up in beating the man until he let go of the child." V‾ bu:hiq "release" (21.9)

nahibuhiqan [or nahabuhiqan] is possible in this context but is used only in fancy style. [nahabuhiqan is rare.]

9.421 hi-/hing- "action {happen to / might} take place" (restricted)

qayaw g kusga qang qi:mu ng ti:ngug kay hidunggan nyaq ta "Do not speak loudly because we might be heard." V‾ dungug "to hear"

misamut qang kahadluk sa manga ta:wu diha ng nasakit si sinuy human ni:ya hipusili qang buqa:ya "The fear of the people became more intense when Sinuy became sick after he had shot at the crocodile." V‾ pusil "gun" (58.5)

9.4211 hi-/hing- to derived bases (dead)

pagnga na lang qang radyu kay hingkatulgan lang ni:mu nyaq naq "Just shut off that radio because you might doze off on it." V‾ katu:lug "sleep"

sa dalanda:lan nga giqagiqan ni sinsyu nakapanghapit siya g

pamusil sa manga langgam nga qi:ya ng hipangqagiqan "While walking over the small trails Cencio happened to pass by some birds which he had a chance to shoot." V— panga:gi "go by several things"

9.422 Weakened meaning of hi-/hing-

di:liq ka magsuruysu:ruy g magabi:qi kay hidakpan ka ga:niq sa pulis qikaw ra "Do not go out for strolls at night because if you are arrested by the police, you will be on your own." V— dakup "catch"

maqu ba na y qi:mu ng nahikatqunan sa qi:mu ng pagqiskuyla "Is that what you learn in school?" V— katqun "learn"

9.423 Derived bases(dead)

di:liq ku gyud qikaw hikalimtan "I will never forget you." V— kali:mut "forget"

9.424 To noun bases

qayaw g qibutang na ng libru dihaq kay hitubigan nyaq naq "Do not lay your book there because water might get on it." V— tu:big "water"

9.425 paga- -an to bases with hi-/hing- (→) "continuing accidental" (dead)

This form is parallel to the gina- -an and paga- -an of the local passive (Sec. 8.222).

qingu g pagahitanqawan ni:ya nga si salud nagba:sa sa sulat nga kinudlit sa qi:ya ng kamut "It was as if he could see Salud reading the letter that was written by his hand." V— tanqaw "see"

9.426 hi-/hing- empty (same bases as Sec. 9.414) (dead)

kini ng manga pulu:nga ni duray lansis la:mang qusab nga gitudluq ni silsu suma:laq sa qa:tuq na ng hingbawqan sa quba ng ba:hin ni ng sugila:nun "These words of Doray's were also nothing more than the lies which Celso had taught her, as we have already learned in another portion of this story." V— hibalu "know (facts)"

9.43 Dead prefixes with similar meaning

9.431 hag-/hig- "happened to"

This affix is confined to a small number of bases.

qayaw g banhaq kay mahigmata qang ba:taq "Do not make noise because the child might wake up." V‾ mata "wake up"

9.432 "Able to"

walaq siya mahagtingug human siya kasabqi sa qi:ya ng magulang "He was not able to say anything after being scolded by his elder brother." V‾ ti:ngug "utter sound"

9.433 hag-/hig- to derived bases

qipahagnunut lang ni ng qa:ku ng tu:yuq sa qi:mu ng manga gustu "I will make my purpose conform to your wishes." V‾ nunut "go together with"

9.5 hiN-

9.51 hiN- (→)" {about to / about to become} V‾ "(restricted)

9.511 To transient bases "about to V‾ "

(Cf. Sec. 9.512 for this hiN- to noun bases.)

maqu qang pagqabut ni qinggu qi:gu ng naghinapus qang pangadyiq sa qi:ya ng giqingu ng pagkamatay "Ingo walked in just as the prayer for his supposed death was about to end." V‾ ta:pus "finish"

9.512 To noun bases(dead)

9.5121 "Becoming V‾ "

sa naghinigulang na si ta:tay badung waq giha:pun siya hiwadqi sa qi:ya ng pananqaw qug makatuhug pa ga:niq siya g da:gum "When Daddy Badung was already growing old, he still had not lost his eyesight; and he could even thread a needle."
V‾ tigu:lang "old man"

nahinungaq na qang sulud sa la:ta qu:saq pa qiha:tag ni:ya qang manti:kaq "The can was already half full when he gave the lard away." V‾ tungaq "half"

9.5122 "About to become V‾ "(dead)

This type occurs with nouns meaning "time".

naghingudtu g ka:wus qug tu:big qang ba:na dungan sa pagpalu:nang sa ka:baw qinay maghigda s pantaw "The husband fetched water at about noon while he put his carabao out to wallow instead of lying down on the stoop." V‾ hingudtu "do at noon" V‾‾ qudtu "noon"

9.52 hiN-"{intense / continuous} V—"(to transient bases) (restricted)

9.521 "V— intently"

qang ba:taq nga dinha s gawas naghinanqaw lang sa manga dula:qan didtu sulud naghinumdum nga qug walaq pa quntaq mamatay si pa:pa ni:ya hipalitan quntaq siya g munyi:ka "The girl outside was intently looking at the toys inside, remembering that had her father not died, she might have had a doll bought for her." V— tanqaw "look"

9.522 "{Frequent / Continuous} V—" (restricted)

9.5221 hiN- no shift

tungaq na kadtu ng gabi:qi qug qa:kuq sila ng naqabta n naghinugi:lun sa manga kaqa:gi s tyimpu s gu:bat "It was already midnight, and I came upon them continuously telling stories of their experiences during the war." V— sugi:lun "tell"

9.5222 hiN- (→) (restricted)

naghingasuy siya ba:hin sa panginabu:hiq sa qi:la hangtud pagqabut sa tra:k "He told about what they did for a living in his home town until the bus arrived."

9.5223 hiN- (←)

qikali:pay ku qang pagsulti kani:mu nga qang qinyu ng balasahu ng si:law gihimali:tan diri sa qa:muq "I am happy to tell you that your magazine Silaw' is widely bought here in our place." V— palit "buy"

9.523 hiN- (←) "very V— (dead)"

naghinga:pin ni ng qi:ya ng giha:tag na:kuq dadqi g dyu:tay "He has given me much too much; take some." V— kapin "extra"

9.524 hiN- forming stative bases (to transient bases) (dead)

The meaning of the base differs in varied ways from the meaning of the root without hiN-.

9.5241 No shift

sa diha ng nahibawqan s tigu:lang nga si girli ng nagpadala ni:ya g ga:sa nahimuqut siya kaqa:yu "When the old man knew that it was Girlie who sent him the present, he was very pleased." V— buqut "mood, will"

walaq mahimuyuq si siryu sa pagkahibalu ni:ya nga nakadaqug siya s swipstik "Sergio was not at ease when he knew he had won the sweepstakes." V‾ puyuq "settle down"

9.5242 hiN- (→)

sa tyimpu s gi:ra si ti:ta nahimulag sa qi:ya ng ba:nay "During the war Tita was separated from her family." V‾ bu:lag "separate"

9.5243 hiN- (←)

nahimu:tang sila sa qi:la ng balay "They were settled in their house." V‾ butang "put down, set"

With this base haN- also occurs. hamu:tang (same meaning)

9.525 hiN- to noun bases (restricted)

qug daghan qang manga ginika:nan nga nagpahimulus niqi:ni ng kahadluk "And many parents make use of this fear." V‾ pulus "use" (24.3)

hingukqan gyud ni:mu qang ba:taq run kay tagqas na kaqa:yu qang qi:ya ng manga kuku "You must clip the boy's nails now because they are very long." V‾ hingu:ku "cut nails" V‾ kuku "nail"

9.5251 Those usually preceded by paN-

9.52511 Of the types of Sec. 9.2312

sigi na panghimati:qis na mu manga ba:taq kay mangatu:lug na ta miqagda si tunya sa qi:ya ng manga manghud "'All right, children, wash your feet now because we are going to sleep,' Tonia told her younger brothers and sisters." V‾ himati:qis "wash legs" V‾ bati:qis "lower legs"

9.52512 Other panghiN-

For these bases, forms with panghiN- and paN- have meanings specialized in different directions.

nanghimakak si pidru nga siya y nanga:wat sa kwarta "Pedro denies that he is the one who stole the money." V‾ bakak "lie"

Cf. namakak si pidru kay siya man gyud "Pedro was lying because he was the one."

9.526 hiN- empty (dead)

9.5261 To bases which occur without hiN- in the same meaning

nawadqan na ku sa pagla:qum diha ng gikahinagbuq ku qang qusa ni:ya ka sili:ngan "I already lost hope when I happened to meet one of her neighbors." V‾ tagbuq "meet with" (gikatagbuq is also used in this same meaning)

9.5262 To bases which do not occur without hiN-

qang sulugu:qun walaq maglimpyu s salug hinga:ri lang siya g tambuq sa binta:naq "The servant did not clean the floor. All he did was look out of the window."

9.5263 Specialized meaning (dead)

qang manga ba:taq walaq magtuqun naghinu:gay la g du:laq "The children are not studying; all they do is play." V‾ du:gay "long (time)"

9.6 Derivatives with -ay, -in- -ay, -anay, -in- -anay

These bases do not occur with any passive inflectional affixes except those meaning reciprocal action Sec. 9.921 which have an instrumental passive.

9.61 Action by several agents, the action of each one affecting the others (productive)

Transients with this class have a prefix pag- (Sec. 9.921) or pakig- (Sec. 9.7). (For examples with pakig- cf. Sec. 9.714.) The forms without pakig- are considered to have a pag- prefix because of the shape of the potential magka-/nagka- (the shape of the potential for forms with a prefix pag- . [Cf. Sec. 8.138.])*

9.611 To bases with -ay (productive)

magsulatay lang qunyaq ta "Let us just write to each other." V‾ sulat "write"

9.6111 -ay (→)

nagdutdutay qang qi:sig kapi:kas diha ng nagku:sug na ng qi:la ng panagqa:way "Each side pushed at the other when the fighting grew strong." V‾ dutdut "move pushing with the body"

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*walaq sila si pidru magkasinabta:nay tungud sa qi:la ng pagkagahiqan "Pedro and his companions were not able to understand each other because of their stubbornness." V‾ sinabta:nay "understand each other"

9.6112 Specialized meaning

tu:qa sila magtigbakay sa qi:la ng gabi:nu "They are having an illegal cockfight at Gabino's place." V‾ tigbak "illegal cockfight"

9.612 To bases with -in- -ay (productive)

qang qa:ku ng qiruq qug qang qiruq ni guryu nagpinaqakay kay nagqi:lug sa bukug "My dog and Gorio's dog are biting each other because they are fighting over a bone." V‾ pa:qak "bite"

9.613 -anay (restricted)

9.6131 No shift

si:gi lang mu ng nagsultiqa:nay qug walaq mu y nabu:hat "You are always talking with each other, and you have not done anything." V‾ sulti " {speak / talk} "

9.6132 -anay (→)

walaq na sila magkatawqanay human ni:la hibawqi nga magqa:gaw diqay sila "They have stopped laughing at each other since they found out that they are really cousins." V‾ kata:wa "laugh"

9.614 -in- -anay (restricted)

lu:haq sa kasukuq kayugut qug kaguqul naginukda:nay pagpangambak sa qi:ya ng manga mata "Tears of anger, rancor and sorrow leaped from her eyes one after another." V‾ gu:kud "chase" (50.11)

9.615 Base with -ay in the same meaning as base without -ay (dead)

tinagsaqay ta g gu:waq qarun di:liq ta himatngunan sa qa:tu ng maqistru "Let us go out one by one so that our teacher will not notice us." V‾ tinagsa "one by one"

lagmit magtabanay sila s mari:ya g qi:ya ng tra:tu kay si qingku qisyung qistriktu kaqa:yu "Maria and her sweetheart will probably elope because Uncle Isiong is very strict." V‾ ta:ban "elope"

9.62 "Intense/several action of V‾" (productive)

9.621 -ay

si:gi ng hikayay run s ka pidru kay bunyag man s qi:ya ng

ba:taq "There are a lot of fixings at Pedro's place now because it is the baptism of his child." V— hi:kay "give a banquet"

si:gi g piliqay sila sa manga lansu:nis lataq kay qibaligyaq qugmaq qang manga maqa:yu "They keep on taking out the rotten lanzones because the good ones will be sold tomorrow." V— pi:liq "choose"

9.622 -in- -ay

giguni:tan ni:ya qang la:was sa ba:taq qug nagbinira:hay sila qug qang buqa:ya "She held the child's body, and she and the crocodile tugged against each other." V— bira "pull" (55.6)

9.623 -anay

qug du:na y patyanay dinhi qaku y mupatay "If there is going to be any killing around here, I will be the one who is going to do it." V— patay "kill"

9.63 Empty -ay etc. in words that have no reciprocal or intensive meaning (dead)

9.631 -ay

di:liq ku muquban ni:mu maqunsa:qay pa la:mang qaku "I will not go along with you because something might happen to me." V— qunsa "what"

9.632 -anay

magtinudqanay ta g traba:hu ru ng qadla:wa qarun madakuqdakuq qa:tu ng qa:gi "Let us work seriously today so that we will accomplish more." V— tinu:qud "serious"

9.7 pakig- "to V— with someone else (action initiated by agent)" (productive)

Bases with pakig- and active affixes (Sec. 8.1 and subsections) may occur with "second goals" (Sec. 4.631).

9.71 To transient bases (productive)

9.711 Underived transient bases

gustu ku ng makigdu:laq ni:mu run kay walaq si ma:ma sa qa:muq "I would like to play with you now because my mother is not at home." V— du:laq "play"

9.712 To derived transient bases

makigpamasi:yu si ti:ta sa parki karu ng ha:pun "Tita would like to go strolling with someone in the park this afternoon." V‾ pamasi:yu "to stroll"

makigpangisdaq si sibyu ku:yug ni:mu qugmaq "Sebio would like to go along fishing with you tomorrow." V‾ pangisdaq "to fish"

qayaw qug pakighuguyhu:guy sa tagabungtud kay daqutan naq sila "Do not go around with those hill people because they are bad." V‾ huguyhu:guy "to go around"

9.713 pakig- (←)

di:liq siya gustu ng makigpu:yuq sa qi:ya ng ba:na "She does not want to live together with her husband." V‾ puyuq "live (in a place)"

9.714 pakig- to derived bases with -ay (restricted)

(Cf. Sec. 9.61.)

qunyaq nakigsinumbagay diqay ka ni:ya bi:sa g gamay siya ng ba:taq "So you picked a fight with him even though he was a small child." V‾ sinumbagay "fight with each other (fist fight)"

9.72 pakig- to noun bases (restricted)

9.721 To underived bases

di:liq ku makigpa:ris ni husi kay hinayan siya "I do not want to pair up with José because he is slow." V‾ pa:ris "pair"

pakigqa:bin kang tiryu kay maqa:yu siya ng mukanta "Team up with Terio because he sings well. V‾ qa:bin "team"

Some of the noun bases of Sec. 9.10.11 occur with pakig-

gustu ku ng tigti:nis ni li:na "I would like to play tennis with Lena." V‾ ti:nis "tennis"

9.73 kig- or tig- for nakig-/makig- (productive)

kig- or tig- is used in the meaning of nakig- or makig- in informal speech. (Cf. ka- for naka-/maka- Sec. 8.136.) There is no restriction of occurrence except that with some bases kig- is preferred and with others tig- is preferred.

gustu siya ng { makigdu:laq / tigdu:laq / kigdu:laq } na:ku s pwinti duludu minggu

"He likes to play with me at the fountain on Sundays." V‾ du:laq "play"

{ kigla:kaw / tigla:kaw / nakigla:kaw } lang siya sa qa:mu ng pagpamaqu:liq gaha:pun "He just wanted to walk along on our way home yesterday." V‾ lakaw "walk"

9.74 paka-

Transients with paka- do not occur with potentials or with mi-/mu-.

9.741 paka- "take form :/act like V‾ " (passive "considered V‾ ") (productive)

9.7411 With nominal bases (productive)

sayup qang qi:ya ng gibu:hat kay nagpakaba:taq siya nga may qapu na man taq siya "What he did was wrong because he acted like a child when he already has grandchildren." V‾ pakaba:taq "pretend to be a child" V‾ ba:taq "child"

kun magpakatigu:lang ka matigu:lang ka da:yun "If you act like an old man, you will grow old quickly." V‾ pakatigu:lang "act like an old man" V‾ tigu:lang "old man"

makatarunga:nun gyud nga qang qusa ka qanak pakamutya:qun sa qusa ka qinahan "It is but right that a child be considered a jewel by its mother." V‾ mutyaq "jewel"

9.7412 With nonnominal bases (restricted)

gipakasalaq ni pilimun qang qi:ya ng qasa:wa sa mapaqit ni:la ng kahimtang "Filemon blamed his wife for the difficulty of their situation." V‾ salaq "be at fault"

This meaning is usually expressed by pa- plus doubling (Secs. 9.1321 and 9.13211) for bases other than nominals.

9.7413 With a phrase (restricted)

nakapangasa:wa siya g qanak qug sapi:qan kay sa qi:ya ng pagpa:naw sa mindanaw nagpaka daku ng magyuyutaq "He happened to marry the daughter of a rich man because in his travels in Mindanao, he pretended to be a great landowner." V‾ daku ng magyuyutaq "great landowner"

9.742 paka- potential meanings (productive)

These are only used with the actives pag-/nag-/mag-. The meaning is similar to the active potentials naka-/maka- (Sec. 8.13).

This usage is dead in the speech of the younger generation though it is used with a large number of bases in the speech of older people. It is confined to fancy style.

9.7421 Without shift

dagha ng manga ta:wu ng nagpakapusta sa manuk ni si:suy "Many people happened to bet on Sisuy's cock." V‾ pusta "to bet"

nagpaka-/magpaka- is used in fancy speech to express accidental continuing action.

mapasalama:tun sila nga qang nanagpakasaksi kani:la di:liq maqanti:gu ng musulti "They were thankful that those who were witnesses to what they were doing did not know how to speak." V‾ saksi "witness" V— {naka- / nagpaka-} saksi "happened to witness" V‾ nagpakasaksi "happened to be witnessing"

9.7422 With shift (→)

(These are bases that take (→) with naka-/maka-)

kun si ma:ma qug si pa:pa magpakabatiq sa qi:mu ng balitaq sigu:ru ng mangi:sug sila "If mother and father happen to hear what you have to tell, they will surely get angry." V‾ ba:tiq "hear"

mamaqa:yu siya sa qi:ya ng sakit qinigpakakitaq sa nahidla:wan ni:ya ng qanak "She will get cured of her sickness the minute she sees her son, for whom she longs." V‾ ki:taq "see"

9.7423 With meaning "able"

qang nanagya:yung sanglit gipanggu:tum qug sanglit walaq qinta:wun managpakatimuq niqadtu ng bunta:ga nangawadqan sa kusug qug ha:lus managpakala:kang "The pole bearers because they

were hungry and because they had not had a bite to eat that morning lost their strength and could hardly take a step." V‾ la:kang "take a step" V‾ timuq "eat a bite"

9.7424 ka- potential alternant of paka-

The ka- potential might be considered an alternant of paka-. (Cf. discussion Sec. 9.35.)

9.7425 paka-/ka- "stative" (dead)

Some bases with ka- stative prefix (Sec. 9.3) also occur with paka- with approximately the same meaning. This type is considered to consist of pa- "action devolving on agent" to a base with ka- "stative" (treated in Sec. 9.134 and its subsections.)

9.743 paka- "to be overtaken by V‾ " (dead)

9.7431 Without shift

qanhi siya magpakaha:pun sa baybay kay sayu pa ng qiba:lik sa syudad "He will stay here on the beach until afternoon because it is too early to go back to the city." V‾ ha:pun "afternoon"

9.7432 With (→)

di:liq ka qa:ngay ng magpakagabiqi kay baba:yi ka "You ought not to be overtaken by night because you are a girl." V‾ gabi:qi "night"

9.7433 paka- to bases that do not occur without (dead)

qayaw lang pakabanaq sa qi:ya ng gisulti "Pay no heed to what he said." V‾ banaq "take heed"

9.74331 pagka- for pagpaka- (dead)

With this type ka- is used as well as paka- with the prefix nag-/mag-/pag-. This usage is only with "empty" paka- (Sec. 9.7433).

sa qi:ya ng pagpanga:yam makadaghan na siya makadungug qug tuktuga:quk sa manuk qiha:las qapan waq lang siya { magpakabanaq / magkabanaq } "While hunting he had heard the crowing of wild cocks many times, but he paid no attention." V‾ *banaq

9.8 Doubling and Culu-

Whether the base takes Culu-* or doubling depends on the base. Bases of more than two syllables take Culu-. Bases with less than two syllables take doubling. Some occur with Culu- as well in the same meaning.

9.81 "To V‾ around (i.e., do V‾ without an end to the action)" (productive)

9.811 No shift

du:gay na siya ng tindugtindug sa qiski:na g hinulat ni ti:ta "He has been standing around on the corner waiting for Tita for a long time." V‾ tindug "stand"

9.812 With shift (←)

di:liq maqa:yu ng maglakawla:kaw g magabi:qi kay dagha ng manga daquta ng ta:wu ng magsuruysu:ruy "It is no good to go around at night because there are many bad people going around." V‾ lakaw "walk"

9.82 "To V‾ playfully" (productive)

(With shift (←))

si:gi ni:ya ng kusiqkusi:qun si ti:ta kun mamisi:ta qang ba:taq ni:ya "He always pinches Tita playfully whenever the child visits him." V‾ kusiq "pinch"

9.83 "Doing false V‾ " (productive)

hi:lum dihaq hilakhi:lak mu ra g di:liq siya maqu y nakasalaq "Quiet there! Crying crocodile tears, as though he were not at fault." V‾ hi:lak "cry"

9.833 Culu- plus walaq y "do V‾ at all"

This usage is with transient bases with doubling used as a noun (described in Sec. 10.822).

sa wala y pupasumbi:ngay qug kataru:ngan gisulti:han qang magtiqa:yun nga di:liq maqu kadtu ng yuta:qa qang qi:la ng napalit "Without hinting any reason at all, the couple was told

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*/Cu/ is far more frequent than /Culu/ even for speakers who do not "drop" /l/'s in other words.

that that was not the land they had bought." V‾ pasumbi:ngay "hint" (52.15)

9.84 Repetitive action (productive)

9.841 Repetitive action

gisulti:han ku qusab siya nga kadaghan ga:niq kami pabalikbali:ka sa qispiktur "I also told him that the inspector had even made us come back many times." V‾ ba:lik "return" (65.6)

9.842 Repetitive action

qusa na ka sima:na nga tibawti:baw ni qinting sa qi:ya ng pana:gat "Inting had been visiting his fish trap for a week now." V‾ ti:baw "make inspection visit" (62.1)

9.843 "Do V‾ in succession"

nagkalaqinla:qi ng katalagman qang mipulipu:li pagba:bag sa qi:la ng kalampu:san "Various calamities took turns in hindering their success." V‾ pu:li "take a turn" (54.4)

9.8431 (⇐)

nindut kaqa:yu tu ng dula:qa labi na kadtu ng nagtubagtu:bag qug panganta qang duha ka hinigugma "That play was very good, especially when the two lovers sang to each other." V‾ tubag "answer"

9.8432 With Culu-

si li:nu si guyut qug si luqis nanagpabi:lin qug nagsulusa:but sa qi:la ng pagahimu:qun "Lino, Goyut and Louis remained, discussing back and forth what they would do." V‾ pagsa:but "discuss"

9.85 Doubling "continuous action"

qapan bi:san qug qunsa:qun niya g lugnutlugnut lumpayatlumpa:yat walaq gayud mabugtuq qang kasya:hu ng pi:siq "No matter how it strained and jumped about, the rope would not snap." V‾ lugnut "pull" V‾ lumpayat "jump" (67.6)

9.86 "Pass time by doing V‾"(productive)

walaq sila y nabu:hat kay hinga:ri sila g sultisulti "They had not accomplished anything; they were always chatting." V‾ sulti "talk"

dung pagliguqli:guq qusaq dihaq sa daplin "Son, swim around awhile there at the edge." V‾ di:guq "bathe something" (30.14)

9.861 Culu-

magsulusulti saq ta dinhi samtang walaq pa magsu:gud qang kla:si "Let us talk awhile here until classes begin." V— sulti "talk"

9.87 Doubling empty

9.871 Doubling to V—'s which do not occur without

qunyaq qang ha:riq naghunaqhu:naq nga kini qusa ka daku ng ti:qaw "And the king thought that this was a great joke." V— hunaqhu:naq "think" (12.14)

9.872 Doubling with specialized meaning

didtu giqa:yu g kusiqkusiq sa buqa:ya "There he was, completely torn to pieces by the crocodile." V— kusiq "pinch" (31.7)

qayaw g qapilqapil ni ng qa:mu ng qa:way "Do not butt into this quarrel of ours." V— qapil "be included"

9.88 Doubling plus Culu- (restricted)

Bases with doubling in the above meanings occur with a prefix Culu- with a meaning of belittling the action.

kumusta si tyaq lusing ni:mu qa maqu giha:pun tu:qa gagugansilyugansilyu man tu "How is your Aunt Lucy? Just the same as always. She is still spending her days crocheting odds and ends." V— gansilyugansilyu "spend time crocheting"

(This type of doubling is described in Sec. 9.86.)

9.9 Miscellaneous restricted types

9.91 paki- (dead)

Transients with paki- occur only with nag-/mag- forms in active.

9.911 paki- "ask for"

maqa:yu ga:niq kay miqabut qang manga sili:ngan ni:la ni qinting nga nakabatiq sa singgit pakita:bang ni qangkay "Fortunately Inting's neighbors came, having heard Ankay's cry for help." V— ta:bang "help" (56.12)

9.912 paki- specialized meaning

gustu taq ku ng magpakisa:yud ba:hin sa balayranan sa qiskuylahan "I would like to ask for information regarding the costs of schooling." V‾ pakisa:yud "ask for information" V‾ sa:yud "know"

9.9121 paki- (→) specialized meaning

qarun pasaylu:qun ka s qi:mu ng qamahan magpakiluquy ka kani:ya hangtud mawa:laq qang qi:ya ng pangi:sug "So that you might be forgiven by your father, you must ask him for sympathy until his anger is gone." V‾ pakiluquy "ask for forgiveness" V‾ lu:quy "sympathy"

9.92 pag-

9.921 pag- "do with each other" (restricted)

mi-/mu- combines with pag- to form nag-/mag- (Sec. 8.11824). In passives pag- has a restricted occurrence. It occurs only with the local passive*. With some bases it has an alternant zero**. (It always has a zero alternant if there is a potential Sec. 8.2236.)

gipagqawa:yan "thing over which two persons quarrelled"

giqabu:tan "place two people met" (with zero alternant of pag-).

qunsa y qinyu ng gipagqawa:yan "What are you fighting with each other over?" V‾ pagqa:way "fight with each other"

giqabu:tan ni:la qang qusa ka qawa:qaw ng da:pit "They met in a deserted place." V‾ pagqa:but "meet"

With the local passive and the instrumental passive the pag- may have an alternate ka-. (This is not considered to be "potential" ka- because the potential meaning is not present.)

gikaqawa:yan "reason on account of which two people fought"

With the instrumental passive, pag- has an alternant ka-

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*An exception is gipanagtagbuq "persons with whom one meets"

gipanagtagbuq ni:la qang manga qupisya:lis sa gubyirnu di:dtu sa pi:r "They met the government officials at the pier." (There is no unreal of this; nor does this form occur without the -an- infix.)

**Cf. Sec. 8.045 for definition of zero alternant.

with all except a few bases.

gikaqa:way ku si pidru "I fought with Pedro." V— pagqa:way "fight with one another"

pag- also has an alternate zero when used as an infinitive after qug.(Cf. Sec. 4.68)

nagsu:gud kami {g pu:yuq / pagpu:yuq} sa waq pa y gi:ra "We began to live together (as man and wife) before the war." V— pagpu:yuq "live together as man and wife"

Also the alternant zero occurs in constructions of the type described in Sec. 3.7 .

si:gi kami ng ki:taq didtu s magalya:nis "We always meet on Magallanes."

9.211 No shift

di:liq mu magki:taq si baldu s qiskuylahan karun kay wala y kla:si siya "You will not meet Baldo in school now because he has no classes." V— ki:taq "see"

9.9212 pag- (←)

nagkasa:kay kami si tunyu s dyip paqingun sa lahug "Tony and I happened to ride together in a jeep going to Lahug." V— sakay "ride"

9.9213 To nominal bases (dead)

magkumpa:ri kamu s qisku kay qikaw ma y pakugu:sun sa bunyag sa qi:ya ng ba:taq "You will be cofathers with Esco because you will be made sponsor at the baptism of his child." V— kumpa:ri "person who is godfather of another's child or one whose child was sponsored by another"

9.9214 pag- with derived bases

qug mugi:kan ka run qadtu mu s manda:wi maghinagbuq "If you leave now, you will meet in Mandawe." V— hinagbuq "meet"

9.9215 Specialized meaning

kun magkada:yun s tasya qug si husi qang qi:la ng kinabu:hiq wala y kahu:say "If Tasya and José get married, their lives will have no peace." V— da:yun "forever"

9.922 pag- (confined to pagbuqut)

wa y la:qi ng ta:wu ng magbuqut kun di:liq qaku "No other person will decide but me." V— buqut "will"

gipagbutqan siya sa qi:ya ng qamahan nga di:liq siya pagwaqun sa lawak "He was ordered by his father not to go out of the room." (Lit.:"He was affected by his father's will that he was not to be allowed out of the room.")

9.93 -an- "plural agents" (productive)

This infix occurs with some forms having affixes of the shape nag-/mag-/pag-. The nag-/mag- affixes which occur with -an- are those described in the following sections and their subsections: 8.1211, 8.1212, 8.1213, 8.123, 8.1241, 8.1243, 8.1244, 8.1253, 8.126 and 9.92*. The -an- with the abstract and infinitive occurs with the pag-'s corresponding to the nag-/mag- of the above section (Sec. 8.311). The -an- is a hallmark of fancy style except in certain set expressions (the form without -an- being the one usually used).

9.931 -an- to bases with nag-/mag- in meaning "continual" or "nonvolitional" (Secs. 8.1211 and 8.1212)

si pidiri:ku qana:qa sa kamut sa manga qagtaq niqa:na ng manga di:waq nga karun nanagtanqaw qug nagpamatiq kana:tuq qapan walaq maki:taq sa qa:tu ng manga mata "Federico is in the hands of the 'agta', those spirits which are looking at us and listening to us now, but which are not seen by our eyes." V— tanqaw "look"

(Note that nanagpamatiq can also be used in this context with the same meaning but is artificial in style.)

(-an- with pag-)

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*There are some bases, however, occurring with the nag-/mag- of these sections which do not occur with nanag-/manag- e.g. magkahulug Sec. 8.12112. nanag-/manag- is most usual with the nag-/mag- of Sec. 8.1213 and the nag-/mag- of Sec. 9.92, and occurs with all bases of these groups.

qang nahibilin sa kumbintu maqu na la:mang qang manga sugarul nga sa daku ng kada:sig nagpada:yun sa panagsu:gal "The only people left in the convent were the gamblers who with great enthusiasm continued their gambling." V— su:gal "gamble"

9.9311 -an- to nag-/mag- to bases with paka-, paki-, etc.

(Sec. 8.1213)

kana ng manga tawha:na nanagpakaqarun qingnu ng sapi:qan "Those people are pretending to be wealthy." V— qarun qingnun "pretending to be"

kana ng manga tu:qa sa qatuba:ngan sa simbahan nanagpakilimus kay byirnis man "Those people in front of the church are begging because it is Friday." V— pakilimus "to beg"

9.932 -an- to nag-/mag- "action devolving on agent"

(Sec. 8.123)

nanagpanilap qang manga buqa:ya sa pagpakakitaq ni:la kang karangkal nga nagkaduqul "The crocodiles licked their chops upon seeing Karangkal getting closer." V— pani:lap "to lick"

9.933 -an- to nag-/mag- with noun Secs. 8.1241, 8.1243, and 8.1244

nanagqunipurmi sila g ka:ki "They were wearing khaki uniforms." V— qunipurmi "uniform"

9.934 -an- to reciprocals (Sec. 9.921)

nagpaqa:but si pa:riq pidru sa si:lung sa kumbintu qarun managku:yug ngadtu sa ginghari:qan sa manga qagtaq "Father Pedro waited on the ground floor of the convent so that they could go together to the kingdom of the 'agtas'." V— ku:yug "to go with"

9.935 panag- in passives

A derivative prefix panag- occurs with direct passive non-potentials (Sec. 8.21). For those bases which occur with nanag-/manag- the meaning is "plural agent, action continuing". (I.e., gipanag- is the passive corresponding in meaning to nanag- [nag- plus -an- Sec. 9.931] and panag- -un is the passive corresponding in meaning to manag- [mag- plus -an- Sec. 9.931]).

This usage is confined to high style.

tibuquk qadlaw gipanagku:haq ni:la qang manga batu dinhaq sa quma "They spent the whole day removing the stones from the field." V— ku:haq "take, remove"

This panag- is also used with the local passives (Sec. 8.22) with some bases.

gipanagsugdan ni:la g putul qang manga ka:huy sa libun gamqu ng baskitbulan "They were beginning to cut down the trees in the thicket to make a basketball court." V— su:gud "begin"

gipanagkuha:qa g manga batu qang quma "The field was being cleared of stones." V— ku:haq "get, remove"

9.936 nanag-/manag- vs. nagpaN-/magpaN-

If paN- has a meaning of plural agent, it has the same meaning as -an-. If the base is of the type listed in Sec. 9.93, -an- is usually preferred. Otherwise nag-/mag- plus paN- is used. nag-/mag- to paN- plural is rare. (Cf. Sec. 8.12112.)
miha:rung siya sa daku ng salamin qug naki:taq ni:ya qang nagpangaputiq ni:ya ng buhuk "He faced the huge mirror and looked at his hair which was becoming white." (kaputiq does not occur with nanag-.)

nahimuqut siya ng nagtanqaw sa qi:ya ng nanagkadaku ng manga qanak "He took pleasure in watching his children grow up." V— dakuq "big"

9.9361 nanag-/manag- to bases with paN-

nanag-/manag- is used to bases with paN- meaning plural. (This is not usual but confined to a fancy or turgid style. Of course, with other meanings of paN-, nanag-/manag- is free to occur.) (Cf. Sec. 8.12112.)

gawas sa manga bungtud nga latasun qadu:na y manga lugutlugut nga la:wum nga qang qagiqa:nan maqu qang manga tigka:huy nga nanagpangatumba qug gihi:mu ng lataya:nan sa manga nanagpuyuq sa maqu ng da:pit "Aside from the hills to be traversed, there are deep crevices, the passage over which is fallen logs made into catwalks by the residents of that place." V— pangatumba "fall down (plural)"

9.94 -an /-anan (→) "to V— habitually" (productive)
the

This is only used in/active and with prefixes nag-/mag-/pag- and with tig- (Sec. 10.131).

samtang ni:qa pa qikaw dinhi sa huspital magqanhiqan ku dinhi matag buntag "While you are still here in the hospital, I will come here every morning." V— qanhi "come"

The alternant with -anan occurs with bases having a closed penult.

qug muqadtu siya sa qu:pun maghagkanan siya sa birhin "When he goes to Opon, he kisses the Virgin." V— haluk "kiss"

9 941 To nontransient bases

dinhi na lang pagqatang sa karti:ru kay magkanunayan man siya dinhi g mabuntag "Just wait for the postman here because he comes here every morning." V— kanu:nay "always"

9.95 nagsig-/magsig- "each do separately" (restricted)

qug nagsigpadu:ng sila ngadtu sa balay nga gigika:nan sa manga singgit "And each of them went to the house from which the cries originated." V— padu:ng "go toward" (20.4)

However, with these bases nagqisig-/magqisig- or qi:si plus g plus base also occurs with the same meaning and is less fancy style.

qang manga ta:wu qi:sig pana:gan nanampung sa qi:la ng qilung "The people were all running about covering their noses." (34.1)

9.96 -in- "continuous V—" (productive)

This type of base is most frequently used by itself either as a noun meaning "continuous action" or in the constructions of the type described in Sec. 3.7.

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*The meaning of this type of transient is habitually do an action which has a person or place goal. This meaning would point to an interpretation that these types are nag-/mag-/pag- to nominal bases of the type described in Sec. 10.24 (similar to the unreal local passives in meaning). However, since most forms following nag-/mag-/pag- do not occur by themselves as nouns, this interpretation is rejected.

9.961 Meaning "continuous action of V‾‾" (productive)

taqudtaqud na ng sinamqid ni qinting sa qi:ya ng linantip "Inting had been sharpening his bolo for a long time now." V‾‾ samqid "sharpen" (48.1)

tayaqun kay hagba:ya pa ng gikina:qun sa panahun nga walaq na maga:mit "It was rusty because it had for a long time been eaten continuously by time after it was no longer used." V‾‾ ka:qun "eat"

9.962 Meaning "continuous sound of V‾‾"

qunyaq gipuli:han sa hinagtub qug linagubu daw qusa ka panun nga ka:baw nga nakabuhiq sa turil "Then it was replaced by the continuous booming and thudding sounds like a herd of carabao that had escaped from the enclosure." V‾‾ lagubu "boom" V‾‾ hagtub "thud" (66.7)

9.963 Meaning "continuous having the quality of V‾‾"

(to noun bases) (dead)

walaq siya makatulug tungud sa dinaga:qang sa qi:ya ng la:was "He could not sleep because of the fever in his body." V‾‾ daga:qang "warmth"

9.97 Dead transient formers

9.971 pasi-

kini ng piging qusa ka pasidungug qa:lang sa qi:mu ng paglampus sa pasu:lit "This party is in honor of your success in the examination." V‾‾ dungug "honor"

9.972 sing-/siN-

9.9721 sing-

dinhi ni ng yuta:qa gisugdan na qusab ni:la qug qugba qug qi:la pa gayu ng giduga:ngan qang qi:la ng paningka:mut "In this land they started farming all over from scratch, and they added to their strivings." V‾‾ singka:mut "to strive" V‾‾ kamut "hand" (53.16)

9.9722 siN-

singulan siya g baligyaq sa qi:ya ng pu:tu pi:ru wa y namalit "He was selling poto out in the rain but there were no buyers." V‾‾ qulan "rain"

9.973 pani-

pani- does not occur with nag-/mag-. mi-/mu- + pani-

becomes nani-/mani-.

kaqusa walaq makatiwas si qinting sa qi:ya ng paniqudtu "One time Inting could not finish eating his lunch." V‾ qudtu "noon" (55.13)

9.974 tiN-

pagsu:d na:kuq nakatimahuq ku g patay ng qilaqaq "Upon entering, I smelled a dead rat." V‾ ba:huq "smell"

9.9741 paniN- (=paN- + tiN-)

Cf. Sec. 9.2723.

9.97411 To transient bases

maqu ng gipugaq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng qu:tuk pagpangi:taq qug paqa:gi qarun matu:man qang qi:ya ng panimalus "Therefore, he racked his brains looking for a way to take his revenge." V‾ panimalus "take revenge" (59.5)

9.97412 To adjective bases

kung walaq dihaq qang qinahan si husi maningalit qug du:qaw sa dala:ga "When the mother was not there José would surreptitiously visit the girl." V‾ paningalit "to do someting fast with the aim of not being caught or seen" V‾ kalit "sudden"

9.97413 To noun bases

bi:sa g qunsa:qun qug ta:guq sa duryan manima:huq gyud "No matter what you do to hide it, durian will smell." V‾ ba:huq "smell"

9.9742 paniN- to bases with no tiN-

naninga:qun qang qi:mu ng kanding sa manga tanum ni qiyaq tirya "Your goat is feeding on Aunt Teria's plants." V‾ ka:qun "eat" V‾ paninga:qun "feed (eat - said of animals)"

9.975 tig- (→)

kaqanti:gu ka ba ng mulanguy qug tighayaq "Do you know how to swim on your back?" V‾ ha:yaq "to be caused to lie on one's back as when one is made to lie in state"

9.976 panig-

panig- does not occur with nag-/mag-, mi-/mu- + panig- becomes nanig-/manig-

qayaw g panigqingun sa ta:wu ng wala y bata:san "Do not be like a person with no manners." V— qingun "like"

9.9761 To noun bases (with (→))

nanighawak si qi:da g bantay sa qi:ya ng mutsatsa ng nagtra:pu sa salug sa makapila ng diq na maqihap "Ida stood with her hands on her hips, watching her maid cleaning the floor for the nth. time." V— ha:wak "waist"

9.977 panggi- (dead)

sa barbiri:ya ng qikuq dagha ng ta:wu ng nanggida:ma "In Eco's barbershop there were many persons playing checkers." V— damma "checkers"

niqadtu sa qa:ku ng pagtu:qu qaku ra y qa:ngay ng masa:yud nga:nu ng qi:ya pa ng panggilabu:tan "Formerly, I believed I was the only one who should know. Why did he have to butt in?" V— la:but "concern"

9.9771 manggi-

nga:nu ng nagmanggila:qin man ka tutal kitaki:ta ra bi:taw "Why do you feel yourself a stranger? After all it is only us." V— manggila:qin "to feel oneself {a stranger / unrelated}"

9.978 paha-

buqut ku ng magpahali:pay kang du:dung sa qadlaw sa qi:ya ng kasal "I would like to congratulate Dodong on his wedding day." V— pahali:pay "congratulate"

9.979 -um- (←) (dead)

The -um- infix is used with the active. This infix occurs only with pag-/nag-/mag-/naka-/maka- in the active.

nagdumi:liq si ma:ma sa pagtanqaw na:ku g sini "Mama would not allow me to go see the movie." V— dumi:liq "refuse" V— di:liq "no"

kinsa y nagduma:la sa mantala:qa ng bisayaq "Who manages the journal Bisaya?" V— duma:la "manage" V— dala "carry"

9.10. Nominal bases used as bases of transients

Bases of transients are considered to be nouns if they occur as nouns and if the meaning is not "thing that has been V—-ed".

"action of V—-ing" or "means of V—". (Cf. the discussion Secs. 8.011 and 8.013.) In this section we will consider nominal bases which have a number of inflectional affixes with the meaning of the base remaining the same. Those which occur with passive affixes may also occur as bases to which the nouns similar to the passives (Sec. 10.2) are formed. (Cf. the example Sec. 10.24323.) Those types which occur with only one affix are not considered here but are listed under the affix with which they occur.

9.10.11 Meaning "wear, use as V—" (productive)

These nouns occur with mi-/mu-, nag-/mag-, naka-/maka-, local passive and instrumental passive.

mikarsu:nis siya sa qi:ya ng bagqu qug nana:qug "He put on his new pants and went out." V— karsu:nis "trousers" When used as base of transient, "wear trousers"

nagkarsu:nis qaku "I am wearing pants."

qang baba:yi di:liq makakarsu:nis niqi:ni ng syuda:ra kay su:pak man sa bala:qud "Women cannot wear trousers in this city because it is against the law."

karsuni:san si du:dung kay mangadtu na ta s' sini "Dodong should have pants put on him because we are going to the show."

qikarsu:nis ku qang qa:ku ng bagqu "I will put on my new pants."

qikarsu:nis saq ku qi:ni gustu ku ng mutanqaw s hitsu:ra "First put these trousers on for me. I want to see how they look."

manday manggi:kan na ta maqu pa y qi:ya ng qikarsu:nis "He does not put on his trousers until just before we are about to leave."

9.10.12 "Season with V— " (productive)

These nouns occur with mi-/mu-, nag-/mag-, naka-/maka- local passive, and instrumental meaning "person for whom".

misili si ma:ma sa qinunqu:na ng bansi:kul "Mama put chili in the mackerel stewed in vinegar." V— si:li "chili pepper"

(Note that si:li has a (→) when used as a base of a transient.)

kinsa y nagsili qi:ni ng bingka "Who put peppers in these rice cakes?"

waq ra ba ku makasili sa tinu:wa kay waq ma y baligyaq "I was not able to put chili in the stew because there was none for sale."

waq ku tuyu:qa nasilihan na:kuq qang turta "I unintentionally put pepper into the omelette."

qa:ku ng qisili kini ng qi:mu ng kulikut kay walaq ku kapalit gi:kan sa tyanggi "I will use your chili pepper because I was not able to buy any from the market."

qisili ku qa:ri ng su:kaq "Put chili in this vinegar for me."

9.10.13 "Ride a V—" (productive)

These bases occur with nag-/mag- and gi-/-un/-a.

magqayrupla:nu lang ta kay qarun makaqabut ta s pista "Let us just take an airplane so as to make the fiesta." V— qayrupla:nu "airplane"
kana ng gilayqu:na qi:guq gyu ng qayruplanu:hun "That distance is so far one should take a plane."

9.10.14 "Play V—" (productive)

This affix occurs with mi-/mu-, nag-/mag-, naka-/maka-, gi-/-an, gi-/qi-

gustu ka ng muti:nis ru ng ha:pun "Do you want to play tennis this afternoon?" V— ti:nis "tennis"

qunya g muqabut si maryu gi:kan s mani:laq magti:nis ta qadlawqadlaw "When Mario arrives from Manila, we will play tennis every day."

nasukuq si qiyuq supru kay gipingpu:ngan sa manga ba:taq qang bagqu ni:ya ng lami:sa "Uncle Sofro got mad because the children played pingpong on his new table." V— pingpung "pingpong"

kini ng sapatu:sa qa:ku ng qiti:nis kay da:qan "I will play tennis in these shoes because they are old."

hustu na ru ng qiti:nis "Now is the time to play tennis."

9.10.15 "Do something until V—" (restricted)

These bases occur with nag-/mag- with the direct, local and instrumental passives.

sunud bagqu ng tu:qig magbuntag ta g bayli "Next New Year we

will dance till morning." V‾‾buntag "morning"

bunta:gun na:tuq qang bayli tutal waq man ta y kla:si qugmaq "Let us make this dance last till morning because we do not have classes tomorrow anyway." [Lit.:"cause to be done to morning"]

bunta:gun na:tuq qug hara:na si qu:ping "We will serenade Oping till morning."

qi:ya ng gibunta:gan qang sugaq "He burned the light until morning."

kini ng sugaq maqu y qibuntag "This light is to be used until morning."

9.10.16 "Hold V‾‾" (restricted)

Nouns of this type occur with nag-/mag-, naka-maka- (but not all) and local passives.

sa qa:muq sa qamirika qug du:na y magkumbira di:liq ga:niq qimbitahun sa tagqi:ya sa kumbira di:liq gyud mi muqadtu "At home in America, whenever anyone holds a banquet, we never go unless we are invited by the host of the banquet." V‾‾kumbira "banquet" (38.1)

walaq sila makakumbira kay sila naglu:tu "They were not able to hold the banquet because they were in mourning."

gikumbirahan qang paglampus ni syaning sa pasu:lit "They held a banquet to celebrate Syaning's success in the examination."

9.10.17 "Close with a V‾‾" (restricted)

Nouns of this type occur with nag-/mag-, naka-/maka- and instrumental passives.

si hwan maqu y magtrangka sa gawang ka:da gabi:qi "John is the one who bolts the door at night." V‾‾ trangka "crossbar"

nakatrangka ka na ba sa gawang "Have you bolted the door?"

trangka:han qang matag pulta g magabi:qi "Each door is to be bolted at night."

qitrangka ni:ya qang daku ng barati:ha sa binta:naq "He will bolt the window with a large board." (Lit.: "used a board to bolt")

maqu pa y qitrangka ni:ya s gawang nga nakabuhiq na ng kaba:yuq "Now he locks the door after the horse has gotten away."

qitrangka ku qa:ni ng pultahan ha "Bolt this door for me."

9.10.18 Miscellaneous types

magbalay ku s lahug "I will build a house in Lahug." V— balay "house" (When used as a transient "build a house".)

makabalay ba ku dinhi mananghid ku ni:mu kay "May I build a house here? I am asking permission because..."

maqu ni ng yuta:qa qi:mu ng balayan "Is this the land you will build on?"

qikabalay ba ni ng ka:huy nga maqu ra g gabuk "Can this wood be used to build a house, for it seems rotten?"

9.10.2 Derivatives to nominal bases

Derivatives occur with nominal bases used as transients, but these are restricted.

9.10.21 paN- "plural"

sa tyimpu sa gi:ra basta tingtugnaw na ga:niq qang qa:mu ng qipangha:bul sa:ku sa kala:may "During the war when cold weather set in, we used to use blankets made from sugar sacks." V— ha:bul "blanket" (as T base: "use as a blanket")

9.10.22 pa-

di:liq ku pabalayan ni:ya qang qa:ku ng yu:taq "I will not allow him to build a house on my land." V— pabalay "have someone build a house"

9.10.23 Other derivatives

nagsilihay qang duha ka mananagat "The two fishermen were hurling sharp words at each other." V— silihay "hurl sharp words at each other"

makigti:nis ku ni:mu ru ng ha:pun "I would like to play tennis with you this afternoon." V— pakigti:nis "play tennis with someone"

Chapter Ten: Affixes with Nouns (Summary)

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Outline of Chapter Ten: Affixes with Nouns

10.0 Bases to which nouns are formed

10.1 Affixes forming names of persons

10.11 "Person from" (to nominal bases)

10.111 taga- "one from" (productive)

10.112 tagi- "resident of" (dead)

10.12 "Person who does V‾ by nature or occupation"

10.121 maN- -r- (productive)

10.1211 To bases with paN- (paN- dropped) (→)

10.1212 To underived base

10.12121 (←)

10.1213 maN- -l- (dead)

10.122 mag- -r- (to transient base) (productive)

10.1231 mag- -r- (→) (to transient base)

10.1232 mag- -r- (←)

10.124 mag- -r- (→) (to noun base)

10.1241 mag- -r- (→) (to noun base) specialized meaning

10.125 mag- -l- (productive)

10.126 mag- -l- (→)

10.128 r- -um- "one who V‾ "

10.129 Dead types

10.1291 maki- -r- (←)

10.1292 tig-

10.1293 -iru (←)

10.1294 -dur (→)

10.13 "Person who does V‾ often"

10.131 tig- (productive)

10.1311 tig- (→)

10.132 tag- (dead)

10.133 tig- -r- "one who does an action repeatedly"

10.1331 tig- -r- (←)

10.1332 tig- -r- (→)

10.1333 tig- -r- (specialized meaning)

10.134 tig- -l- "one who does an action repeatedly"

10.1341 tig- -l- (→)

10.1342 tig- -l- (←)

10.1343 tig- -l- (←)(specialized meaning)

10.14 "Person doing a particular action"

10.141 r- -um- (productive)

10.1411 r- -um-

10.1412 r- -um- (←)

10.1413 r- -um- (→)

10.142 maN- -r- (restricted)

10.1421 maN- -r-

10.1422 maN- -r- (→)

10.1423 maN- -r- (←)

10.1424 maN- -r- -ay (dead)

10.143 tag- (restricted)

10.1431 tag-

10.1432 tag- (←)

10.1433 tag- to nontransient base

10.15 "One about to V——"

10.151 r- -um-

10.1511 -um- to nominal base "about to be V——" (dead)

10.152 r- -um- (←)

10.153 r- -um- (→)

10.154 -um- -l- (←) (restricted)

10.155 r- -um- extended to impersonal phenomena (restricted)

10.1551 r- -um- (←) (restricted)

10.156 Cumu- "about to V— " (productive)

10.1561 Cumu-

10.1562 Cumu- (←)

10.1563 Cumu- (→)

10.157 ka- -un (→) "one who is on the verge of V— " (productive)

10.1571 ka- -un (→)

10.1572 ka- -un (→) to derived base

10.1573 ka- -un (→) extended to impersonal phenomena (dead)

10.158 ka- -unun (→) (restricted)

10.1581 ka-unun (→) to derived base

10.159 tali- "one about to" (dead)

10.1591 tali- (←)

10.1592 tali- (→)

10.1593 tali- extended to impersonal phenomena (to nominal base) (dead)

10.16 Name formers (restricted)

10.161 -ay (used in storytelling)

10.162 qaN- -r- (→) "one who"

10.17 Persons miscellaneous (dead types)

10.171 -an (→)

10.172 ma- (→)

10.173 Doubling of base with specialized meaning of "one who V— "

10.1731 Doubling to nonnominal base

10.174 paN- "agent"

10.18 "Persons who are related" (restricted)

10.181 qig- (←)

10.182 mag- (←)

10.183 manag- (←)

10.184 -un (←) "god-" (dead)

10.185 -in- "god-" (dead)

10.19 "Person who or thing which is one of a pair" (restricted)

10.191 ka- to noun base

10.1912 ka- to transient base

10.19121 ka- (←)

10.1913 ka- to derived base

10.19131 ka- to base with tagi-

10.1914 ka- to qualifier base

10.1915 ka- with specialized meaning

10.19151 ka- (←)

10.1916 ka- plus base qualified by qi:sig "fellow V___"

10.19161 qi:sig ka-

10.191611 qi:sig ka- to derived base

10.191612 qi:sig ka- (to object not person; base meaning "both____")

10.192 masig ka- (noun) (restricted) "each one of the V___ in a group"

10.2 Nouns similar to the passives

10.21 Direct passives - action completed (productive)

10.211 -in- "thing that has been V___-ed"

10.2111 -in- to derived base

10.2112 -in- used in specialized meaning

10.2113 -in- (←—)"something caused to be V—"(specialized meaning)

10.212 -in- "person who was V—-ed"

10.2121 -in- specialized meaning

10.213 -in- to noun base

10.22 "Action to be done"

10.2211 -un (—→) (restricted)

10.22111 -un (←—) (dead)

10.2212 -un (—→) to noun base

10.22121 -un (←—) with no meaning (dead)

10.2213 -un (—→) specialized meaning

10.222 -l- -un (productive)

10.2221 -l- -un

10.22211 -l- -un to derived base

10.2222 -l- -un (—→)

10.2223 -l- -un specialized meaning

10.223 -unun (productive)

10.2231 -unun

10.2232 -unun (←—)

10.2233 -unun (—→)

10.22331 -unun (—→) to derived base

10.224 -l- -unun (restricted)

10.2241 -l- -unun

10.2242 -l- -unun (—→) (dead)

10.225 Dead types

10.2251 gim- -un (—→)

10.2252 panggi- -un (—→)

10.2253 -anun

10.226 Nouns similar to direct passives in meaning "reason for which"

10.2261 -unun

10.227 paN- -un (dead) specialized meaning

10.23 Local passives "action completed"

10.231 -in- -an "thing V—ed" (restricted)

10.2311 -in- -an to derived base (restricted)

10.2312 -in- -an specialized meaning

10.232 -in- -an "person on whom V— devolved" (restricted)

10.2321 -in- -an to derived base

10.2322 -in- -an specialized meanings

10.233 -in- -an "place at which V— was done" (restricted)

10.2331 -in- -an "place" to nontransient base (restricted)

10.2332 -in- -an "reason on account of which" (restricted)

10.2333 -in- -an specialized meaning

10.234 -in- -anan (dead)

10.2341 -in- -anan (←)

10.235 gin- -an or ging- -an (dead)

10.24 Nouns parallel to unreal local passives

10.241 -an (productive) "place where activity is {to be / usually} held" (restricted)

10.2411 -an

10.2412 -an (→)

10.24121 -an (→) to derived base

10.24122 -an (no shift) to derived base

10.24123 -an (←)

10.2413 -an with specialized meaning

10.24131 -an (→)

10.24132 -an (no shift)

10.2414 r- -an (various meanings) (dead)

10.2415 -an to nominal base

10.242 -anan "{place where activity {is to be / is usually} held / person on whom action devolves}" (productive)

10.2421 No shift

10.24211 "Place" (productive)

10.24212 "Person on whom action devolves" (restricted)

10.24213 To nominal base

10.2422 -anan (→) (restricted)

10.24221 "Place"

10.24222 "Person"

10.2423 -anan "place" (←) (restricted)

10.24231 -anan to derived base

10.24232 -anan (no shift) specialized meaning

10.24233 -anan (←) specialized meaning

10.24234 -in- -anan (←) meaning the same as -anan (dead)

10.243 -l- -an

10.2431 To transient base "place where action is {to be / usually} held" (productive)

10.24311 No shift

10.24312 -l- -an (→)

10.24313 -l- -an (←)

10.2432 -l- -an with other meanings (productive)

10.24321 "thing to be V—ed"

10.24322 "thing {for / from} which something is V—ed"

10.24323 "Person for whom"

10.24324 pag- -l- -an (dead)

10.244 -l- -anan (→) (restricted)

10.2441 To transient base

10.2442 -l- -anan (→) meaning "thing to be V—-ed" (dead)

10.25 Nouns similar to instrumental passives

10.251 -in- nouns similar to instrumental (dead)

10.252 Instrumental "thing with which to V— "

10.2521 qig- -r- (restricted)

10.25211 qig- -r- (→)

10.25212 qig- -r- (←)

10.2522 qig- -l- (productive)

10.25221 qig- -l- (→)

10.25222 qig- -l- (←)

10.253 Similar to instrumental passive in ablative meaning "thing {to be / habitually} V—-ed"

10.2531 qig- -r-

10.25311 qig- -r- (→)

10.25312 qig- -r- (←)

10.2532 qig- -l- (→)

10.25321 qig- -l- (→) to derived base

10.254 Similar to instrumental passive in meaning "time to V— "

10.2541 qig- -r- (restricted)

10.2542 qig- -l-

10.25421 qig- -l- (→)

10.25422 qig- -l- (←)

10.2543 qig- -r- or qig- -l- extension of temporal meaning to "one desirous of V— "

10.26 -an to nominal base

10.261 -an "place where activity is held"

10.2611 -an (no shift) specialized meaning

10.2612 -an (→) (productive)

10.2613 -an (→) specialized meaning (instrumental)

10.262 "Place where V— is found, grown, kept or made"(productive)

10.2621 -an (→)

10.26211 Specialized meaning

10.2622 -an (←)

10.2623 -anan "place where V— is found" (dead)

10.26231 -an (←) specialized meaning

10.263 -an (→) "place where V— is sold"

10.2631 -an (←) "place where V— is sold"

10.264 "Part of the body where V— is located" (restricted)

10.2641 -an (→)

10.2642 -an (←).

10.265 "Direction or vicinity of V—"(restricted)

10.2651 -an (→)

10.2652 -an (←) (dead)

10.266 -an (→) "relation (older generation)" (dead)

10.27 -an "group of V— "

10.28 -anan (dead)

10.3 "Group or collection of V— " (to nominal base)

10.31 ka- -an (productive)

10.311 ka- -an "place where V— is found"

10.312 ka- -an to transient base

10.313 ka- -an to other bases (dead)

10.314 Specialized meaning

10.32 ka- -an meaning "all of V— " (restricted)

10.321 ka- -an "V— as a whole"

10.322 ka- -an (no shift) to transient base specialized meaning

10.33 ka- -anan (←) (dead) "all of V—"

10.331 ka- -anan "V— as a whole"

10.34 ka- -r- -an (dead)

10.35 Dead affixes meaning "collection of V— "

10.351 gin- -an

10.352 -an

10.3521 -an (→)

10.4 Names of places

10.41 pa- (restricted)

10.42 ka- -an (restricted)

10.43 ka- -an "place where a collection of V— is found" (productive)

10.431 ka- -anan

10.432 -un (dead)

10.5 Nouns formed from transients and adjectives

10.51 Transient bases used as nouns

10.511 Meaning "thing V—-ed"

10.5111 To derived bases

10.51111 To bases with ka-

10.5112 With specialized meanings

10.512 Meaning "action of V— "

10.5121 "Action of V— " to derived base

10.5122 Base of transient with doubling or Culu- after walaq Y

10.513 Meaning "instrument for doing V— "

10.5131 To derived base

10.52 Transient base plus (→)

10.521 Meaning "thing which has been V—-ed"

10.522 With stative base

10.523 Meaning "instrument for doing V— "

10.5231 With specialized meaning

10.53 Adjective base used as a noun (dead)

10.531 (←)

10.532 qi- (←)

10.54 Qualifier forming noun (dead)

10.541 (←)

10.6 "Manner of action" (productive)

10.61 -in- -an

10.62 -in- -an (→) (productive)

10.63 paN- (restricted)

10.7 Instrument formers

10.71 pa- (dead)

10.72 paN-

10.721 paN- to transient base (dead)

10.722 paN- to transient base "sense of V— " (dead)

10.723 paN- "means of obtaining V— " to noun base (dead)

10.73 hiN- "instrument" (dead)

10.731 hiN- (←) "instrument" specialized meaning

10.8 Doubling and Culu- forms (productive)

10.81 Doubling meaning "something like V— "

10.811 No shift

10.812 Doubling with (←)

10.813 Doubling with specialized meaning of "something like V— "

10.8131 No shift

10.8132 (←)

10.8133 Doubling with meaning "one who"

10.82 Culu- "something like V— " (productive)

10.821 Specialized meaning ("something like V—")

10.822 Doubling and Culu- after walaq y

10.83 Empty doubling

10.831 Bases that do not occur without doubling

10.8311 Names of plants and animals

10.832 To bases that occur without doubling in a different meaning

10.9 Abstract noun formers

10.91 Nouns expressing quantity or quality

10.911 gi- -un (→) "degree of V—-ness" (restricted)

10.912 ka- -un (→) to adjective base "degree of V—-ness" (restricted)

10.913 paN- "way in which V— is" (to noun base)

10.9131 paN- to derived noun base

10.914 taga- (→) "up to the V— " (productive)

10.92 "State of being V—"

10.921 ka- (to adjective base) (productive)

10.9211 ka- to phrases

10.9212 ka- to transient base

10.92121 ka- plus base = base alone (dead)

10.92122 ka- (←) (dead)

10.9213 ka- to derived transient base

10.9214 ka- to derived adjective base

10.922 pagka- (productive)

10.9221 pagka- to adjective base (= ka-)

10.92211 pagka- to derived adjective base

10.9222 pagka- to noun base (productive)

10.92221 pagka- to derived noun base

10.923 panag- "state of being V— with someone else" (dead)

10.924 ka- -an (←) "quality of V— " (to adjective base) (productive)

10.9241 ka- -an (←) to derived adjective base

10.9242 ka- -an (←) to adjective base specialized meaning

10.9243 ka- -an (←) to transient base

10.925 kina- -an "superlative" (productive)

10.9251 To adjective base

10.9252 To nonadjective base

10.9253 ka- -an superlative (dead)

10.93 pag- (productive) (to transient base)

10.94 Dead formations of abstract nouns

10.941 ka- -anan (←)

10.942 ka- -l- -an

10.943 -l- -an

10.944 -in- -an

10.945 paN- -an

10.946 gim- -an

10.947 paN- -un

10.948 hiN- -an

10.949 ting- -an

10.94.10 ka- -un "state of" (dead)

10.94.101 ka- -r- -un

10.94.102 ka- -l- -un

10.94.11 paniN-

10.95 Other miscellaneous dead formations

10.951 tig- -un (←)

10.952 tig-

10.953 paN-

10.954 Isolated forms of transients used as nouns

10.9541 ma-

10.9542 pag-

10.9543 ka- -an

10.9544 -um-/mu-

10.955 -in-

10.956 kina- -an

10.10 "Time (for something which occurs regularly)"

10.10.1 ka- -un (restricted)

10.10.2 ka- -an (dead)

10.10.21 ka- -an (→) ka- -anan (→)

10.10.22 -an "time of V— " (dead)

10.10.3 tali- (dead)

10.10.4 ting- (productive)

10.10.41 ting- (→) (restricted)

10.10.42 ting- (←) (restricted)

10.10.43 ting- to transient base (restricted)

10.10.5 paN- "harvest of the year" (dead)

10.10.6 tali- "season" (dead)

Chapter Ten: Affixes with Nouns

10.0 Bases to which nouns are formed

Nouns are formed to derived and underived nominal and adjectival bases and to transient bases underived or derived with affixes paN-, ka- or doubling.* Nouns are not formed to transient bases with other affixes**. In the case of bases with paN- when the paN- is "dropped" (Sec. 9.244), the criterion as to whether the affix is to the base alone or to the base with paN- is semantic. Thus manunu:nud "heir" is to a base panunud "inherit" whereas magsulu:nud "follower" is to a base sunud "follow".

10.1 Affixes forming names of persons

10.11 "Person from"(to nominal bases)

10.111 taga- "one from" (productive)

daghan na qang/manga paqa:gi qang gihi:muq sa tagabala:ngay qarun pagsi:kup sa mabangis nga mananap "The barrio people had already tried many ways of capturing the ferocious animal."
V‾ bala:ngay "barrio" (57.5)

dinha y tagaqadwa:na nga nangi:ta ng du:dung gani:ha "There was a man from the customs who was looking for Dodong a while ago."
V‾ qadwa:na "customs bureau"

10.112 tagi- "resident of" (dead)

qang manga tagilungsud nagpunduk didtu s pla:sa "The townspeople gathered at the plaza." V‾ lungsud "town"

10.12 "Person who does V‾ by nature or occupation"

10.121 maN- -r- (productive)

10.1211 To bases with paN- (paN- dropped) (→)

This affix is productive only with bases with paN-. On the

*For the criteria for determining the bases cf. Sec. 9.0.1.

**There are a few exceptions, but these are dead formations.

other hand, bases with paN- do not occur with the other affixes forming names of persons. It usually occurs with a short penult if the penult is not closed. This maN- -r- occurs to all bases which occur with a prefix paN- "occupation" (Sec. 9.22).

manginginhas qang manga baba:yi sa pulambatu kay qang bala:ngay nahimutang sa daplin sa da:gat diqin daghan kaqa:yu ng kinhasun "The women of Pulambato are shell gatherers because the village is located by the sea where there are very many sea shells." V panginhas "gather shells for a living"

tawga qang mananabang kay manganak na si silya "Call the midwife because Celia is going to deliver." V pana:bang "help a woman deliver"

10.1212 To underived base

nakabasa ka na ba ba:hin sa maninintal nga si salumi "Have you read about Salome, the temptress?" V tintal "tempt"

10.12121 (←-)

qang buqa:ya sa sa:lug qusa ka manunu:kub "The crocodile in the river is a predatory animal." V tukub "eat predatorily"

10.1213 maN- -l- (dead)

miqadtu sila sa manalagnaq qarun pagti:nuq qug kinsa y nanga:wat sa kalabaw "They went to the seer to find out who stole the carabao." V tagnaq "foretell"

10.122 mag- -r- (to transient base) (productive)

nakagustu qang manga tinunqan sa bagqu ng magtutudluq "The students liked the new teacher." V tudluq "teach"

10.1231 mag- -r- (→) (to transient base)

nagqabli qug bagqu ng tinda:han qang magpapatigayun "The merchant opened a new store." V patiga:yun "engage in business"

10.1232 mag- -r- (←-)

qaku qunta y maghaha:tud sa balasahun ngadtu s qiskuylahan qapan giqili:san na ku ng kadyu "I was the one who used to bring the reading materials to school, but now Kadyo has replaced me." V hatud "bring"

10.124 mag- -r- (→) (to noun base)

qang magbabalaqud kinahangla ng musunud sa bala:qud nga

qi:ya ng gimugnaq "The lawmaker should obey the law which he has created." V— bala:qud "law"

nindut qang manga ku:lu ng hini:mu sa magkukulun nga tagatali:say "The pots made by the pot maker from Talisay are pretty." V— ku:lun "pot"

10.1241 mag- -r- (→) (to noun base specialized meaning)

si badung qusa ka daku ng magyuyutaq sa mindanaw "Badung is a big landowner in Mindanao." V— yu:taq "land"

10.125 mag- -l- (productive)

gipatay sa tulisan qang magbalantay sa budi:ga "The robber killed the warehouse guard." V— bantay "watch"

10.126 mag- -l- (→)

qang magbuluhat sa maqa:yu ng saput qatu:qa sa mani:laq "The good dressmakers are in Manila." V— bu:hat "make"

10.128 r- -um-"one who V—"

qubayqubay na ng manga lumulupyuq qang namalhin sa pinuyqa:nan tungud sa kahadluk "Quite a number of the inhabitants moved away now because of fear." V— *lupyuq (57.13)

10.129 Dead types

10.1291 maki- -r- (←)

qang makilili:mus si:gi ng qanhaq sa qa:muq mabirnis kay qa:kuq ma ng pagahataga g tagdyis "The beggar always comes to my place on Fridays because I give him ten cents each time." V— pakilimus "beg"

10.1292 tig-

si manang maqu y tigqali:ma sa ba:taq "Big Sister is the one who takes care of the child." V— qali:ma "take care"

si santus na karun qang tigduma:la sa tinda:han "Santos is the store manager now." V— duma:la "manage"

si bituy qang tigalam sa manga manuk "Bitoy is the one who takes care of tne chickens." V— galam "take care"

10.1293 -iru (←)

Note that with this affix the base has an alternant without

final vowel or vowel + /g/.

gihatud mi sa bangki:ru ngadtu s tabuk sa sa:lug "The boatman took us to the other side of the river." V— bangkaq "boat"

nyaq qang manga kusini:ru nagdala g bunal "Then the cooks were carrying clubs." V— kusi:na "kitchen" (42.9)

10.1294 -dur (—>)

dinhi magkampu qang manga trabahadur sa gubyirnu "Government workers camped in this place." V— traba:hu "work" (51.8)

10.13 "Person who does V— often"

10.131 tig- (productive)

qang tigqinum dinhi s qa:tu ng tinda:han namatay "The one who often comes to drink here in our store died." V— qinum "drink"

(to derived base)

sukad mahilayuq qang hinigugma ni li:na di:liq na siya tigkaqunka:qun "Since her beloved went away, Lena does not usually eat between meals any more." V— kaqunka:qun "eat between meals"

(to base with -an (—>))

tigqanhiqan siya s syudad qug maduminggu kay muhapit siya g panyanggi huma g simba "She usually comes to the city Sundays because she drops by the market after going to church." V— qanhiqan "come to a place habitually"

(to nominal base)

tigpamaslanan si pidru duqul s daku ng batu daplin sa pangpang matag sabadu "Pedro usually fishes near the big rock beside the cliff every Saturday." V— pamaslanan "fish somewhere habitually"

10.1311 tig- (—>)

qadtu ku tigkaqun sa ka wa:na "I always eat at Juana's place." V— ka:qun "eat"

10.132 tag- (dead)

muqabut na karun qang taghangyuq sa basi:yu ng la:ta "The one who usually asks for the empty tin cans will come now." V— hangyuq "ask a favor"

10.133 tig- -r- "one who does an action repeatedly"

qaku y tiglulungqag sa kanqun qug kamu na la y hi:kay sa quban "I usually cook the rice, and you prepare the rest." V—

lungqag "cook"

10.1331 tig- -r- (←)

qang qa:ku ng manghud baba:yi maqu y tiglala:ba sa qa:ku ng sini:naq "My younger sister is the one who usually washes my clothes." V— laba "wash clothes"

10.1332 tig- -r- (→)

karu ng simanahu:na si qaliks maqu y tiglalabay g sagbut "This week Alex is the one who will throw away the trash." V— la:bay "throw"

10.1333 tig- -r- (specialized meaning)

siya y tigdudumbul ni pa:pa sa pagpalit qug dulsi sa manga ba:taq "She is the one who always talks daddy into buying candy for the children." V— dumbul "poke with a large stick"

10.134 tig- -l- "one who does an action repeatedly"

qikaw ba y tigbuluqbuq sa tanum qug maha:pun "Are you the one who waters the plant every afternoon?" V— buqbuq "pour water on"

10.1341 tig- -l- (→)

qaha qikaw diqay tigbulunal sa qa:ku ng qiruq "Aha! So you are the one who always beats my dog!" V— bu:nal "beat"

10.1342 tig- -l- (←)

qadtuqa s ma:nuy mu kay siya ma y tigbala:nig kun mangatu:lug na mu "Go ask your elder brother because he is the one who usually spreads the mat out when you all go to sleep." V— banig "spread a mat"

10.1343 tig- -l- (←) (specialized meaning)

ting kinsa ma y tigsala:ka s qinyu ng lubi "Ting, who usually gathers your coconuts?" V— saka "climb"

10.14 "Person doing a particular action"

10.141 r- -um- (productive)

10.1411 r- -um-

qug qang ta:wu kansa ng kalawa:san nabunqug sa pinuspus sa manga tumatabang waq na la:mang magtingug "And the man, whose entire body was bruised by the blows given him by his attackers, did not say a word." V— tabang "to gang up on a person" (23.6)

nalingaw gayud kaqa:yu qang manga tumatanqaw sa sa:yaw sa manga ba:taq "The spectators were really entertained by the dancing of the children." V— tanqaw "see"

10.1412 r- -um- (←)

pitu ka sumasa:kay qang nasa:mad sa paghibanggaq sa trak nga qi:la ng gisakyan sa qusa ka dyip "Seven passengers were injured when the bus they were riding collided with a jeep." V— sakay "ride"

10.1413 r- -um- (→)

nagdumi:liq qang pumipiliq sa pagbaligyaq sa qi:ya ng bu:tu "The voter refused to sell his vote." V— pi:liq "elect, choose"

10.142 maN- -r- (restricted)

10.1421 maN- -r-

qang manga maninimba nagdala qug kandi:laq sa simbahan "The churchgoers were taking candles to church." V— simba "go to church"

10.1422 maN- -r- (→)

daghan qang mananayaw karu ng gabhiqu:na "There are many dancers tonight." V— sa:yaw "dance"

10.1423 maN- -r- (←)

qug labaw pa niqa:naq mahi:mu ng manunu:nud sa qi:ya ng ginhari:qan "And furthermore, he would become the heir to his kingdom." V— panunud "inherit" (33.8)

10.1424 maN- -r- -ay (dead)

qang quba ng maninimba:hay namaqu:liq na lang tungud kay taqas kaqa:yu qang sirmun sa pa:riq "Some of the churchgoers just went home because the priest's sermon was so long." V— simba " go to church"

10.143 tag- (restricted)

10.1431 tag-

qang tagsalaq maqu y magba:yad sa nangabu:qak nga manga pinggan qug ba:su didtu sa kanqanan "The guilty party is the one who should pay for the broken plates and glasses at the restaurant." V— salaq "guilt"

10.1432 tag- (←)

si risal maqu y tagsu:lat sa duha ka libru nga nakapala:gut

sa manga pa:ri ng katsi:laq "Rizal is the author of the two books which angered the Spanish priests." V‾ sulat "write"

10.1433 tag- to nontransient base

paghiqagi na:muq sa qusa ka balay gipasaka mi sa tagba:lay qarun makapahu:way "When we passed by a certain house, we were invited in by the owner in order to rest." V‾ balay "house"

du:na y dagha ng dala nga papil qang duha ka ta:wu papi:lis kunu kadtu sa yu:taq timaqilhan nga qang tagqi:ya maqu qang yagpisun "The two men had many papers with them, documents, they said, which were proof that the thin man was the owner of the land." V‾ qi:ya "his" (53.4)

10.15 "One about to V‾ "

10.151 r- -um-

kumakana:qug na quntaq ku sa diha ng miqabut qang qa:ku ng qigsu:qun nga du:gay na ng walaq ku qigki:taq "I was about to go out when my brother, whom I had not seen for a long time, arrived." V‾ kana:qug "go out of a house"

10.1511 -um- to nominal base "about to be V‾ " (dead)

Cf. Sec. 8.11322 .

sa manga pisuq nga giqali:ma ni li:tu duha na qang dumala:ga "Of the chicks Lito takes care of, two are already pullets." V‾ dala:ga "mature female"

10.152 r- -um- (←)

naghi:kay siya g pagka:qun qa:lang sa manga qumaqa:but "She is preparing food for those who are about to arrive." V‾ qabut "arrive"

10.153 r- -um- (→)

This type with (→) is the most productive.

qang manga tumatapus naghi:kay na qa:lang sa pasu:lit "The graduating students were already getting things ready for the exams." V‾ ta:pus "end, finish"

10.154 -um- -l- (←) (restricted)

This has the same meaning as r- -um-.

kami qang pumulu:yuq niqa:na ng balay ng bagqu "We shall be the residents of that new house." V‾ puyuq "reside"

10.155 r- -um- extended to impersonal phenomena (restricted)

mu ra g bumabagyu kini ng ha:ngin "The wind seems as though we are going to have a typhoon." V— bagyu "storm"

10.1551 r- -um- (←) (restricted)

qumuqu:lan kini ng qadla:wa kay dagqum qang la:ngit "Today is likely to be rainy because the skies are dark." V— qulan "rain"

10.156 Cumu- "about to V—" (productive)

The meaning of this is the same as r- -um-.

10.1561 Cumu-

lumulangyaw kadtu si pidru qapan gipugngan siya sa qi:ya ng qinahan "Pedro was about to go abroad, but his mother stopped him." V— langyaw "go to other places"

10.1562 Cumu- (←)

si qinting nga sumusa:kay na quntaq sa trak miba:lik sa qi:la kay du:na ma y nabyaqan "Inting, who was about to get on the bus, went home because there was something he left behind." V— sakay "ride"

10.1563 Cumu- (→)

si ginang ru:sis maqu y humuhatag sa midalya qapan waq siya makaqanhi kay nasakit man "Mrs. Roces would have been the one to give the medal, but she could not come because she was sick." V— ha:tag "give"

10.157 ka- -un (→) "one who is on the verge of V—" (productive)

This form differs from the r- -um- and Cumu- in that the action occurs because of something outside of the agent or against his will, whereas for r- -um- or Cumu- the action is neutral as to the will of the agent.

10.1571 ka- -un (→)

kahilakun si li:na nga nagdumi:liq sa pagqa:wit "Lena was on the verge of tears as she refused to sing." V— hi:lak "cry"

kasyagitun na quntaq siya s pagpanga:yu g pakita:bang sa diha ng miqabut qang qi:ya ng ba:ŋa "She was on the verge of shouting for help when her husband arrived." V— sya:git "shout"

10.1572 ka- -un (—>) to derived base

pagulqa qang qituy kay kaqihiqun na tinga:li kini "Let the puppy out because it probably has to urinate now." V— pangi:hiq "urinate" (With the derived base occurring without paN-.)

kapangayuqun na quntaq ku sa qi:ya ng rilu qapan qi:ya na ng naha:tag sa la:qi ng ta:wu "I was about to ask for his watch, but he had already given it to someone else." V— panga:yuq "ask for something"

naghilakhi:lak si maring kay katulgun na man siya kaqa:yu "Maring is crying because she is very sleepy." V— katu:lug (with the derived base occurring without ka-) "sleep"

10.1573 ka- -un (—>) extended to impersonal phenomena (dead)

pagdaliq kay kaqulanun na "Hurry! For it is about to rain." V— qulan "rain"

10.158 ka- -unun (—>) (restricted)

This type is rare with underived bases.

katawqunun kaqa:yu ku gani:ha didtu s simbahan "I was at the verge of laughing a while ago in church." V— kata:wa "laugh" (The ka- of the base is dropped.)

10.1581 ka- -unun (—>) to derived base

This type tends to occur more with derived bases than that of Sec. 10.1572.

qi:tu ng panahu:na kapangasawqunun na quntaq tu siya qapan si mari:ya wala y gustu qug milakaw "At that time he was on the verge of getting married, but Maria did not want to and went away." V— pangasa:wa "take a wife"

10.159 tali- "one about to" (dead)

bagqu pa ng mibagting qang qalas du:si qug si pa:pa ni:mu taliqabut na ru ng qura:sa "Twelve o'clock has just rung, and your father is about to arrive at this hour." V— qabut "arrive"

10.1591 tali- (<—)

kanu:nay siya ng naglantaw sa layuq daw nagqani:naw kun du:na ba y ta:wu nga taliqa:but "He kept looking in the distance

as though looking for someone about to arrive." V‾‾ qabut "arrive" (62.6)

10.1592 tali- (—→)

naqabut hinu:qun si mistir qunraw sa diha ng talikaqun na quntaq ku sa qa:ku ng qusa ka buquk mangga "Mr. Unrau arrived just as I was about to eat my one mango." V‾‾ ka:qun "eat"

10.1593 tali- extended to impersonal phenomena (to nominal base) (dead)

taliqudtu na siya ng paqu:liq sa ba:y "{He will come / He comes / He came} home just a little before noon." V‾‾ qudtu "noon"

10.16 Name formers (restricted)

10.161 -ay (←—) (used in storytelling)

gikuptan ni danga:way sa qi:kug si baqu:hay qug gi:itsa s da:gat "Mr. Dangaw took hold of Mr. Turtle's tail and tossed him into the sea." V‾‾ baqu "turtle" V‾‾ da:ngaw "measurement (span from thumb tip to tip of middle finger)"

This type frequently occurs with doubling: dangawdanga:way; baqubaqu:hay.

10.162 qaN- -r- (—→) "one who" (dead)

This affix is used to form names of animals, mythological beings,etc. which do the V‾‾ .

qang manga tinunqan nanakup qug manga qananaklaw qug qanunugba qarun qi:la ng tunqan sa kla:si "The students are catching spiders and moths to be studied in their class." V‾‾ saklaw "grab" V‾‾ sugba "burn in fire"

10.17 Persons miscellaneous (dead types)

10.171 -an (—→)

Adjective forms with -an in the same meaning are productive.

Cf. Sec. 11.331.

qang diwatahan di:liq makatambal kun walaq qang qugis "The medicine man cannot cure you unless he has a white rooster." V‾‾ diwa:ta "a type of rite"

10.172 ma- (→)

lisud qang pagbya:hi nga magdala g masusu "It is difficult to travel with an infant." V— su:su "suckle"

10.173 Doubling of base with specialized meanings of "one who V— s"

Cf. Sec. 10.8133.

gipatay qang pulis sa bataqba:taq ni kadyu ng matun "The policeman was killed by the bodyguard of Cadio, the ruffian V— ba:taq "child"

nangi:taq kami qug ba:ta ng mahi:mu ng tabangta:bang sa panimalay "We are looking for a child who can help around the house." V— ta:bang "help"

qusa si linda sa manga quluqu:lu sa manga kapunu:ngan sa qiskuylahan "Linda is one of the leaders of school organizations." V— qu:lu "head"

10.1731 Doubling to nonnominal bases

si ti:nu na karun qang dakuqda:kuq sa qi:la ng buhatan "Tino is the boss in their office now." V— dakuq "big"

10.174 paN- "agent"

Cf. Sec. 10.72 .

qunyaq mikata:wa lang quruy qang panway nga qalug "Then the devil Alog just up and laughed." V— sway "tempt" (64.12)

10.18 "Persons who are related" (restricted)

10.181 qig- (←)

nga:nu ng makigminyuq ka man kang li:na nga di:liq man naq siya na:tuq qigla:qin "Why do you want to marry Lina when she is still a relative of ours?" V— la:qin "different"

qang qa:ku ng qigqa:gaw nga si li:ta miqabut na "Lita, my cousin, has already arrived." V— qagaw "cousin"

10.182 mag- (←)

These are dead transient formations of the type described in Sec. 9.921.

namisi:ta sa pa:riq qang duha ka magqa:gaw "The two cousins visited the priest." V— qagaw "cousin"

may qusa ka magtiqa:yun du:gay na ng katuqi:gan nga nanga:gi nga may qusa ka qanak nga lala:ki. * "There was once a couple many years ago who had a son." V— *tiqa:yun (1.1)

10.183 manag- (←)

This is the type mag- (Sec. 10.182) with -an- plural infix (Sec. 9.93).

nan napugus gayud kay managqami:gu si:la "So he was forced (to go) because they were friends." V— qami:gu "friend" (38.9)

10.184 -un (←) "god-" (dead)

This is for qama:qun "godfather" and qina:qun "godmother"

gihata:gan ku g dagha ng pinasku:han sa qa:ku ng qina:qun niqadtu ng miqa:gi ng pasku "I was given many toys by my godmother last Christmas." V— qina "mother"

10.185 -in- "god-" (dead)

This is confined to qinanak "godchild".

pasku na pud qug kadtu ng qa:ku ng qinanak diq gyud tu mali:mut na:kuq "It is Christmas again, and that godson of mine will be sure not to forget me." V— qanak "{son / daughter}"

10.19 "Person who or thing which is one of a pair"(restricted)

10.191 ka- to noun base

pagba:lik pa ni:ya sa lungsud waq na siya hiqilhi sa qi:ya ng manga kanhi ng kaba:taq "When he returned to town, his former childhood contemporaries did not recognize him any more." V— ba:taq "child"

10.1912 ka- to transient base

Note that most of the bases that go with the pag- prefixes (Sec. 9.92) go with this ka-.

gipangi:taq da:yun ni:ya qang kaqa:way qarun qikapanimalus qang qi:ya ng pinalangga ng qanak. "He at once looked for the enemy so that he could avenge his beloved child." V— qa:way "fight" (55.10)

10.19121 ka- (←)

kasa:kay na:kuq si li:ta sa tartanilya "Lita was my copassenger in the rig." V— sakay "ride"

10.1913 ka- to derived base

10.19131 ka- to base with tagi-

maqu kini si linda qang qa:ku ng katagilungsud "This is Linda, my fellow townsman." V‾ tagilungsud "resident of the town"

10.1914 ka- to qualifier base

walaq siya mahadluk sa qi:ya ng kaqatbang "He was not afraid of his opponent." V‾ qatbang "side facing"

10.1915 ka- with specialized meaning

gimahal ni:ya qang qi:ya kapi:kas sa kinabu:hiq "He cherished his spouse ." V‾ pi:kas "half of a whole"

giqina:nay pagbira sa qita:qas samtang nagagunit qang kaputul sa baksan sa daku ng ka:huy "It was pulled up gradually to the top while half of the python held on to the huge tree." V‾ putul "cut"

10.19151 ka- (←)

ha:qin man qang qi:mu ng kalu:ha "Where is your twin brother?" V‾ duha "two"

kita ng manga kadu:guq ni lapula:pu mahigugma:qun qusab sa kagawa:san "We, who are Lapulapu's kinsmen, are also lovers of liberty." V‾ duguq "blood"

10.1916 ka- plus base qualified by qi:sig "fellow V‾ "

Cf. Sec. 6.511.

Many bases with ka- do not occur except when qualified by qi:sig (qi:si).

10.19161 qi:sig ka-

malu:quy ka sa qi:sig ni:mu kata:wu "You should sympathize with your fellow men." V‾ ta:wu "man"

10.191611 qi:sig ka- to derived base

malumus quntaq siya kung waq pa siya tabangi sa qi:ya ng qi:sig kamananagat "He would have drowned had his fellow fisherman not come to his aid." V‾ mananagat "fisherman"

10.191612 qi:sig ka- (to object not person; base meaning "both ____'s")

qang qi:sig kaligid nga luyu sa trak pulus bagqu "Both rear tires of the truck are new." V— ligid "wheel, tire"

10.192 masig ka- (noun) (restricted) "each one of the V— in a group"

tungud sa qi:la ng pangahu:lug nangaba:liq qang qi:la ng masig kali:qug "Because of their fall both of their necks were broken." V— li:qug "neck"

maqika:gun kaqa:yu sila ng nama:tiq sa matag sibyaq nga himu:qun sa magtutudluq pagta:liq sa manga bu:tus nga maku:haq sa masig kakandida:tu "They listened with great concern to every broadcast which the teacher made counting the votes obtained by each of the candidates." V— kandida:tu "candidate"

10.2 Nouns similar to the passives

In this group are nouns similar in meaning to the transients which mean the names of things or persons to which an action is, will be, or has been done or which are indirectly affected by an action. The meanings of these nouns are parallel to those of the passives (Sec. 8.12). The following table presents a summary of these noun formers:

		Action completed	Action {habitually / to be} done
Parallel to Passives	Direct	-in -	-un (→) -unun (↔) -l- -un (→) -l- unun (→) panggi- -un gim- -un -anun
	Local	-in- -an	-an (→) -anan (↔) -l- -an (→ / ←) -l- -anan (→)
	Instrumental	-in-	qig- -r- (↔) qig- -l- (↔)

10.21 Direct passives - action completed (productive)

10.211 -in- "thing that has been V‾ -ed"

dagha ng nakakitaq qug nanumpaq gayud nga may hikut nga lina:maq sa li:qug qang mananap "Many saw and swore that the animal wore a dyed thread around its neck." V‾ la:maq "to dye" (57.17)

10.2111 -in- to derived base

di:liq maqa:yu qang qa:ku ng kinatu:lug kagabi:qi "I did not have a good sleep last night." V‾ katu:lug "sleep"

10.2112 -in- used in specialized meaning

qadu:na kami qinasal kay qadlaw man na:kuq "We have a roasted pig because it is my birthday." V‾ qasal "roast"

10.2113 -in- (←)"something caused to be V‾"(specialized meaning)

taqudtaqud na ng sinamqid ni qinting sa qi:ya ng pinu:tiq "Inting had been sharpening his bolo for a long time." (Lit.: "one made white") V‾ putiq "white"

10.212 -in- "person who was V‾ -ed"

This affix is the same as that of Sec. 10.211.

nakigki:taq qang sinumbung sa qi:ya ng hinigugma sa walaq pa siya qisulud sa karsil "The accused person went to see his beloved before he was put in jail." V‾ sumbung "tell on, report" V‾ higugma "love"

10.2121 -in- specialized meaning

hinumdumi la:mang nga qadu:na y qusa ka binu:hat nga kanu:nay naghandum kani:mu "Just remember that there is a creature who always remembers you." V‾ bu:hat "make"

10.213 -in- to noun base

These are parallel to the transients formed to noun bases. (Cf. Sec. 9.10)

gitaga:qan siya ni na:nay g qinasin nga karni "Mother gave him some salted meat." V‾qasin "salt"

sila ng tanan gipapasqan sa manga butang nga walaq ni:la hibalqi g qunsa manga kinahun qug quban pa ng karga "All of them were made

to carry things they did not know what; crated, and other materials!" V— kahun "box"

In this last meaning this type is extended to nouns which do not occur as bases to transients meaning "things put in V— "

mipalit siya g linata "He bought canned goods." V— la:ta "can"

10.22 "Action to be done"

10.2211 -un (→) (restricted)

qinigba:lik ni:mu nganhi dadqi ku g basahun "When you come back, bring me some reading materials." V— ba:sa "read"

10.22111 -un (←) (dead)

qug qubayqubay na qusab sa manga buhi:qun ni:la ni qinting qang nasubad sa buqa:ya "And quite a number of Inting's animals had been devoured by the crocodile." V— buhiq "to raise" (57.14)

10.2212 -un (→) to noun base

These are parallel to the transients formed to noun bases (Sec. 9.10.1).

palitan na:kuq qang qa:ku ng ba:na qug karsunisun "I will buy my husband some cloth to make into a pair of pants." V— karsu:nis "a pair of pants"

tambung karu ng gabi:qi sa salusa:lu qarun maqilaqi:la ni:mu qang qa:tu ng qumagarun "You come to the get-together tonight so that you will become acquainted with our future son-in-law." V— quma:gad "son-in-law"

di:liq na:kuq qiha:wun kana ng bayi kay qa:kuq na ng qanayun "I will not slaughter that female , because I will make it into a sow." V— qanay "sow"

10.22121 -un (←) with no meaning (dead)

tulu ka buquk qana:yun ni karya naqa:nud sa bahaq gabi:qi "Three of Karya's sows were swept away by the flood last night." V— qanay "sow"

10.2213 -un (→) specialized meaning

qayaw kali:mut niqadtu ng matahum nga pulungun nga miqingun qang mata:rung maqi:sug "Do not forget that beautiful proverb which says, 'The righteous are brave.'" V— pamu:lung "speak"

10.222 -l- -un (productive)

10.2221 -l- -un

sa pla:sa karun dagha ng manga talanqa:wun qug maqa:yu ng kalanqun qug qilimnun "At the park today there are lots of things to watch and good food and drinks." V— tanqaw "see" V— qinum "drink" V— ka:qun "eat"

10.2221l -l- -un to derived base

maqu na y la:na ng panulundun gi:kan sa qi:la ng ginika:nan "That is an oil handed down from their parents." V— panunud "inherit"

10.2222 -l- -un (→)

qaku qang manga:ku sa buluhatun sa qusa ka qinahan "I will assume the duties of a mother." V— bu:hat "work"

10.2223 -l- -un specialized meaning

qutu:kan qusab nga hayu:pa kay sa diha ng gikugi:han sa qusa ka platun nga pi:si sa pagbantay walaq qusab patimqaw hangtud nga gipulqan na qang manga sulugu:qun sa bala:qud "It was a clever animal, for one time when a platoon of the P.C. patiently watched for it, it did not show up until the servants of the law got tired." V— su:guq "command" (57. 3)

10.223 -unun (productive)

10.2231 -unun

taba:ngk ni ka:tay s pagdala sa qi:ya ng dadqunun "You help Father carry his baggage." V— dala "bring"

10.2232 -unun (←)

dagha ng palitu:nun didtu s magalya:nis "There are many things to buy in Magallanes." V— palit "buy"

10.2233 -unun (→)

qang qa:tu ng kaqunu ng pan gitangag sa qituy "The puppy snatched away the bread we were going to eat." V— ka:qun "eat"

10.22331 -unun (→) to derived base

maqanyag qang pangasawqunun ni kardu "Cardo's bride-to-be is beautiful." V— pangasa:wa "to take a wife"

qi:ya ng naki:taq qang qaslunun nga nagkisikisi qug nagpiliqik dihaq sa baqbaq sa buqa:ya "He saw the pig of roasting size wriggling and squealing in the crocodile's mouth." V— qasal "to roast" (55.16)

10.224 -l- -unun (restricted)

10.2241 -l- -unun

kana ng manga bulingun dihaq balasqunun pa naq kay waq ma y tu:big gani:ha "Those soiled clothes there are still to be wetted because there was no water before." V— basaq "wet"

10.2242 -l- -unun (—>) (dead)

dakuq ni ng balayrunun kay nahurut ma g kabuqak qang tana ng pla:tu "This is a big thing to be paid off because all the plates are broken." V— ba:yad "pay"

10.225 Dead types

10.2251 gim- -un (—>)

qinigkahuman ni:la s qi:la ng gimbuhatun magdu:laq sila g bu:la "After they are through with their chores, they play ball together." V— bu:hat "work"

10.2252 panggi- -un (—>)

qu:saq musu:gud sa pagtraba:hu qang bagqu ng binatunan gipasabut siya ba:hin sa manga panggibuhatun "Before the new maid started to work, she was made to understand about her duties." V— bu:hat "work"

10.2253 -anun

qiqa:suy ku qang sugila:nun mahitungud kang karangkál "I will relate the story about Karangkal." V— su:gid "to tell" (25.1)

10.226 Nouns similar to direct passives in meaning "reason for which"

Bases which take this suffix also occur with the direct passive in this same meaning (Sec. 8.2113). The nominals are used to refer to habitual actions, whereas the transient forms are usually used to refer to actions which are not habitual.

10.2261 -unun

may sudlunun ka sa simbahan qunsa man diqay qi:mu ng sudlun qug di:liq mangadyiq "Do you have business in church? What do you go to church for if not to pray?" V— sulud "enter"

10.227 paN- -un (dead) specialized meaning

ligqun kaqa:yu ni ng panaptun "This cloth is very durable." V— saput "clothes"

10.23 Local passives "action completed"

10.231 -in- -an "thing V—-ed" (restricted)

These are to bases which have local passives in the direct meaning (Sec. 8.2211).

nakahiba:wu na ku kung qunsa y qi:mu ng tinagu:qan "I already know what your secret is." V— ta:guq "be hidden"

10.2311 -in- -an to derived base (restricted)

qang sa:piq nga qa:tu ng pinaningkamu:tan di:liq madaliq-da:liq qug gastu "The money we earn [Lit. "which is the result of our effort"] is not easily spent." V— paningka:mut "exert effort"

gitaga:qan si li:na ni na:nay qug pinasku:han "Lena was given a Christmas present by Mother." V— pamasku "ask for Christmas presents"

10.2312 -in- -an specialized meaning

tinuyu:qan ra qusab ni:ya qang qi:ya ng pagdaqut "Her being sick is her own fault." V— tu:yuq "on purpose"

10.232 -in- -an "person on whom V— devolved" (restricted)

This meaning is to bases for which the local passives have similar meanings (Sec. 8.2213).

si tibuq maqu y pinyalan sa balay ni lawra "Tibo is the one trusted in Laura's house." V— piyal "trust"

gipapatay ni dumisya:nu qang manga binunya:gan "Domitian ordered the Christians (baptized persons) to be killed." V— bunyag "baptize"

10.2321 -in- -an to derived base

gisu:gat sa masi:pa ng pakpak qang pinasidungga ng dina:pit "The guest of honor was met with thunderous applause." V— pasidungug "honor"

10.2322 -in- -an specialized meanings

qang manga tinunqan sa sankarlus nangadtu s bugu "The students of San Carlos went to Bogo." V— tuqun "study"

10.233 -in- -an "place at which V— was done" (restricted)

qang pagbawgba:wug sa sanga maqu y sinugdan s pagkaba:liq "The constant bending of the branch was the beginning of its being broken." V— su:gud "start"

10.2331 -in- -an "place" to nontransient base (restricted)

kana ng kahu:ya ng qi:mu ng naki:taq maqu y kinutu:ban sa qa:ku ng yu:taq "That tree which you see is at the boundary of my land." V— ku:tub "limit"

10.2332 -in- -an "reason on account of which" (restricted)

kaqu:sik sa qi:mu ng lu:haq maqu ra na y qi:mu ng hinila:kan qusa ka buquk ra ng dulsi "What a waste of tears! Is that all you are crying about - a piece of candy?" V— hi:lak "cry"

10.2333 -in- -an specialized meaning

labi na kung waq dihaq qang qi:ya ng manga ginika:nan magpu:nay la:mang siya g lingkud "Especially when his parents were not there, he would just sit around all the time." V— gi:kan "from" (1.13)

10.234 -in- -anan (dead)

qang hagwaqhagwaq maqu y kasaga:ra ng sinugda:nan sa qa:way "Horseplay is usually the beginning of a quarrel." V— su:gud "begin"

10.2341 -in- -anan (←)

qusa ka bula:wa ng singsing maqu y kinupta:nan sa qi:la ng panaghinigugmaqay "A gold ring was the token of their love for each other." V— kuput "possess"

10.235 gin- -an or ging- -an (dead)

diha y pahibalu nga may qusa ka dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq nga midagsaq ngadtu sa qusa ka lungsud sa qusa ka ginhari:qan "There was an announcement that a very big fish was washed ashore at a certain town of a certain kingdom." V— ha:riq "king" (32.12)

10.24 Nouns parallel to unreal local passives

10.241 -an ("place where activity is {to be / usually} held" (restricted)

10.2411 -an

tu:qud man gida:wat sa qinahan qang salapiq qug lakaw siya ngadtu sa tinda:han "And so, the mother accepted the money, and she went to the store." V— tinda "goods to be sold" (8.11)

10.2412 -an (→)

gisabli:gan ni:ya g tu:big qang baqiran "He sprinkled water on the whetstone." V— ba:qid "sharpen" (48.9)

qusa niqa:naq ka duminggu didtu si ba:kir sa bulangan "One Sunday, Baker went to the cockpit." V— bu:lang "cockfight" (37.8)

10.24121 -an (→) to derived base

qang manga pla:tu tu:qa pa s panghugasan qug waq pa kapanghuga:si "The plates are still in the sink and have not been washed yet." V— panghu:gas "wash"

qadtu ku s pangisdaqan kay tu:qa si ta:tay mangisdaq "I will go to the fishing place because Daddy is there now, fishing." V— pangisdaq "to fish"

maqa:yu ng pahayahayan dinhi kay kusugkusug qang ha:ngin "This is a good place to refresh oneself, for the wind is a bit stronger here." V— pahaya:hay "refresh oneself"

10.24122 -an (no shift) to derived base

qang qa:tu ng gamay ng yu:taq maqu ra gayud qang qa:tu ng kabuhi:qan "Our small parcel of land is our only source of livelihood." V— kabu:hiq "live"

10.24123 -an (←)

buqbu:qi qang kaliba:ngan kay bahuq kaqa:yu "Flush the toilet, because it smells very much." V— kalibang "defecate"

10.2413 -an with specialized meaning

10.24131 -an (→)

mupalit ku g qusa ka parisa ng qi:tik s ka husi pa:ra qa:ku ng pasana:yun "I will buy a pair of ducks at Joe's for breeding." V‾‾ pa:ris "to pair" V‾‾ parisan "a pair"

nagla:qin qang qa:ku ng ginhawaqan pagkakitaq na:kuq sa duguqu ng la:was sa duha ka ta:wu ng patay "I felt sick inside when I saw the bloody bodies of the two dead persons." V‾‾ ginha:wa "to breathe" V‾‾ ginhawaqan "insides"

10.24132 -an (no shift)

taga:qi qang ba:taq qug dagha ng dula:qan "Give the child many toys." V‾‾ du:laq "play"

qang kadi:na qug qang pi:siq naghadyunghadyung sa:ma sa harsya sa sakayan nga giqabutan sa subasku "The chain and the rope whizzed like the guy rope of a boat overtaken by a tempest." V‾‾ sakay "to ride" (67.8)

10.2414 r- -an (various meanings) (dead)

manga duguq qang miqa:gas sa baqbaq duguq sa ba:buy nga didtu sa tutunlan sa:gul sa kaqugali:ngun ni:ya ng duguq "Blood rolled from his mouth - the pig's blood in his throat mixed with his own." V‾‾ tulun "swallow" (66.14)

tanqa:wun na:tuq kung qunsa y dadanga:tan sa qi:mu ng binu:qang "We shall see what your foolishness will come to." V‾‾ da:ngat "arrive"

10.2415 -an to nominal base

-an is a productive suffix to nominal bases in meanings closely akin to the -an parallel to the local passive and is treated in Sec. 10.27.

10.242 -anan "{place where activity {is to be / is usually} held / person on whom action devolves}" (productive)

10.2421 No shift

10.24211 "Place" (productive)

sa daplin sa subaq nga maqu y qagiqa:nan sa qi:la ng tu:yuq sila padulung "They went towards the edge of the river where the one they were looking for usually went by." V‾‾ qa:gi "go by" (60.10)

qinigquwan mana:gan da:yun sila ngadtu sa qakasya nga qi:la ng silunga:nan "When it rained they would quickly run to the acacia tree where they would take shelter." V— pasi:lung (with an alternant of the base without pa-) "take shelter"

10.24212 "Person on whom action devolves" (restricted)

qang manga sanlahun sa manda:wi maqu y hataga:nan sa manga siminarista g pinasku:han "The lepers of Mandawe are usually the ones given Christmas gifts by the seminarians." V— ha:tag "give"

10.24213 To nominal base

qiqanhi qang qagiwa:nan kay manaba:kuq ku "Bring me the ashtray for I am going to smoke." V— qa:giw "ash from cigarettes or cigars "

10.2422 -anan (→) (restricted)

10.24221 "Place"

qang qi:la ng pilar maqu y qa:mu ng sakqanan didtu s sibu "Pilar's place is where we usually lodge in Cebu." V— saka "lodge"

gilanit ni qinting qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq nga dihaq qi:ya ng gibi:tay sa hali:gi duqul sa qi:la ng kanqanan "Inting quickly pulled out his bolo which he hung on a post near their eating place." V— ka:qun "eat" (55.14)

10.24222 "Person"

karun nga walaq na qang qi:ya ng qinahan walaq na sab qang qi:ya ng parayganan "Now that his mother is gone, {one from / the object} whom he gets his affection} is also gone." V— para:yig "caress" of his affection

10.2423 -anan "place" (←) (restricted)

layuq ba gi:kan dinhi qang kawsa:nan "Is the place where you get water far from here?" V— kalus "fetch water"

10.24231 -anan to derived base

gidu:qaw sa manga ba:taq qang qitluga:nan sa manuk qapan walaq na didtu qang manuk qug qang qi:ya ng manga qitlug "The children visited the place where the chicken lays her eggs, but the chicken, together with her eggs, was already gone." V— pangitlug "lay eggs" (base with alternant without paN-)

10.24232 -anan (no shift) specialized meaning

di:liq maqu qang sukdanan nga qi:mu ng giga:mit "You used the wrong measuring instrument." V— sukud "measure"

kanu:nay si mari:ya mahi:mu ng sanglita:nan sa kaku:gi "Mary is always made an example of diligence." V— panganglit "example"

10.24233 -anan (←) specialized meaning

kini qang dukumintu nga maqu y baruga:nan sa qa:ku ng sumbung "This is the document which is the basis of my complaint." V— barug "to stand"

10.24234 -in- -anan (←) meaning the same as -anan (dead)

qang bala:ngay sa la:naw sa qi:la ng pagqabut maqu pa qang pinuyqa:nan sa manga ha:yup nga lasangnun "Lanao at the time of their arrival was still the home of jungle animals." V— puyuq "dwell" (51.6)

10.243 -l- -an

10.2431 To transient base "place where action is {to be / usually} held" (productive)

10.24311 No shift

sakit sa balati:qan sa qusa nga kuha:qan sa qi:ya ng manga butang nga wa y pananghid "It hurts one's feelings if his things are taken from him without asking permission." V— ba:tiq "to feel"

10.24312 -l--an (→)

di:liq ku muqadtu karun sa tulunghaqan kay sakit qang qa:ku ng qu:lu "I will not go to school today because I have a headache." V— tunghaq "attend school"

10.24313 -l--an (←)

tinqaw kaqa:yu sa qi:ya ng salabu:tan qang buqut qipasabut sa tigu:lang "It was very clear in his mind what the old man meant." V— sabut "understand"

10.2432 -l- -an with other meanings (productive)

10.24321 "Thing to be V—-ed"

daghan pa qang qa:tu ng tulunqan ba:hin sa kinabu:hiq "We still have much to learn about life." V— tuqun "learn"

10.24322 "Thing {from / for} which something is V— -ed"

dakuq siya g galastuhan sa pagqiskuyla s qi:ya ng manga ba:taq "He has big expenses for the schooling of his children." V— gastu "spend"

10.24323 "Person for whom"

halabulan pa qang ba:taq kay diritsu ra ma ng natu:lug nga walaq hitagdi "We still have to put a blanket on the child because he went to sleep unnoticed." V— habul "wear a blanket"

Note that this base is a TP from a nominal base (Sec. 9.10).

10.24324 pag- -l- -an (dead)

qang nahitabuq nagha:tag qug maqa:yu ng pagtulunqan sa qi:ya ng qigsu:qun "What happened gave her sister a good lesson." V— tuqun "study"

10.244 -l- -anan (→) (restricted)

10.2441 To transient base

waq kami makapamaqu:liq da:yun kay waq ma y salakyanan "We could not come home early because there was no transportation." V— sakay "ride"

human ni:la g pamalit misulud sila sa qusa ka kalanqanan "After shopping, they went into an eating place." V— ka:qun "eat"

10.2442 -l- -anan (→) meaning "thing to be V—-ed" (dead)

daghan qang balayranan sa qusa ka tumatapus nga tinunqan "A graduating student has many things to pay for." V— ba:yad "pay"

10.25 Nouns similar to instrumental passives

10.251 -in- nouns similar to instrumental (dead)

qang pagtahiq ni ng qa:ku ng karsu:nis kinamut lang kay walaq mi makina "The sewing of my pants was done by hand because we do not have a sewing machine." V— kamut "hand"

10.252 Instrumental "thing with which to V—"

The instrumental noun has two shapes (besides shifts): qig- -r- and qig- -l-. For some bases both affixes occur, and it is a matter of style which is used. -l- is predominant in some

areas, whereas -r- is more predominant in others. Other bases occur only with -r- or only with -l-.

10.2521 qig- -r- (restricted)

karangkál pagqi:lis sa qi:mu ng sini:naq nga qigtatraba:hu quban kana:kuq "Karangkal, change into your working clothes. Come along with me." (27.10)

10.25211 qig- -r- (→)

qambi ra gud na ng qigkukutaw sa qarmirul "Please hand me that thing to stir starch with." V— ku:taw "stir liquid"

10.25212 qig- -r- (←)

kini ng trapu:ha qigbaba:saq qug magtra:pu s lami:sa "This rag is used to make the table wet in wiping." V— basaq "wet"

10.2522 qig- -l- (productive)

kini maqu y qigtulusluk sa qisdaq qug magtapqan ku "I use this as a spit when I roast fish over a fire." V— tusluk "pierce"

10.25221 qig- -l- (→)

ha:qin man tu ng kawa:yan ng qigtuluhug sa karni "Where is the bamboo used for skewering the meat?" V— tu:hug "to pierce through"

10.25222 qig- -l- (←)

paghwam kang qawring qug qigbala:til sa qitlug "Borrow Aurora's eggbeater from her." V— batil "beat (eggs or batter)"

10.253 Similar to instrumental passive in ablative meaning

"thing {to be / habitually} V—-ed"

10.2531 qig- -r-

maqu na y qi:ya ng qigsusulti basta mangi:sug siya "That is what he says if he gets mad." V— sulti "say something"

10.25311 qig- -r- (→)

kini ng libru:ha qaku ng qigtutunul ni prid qapan milarga da:yun qang dyip "This is the book I was to hand · to Fred, but the jeep left right away." V— tu:nul "hand"

10.25312 qig- -r- (←)

kini ng kupra:sa qigsusu:lud pa ni sa:ku kay qipatimbang ni ru ng ha:pun "This copra has to be placed in sacks yet because it is to be weighed this afternoon." V— sulud "put into"

10.2532 qig- -l- (→)

maqu ba na ng libru:ha qang qi:mu ng qighalatag na:kuq "Is that the book you are going to give me?" V— ha:tag "give"

10.25321 qig- -l- (→) to derived base

du:na taq ku y qigpalangutana qapan natubag na man sa qi:mu ng sulat "I had something to ask you, but it was already answered by your letter." V— panguta:na "ask (a question)"

10.254 Similar to instrumental passive in meaning "time to V— "

10.2541 qig- -r- (restricted)

wala y giqila ng taknaq qang magtiqa:yun nga qigpapahu:lay "The couple knew no time for rest." V— pahu:lay "rest" (52.8)

10.2542 qig- -l-

di:liq pa run hustu ng qigqaladtu sini kay mudtu pa "It is not yet time to go to the show because it is still noon." V— qadtu "go (to place far from speaker)"

10.25421 qig- -l- (→)

karu ng qura:sa maqu y qigtalarbahu sa manga tagapantalan "This hour is the time the people at the pier go to work." V— traba:hu "work"

10.25422 qig- -l- (←)

karu ng panahu:na maqa:yu ng qigtulu:bag sa manga da:qa ng sulat "This is a good time to answer old letters." V— tubag "answer"

10.2543 qig- -r- or qig- -l- extension of temporal meaning "one desirous of V— "

This is used only with ginha:wa "breathe" as subject.

qigqaladtu gyud ni ng qa:ku ng ginha:wa sa karnabal kay waq pa ku kasulud bi:sa g kasqa "I want very much to go to the

carnival because I was never able to go, even once." V‾ qadtu "to go there"

10.26 -an to nominal base

The affixes -an in this section are closely akin in meaning to the nouns similar to local passives. However, these are with noun bases and do not have temporal meanings.

10.261 -an "place where activity is held" (for nouns which are names of activity)

10.2611 -an (no shift) specialized meaning

sa panahun sa hapun dagha ng manga la:ki qang nangadtu sa buluntaryu:han qarun sa pagsilbi sa qi:la ng yu:ta ng natawhan "During the Japanese time, many men went to the place where volunteers presented themselves in order to serve their native land." V‾ buluntaryu "volunteer"

10.2612 -an (→) (productive)

didtu sila magki:taq sa baylihan "They met at the dance hall." V‾ bayli "dance"

human sila mananqaw sa du:laq didtu sa baskitbulan nangadtu sila sa sinihan "After seeing the games at the basketball court, they went to the movies." V‾ baskitbul "basketball" V‾ sini "movie"

10.2613 -an (→) specialized meaning (instrumental)

manga sya:quk sa manga ka:law nga maqu y qurasan sa tagabu:kid maqu kanu:nay qang masa:wud sa qi:la ng dalunggan "The cries of the hornbill which are the mountaineers' timepiece always filled their ears." V‾ qu:ras "hour" (51.13)

(Specialization of place)

qi:ya ng gipadayun qang manga dumudu:qung ngadtu sa hawanan "She bade the visitors to enter the sala." V‾ ha:wan "clear space"

kana ng wa y su:d nga kinhasun himu:qu ng balayan sa qu:mang "Those empty sea shells will be used as a shell by snails." V‾ balay "house"

(Empty -an (dead))

qang ba:taq naglingkud didtu sa hagdanan "The child was sitting on the stairs," V‾ hagdan "stairs"

'thing from which V‾ is gotten')

qang ba:ka ng gatasan ni kadyu gidala sa manga kawatan kagabi:qi "Kadyu's milch cow was taken last night by thieves." V‾ ga:tas "milk"

10.262 'Place where V‾ is found, grown, kept or made"

(productive)

10.2621 -an (→)

gipamatay ni:la qang manga qilagaq didtu sa humayan "They killed the mice in the ricefield." V‾ humay "rice"

qug pagqabut ni:ya sa palasyu miqa:gi siya sa pultahan gipahu:nung siya sa gwardya "And when she arrived at the palace, she passed through the gate. She was stopped by the guard." V‾ pulta "door" V‾ pultahan "doorway" (11.3)

10.26211 Specialized meaning

-an (→) is extended to mean "business of raising V‾ ".

nagsulay sila g manukan qapan napakyas "They tried chicken raising, but it failed." V‾ manuk "chicken" V‾ manukan "raising chickens"

10.2622 -an (←)

qang buga:san wanqa y su:d "The rice container is already empty." V‾ bugas "rice (husked)"

10.2623 -anan "place where V‾ is found" (dead)

waq mi magdahum nga dinhaq sa wala ma y naglukluk nga sawa s balilinhan "We did not expect that there to the left of us would be a snake in the balili grass." V‾ balili "a kind of grass"

10.26231 -an (←) specialized meaning

wa y kala:yu qang qabu:han "There is no fire in the stove." V‾ qabu "ash"

10.263 -an (→) "place where V‾ is sold"

sayu siya ng miqadtu sa qisdaqan qarun pagpalit qug bangus "She went to the fish market early in order to buy milk fish." V‾ qisdaq "fish"

10.2631 -an (←) "place where V‾ is sold"

qang manga lala:ki qadtu magpunduk sa tuba:qan ni ni:na "The boys gather at Nena's tuba store." V‾ tubaq "palm toddy"

10.264 "Part of the body where V— is located" (restricted)

10.2641 -an (→)

kinahangla ng gami:tu ng qutukan sa bi:san qunsa ng traba:hu "It is necessary to use the brain in any kind of work." V— qu:tuk "brain"

10.2642 -an (←)

nanakit qang luta:han sa tigu:lang kay bugnaw qang panahun "The old man's joints ached because it was cool." V— luta "joint"

10.265 "Direction or vicinity of V—" (restricted)

10.2651 -an (→)

didtu sila matu:lug sa tiqilan sa qusa ka bu:kid "They slept at the foot of a mountain." V— tiqil "foot"

mili:ngiq siya sa likud mili:ngiq siya sa qi:ya ng kiliran mitanqaw siya sa quna:han qapan walaq man siya y naki:taq "He turned his head in back of him; he turned to his sides; he looked ahead of him, but he saw no one." V— ki:lid "side" (4.14)

sa habagatan maki:taq na:tuq qang qusa ka gamay ng puluq nga may pangpang "To the south we can see a small island with cliffs." V— haba:gat "southwest wind"

10.2652 -an (←) (dead)

du:na y gamay ng balay sa qatuba:ngan sa simbahan "There is a small house across from the church." (Lit. "on the place facing") V— qatubang "to face"

10.266 -an (→) "relation (older generation)" (dead)

qapan niqingun qang qinahan hwan qunsa gud na ng qi:mu ng gisulti "But the mother said, 'John what is it that you are saying?'" V— qina "mother" (8.2)

10.27 -an "group of V—"

This affix is treated in Sec. 10.322.

10.28 -anan (dead)

sa pagkasal sa qa:ku ng manang waq mi ha:guq kay tagababayinqan man mi "At the wedding of my elder sister we had no trouble, for we were members of the bride's family." V— ba:yi "female"

10.3 "Group or collection of V‾" (nominal base)

10.31 ka- -an (productive)

qang manga ba:buy ha:pit na lang musaka sa kabalayan "The pigs would almost go into the houses." V‾ balay "house" (51.10)

10.311 ka- -an "place where V‾ is found"

With bases meaning plants or other objects found in nature the ka- -an affix also has a meaning of "place where V‾ is found". (Cf. Sec. 10.43.)

10.312 ka- -an to transient base

maba:sa mu qang kasaysa:yan sa pilipi:nas didtu s libru ng griguryu "You can read the history of the Philippines in Gregory's book." V‾ saysay "narrate in detail"

10.313 ka- -an to other bases (dead)

(to adjective base)

kini ng huma:ya didtu ni matanum sa kamadqan kay qispisyal nga ma:tang man ni "This rice was planted on dry land because it is a special type." V‾ mala "dry"

(to nominal base)

gikarga qang qi:la ng kabta:ngan sa dakuqdaku ng trak "Their possessions were loaded on a large-sized truck." V‾ butang "things"

10.314 Specialized meaning

karun maqu na y katapu:san niqi:ni ng sawa:ha miqingun si sibyu "'Now this snake has met its end,' said Sebio." V‾ ta:pus "end"

10.32 ka- -an meaning "all of V‾" (restricted)

qang qi:ya ng pulusirt nga kulur kapi walaq na makaqatu sa pagsinu:yup sa maqasgad ni:ya ng singut nga midahi:liq sa qi:ya ng kalawa:san "His coffee-colored polo shirt could no longer absorb all of the salty perspiration which rolled down his body." V‾ la:was "body" (48.4)

nanakit qang qi:ya ng kaqunuran human sa tibuquk qadlaw ni:ya ng traba:hu "His muscles ached after a day's work." V‾ qunud "flesh"

10.321 ka- -an " V‾ as a whole"

dagha ng balay sa kahila:yan sa ri:lis "There are many dens of vice at the railroad tracks." V‾ hi:lay "vice"

10.322 ka- -an (no shift) to transient base specialized meaning

human qaku manga:yu g katahu:ran sa hi:pi qi:ya da:yun qaku ng gisulti:han "After I greeted the chief, he told me immediately...." V‾ ta:hud "respect" (63.8)

10.33 ka- -anan (←) (dead) "all of V‾ "

tinga:li nakasabut qusab sila sa kaguqul sa magtiqa:yun bu:saq midu:yug sa qi:la ng kasubqa:nan "Maybe they also understood the sorrow of the couple. Therefore, they joined them in their sadness." V‾ subuq "sad" (63.2)

10.331 ka- -anan " V‾ as a whole"

kini ng qi:mu ng bulpin di:liq magpulus qisulat kay bagtuk qug tintaq pi:ru may kapusla:nan pa ni kay mamaqa:yu pa "Your ballpoint pen cannot be used for writing because the ink has coagulated, but it still is good (Lit.:has usefulness) because it can be repaired." V‾ pulus "use"

10.34 ka- -r- -an (dead)

sa kapupudqan sa pilipi:nas qang mindu:ru ra qang may tamaraw "In the Philippine archipelago only Mindoro has wild carabao ." V‾ pu:luq "island"

10.35 Dead affixes meaning "collection of V‾ "

10.351 gin- -an

qang manga ginsaku:pan sa kapunu:ngan mipi:liq sa qi:la ng pangu:lu "The members of the organization elected their chairman." V‾ sa:kup "member"

10.352 -an

wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa kagu:tum "It had no fear at all to steal the people's domestic animals whenever it felt hungry." V‾ ha:yup "animal" (56.16)

10.3521 -an (→)

may manga sunda:lu ng hapun pa sa bukiran sa pu:luq sa lubang

"There still are Japanese soldiers in the mountains of Lubang Island." V— bu:kid "mountain"

10.4 Names of places

Most names of places are formed like nouns similar to local passives unreal and are with -an. (Cf. Secs. 10.24 and 10.26 and their subsections.)

10.41 pa- (restricted)

sa pali:but naki:taq ni:ya qang dagha ng bu:lak "He saw many flowers in the surroundings." V— li:but "be around"

10.42 ka- -an (restricted)

hina:qut quntaq nga tu:qa na siya sa kahitasqan "I hope she is already in heaven." V— hitaqas "be high up"

10.43 ka- -an "place where a collection of V— is found" (productive)

qug midanguynguy sa hilabihan kakusug hangtud nga napu:kaw qang tibuquk kasilinga:nan "And she wailed very loudly until the entire neighborhood was awakened." V— sili:ngan "neighbor" (19.14)

maqu nga gisuqutsu:qut ni:la qang manga kasapaqan qug manga kanipa:qan "Therefore, they wound back and forth through the creeks and the nipa groves." V— ni:paq "nipa palm" V— sapaq "creek" (20.12)

10.431 ka- -anan

gisuqutsu:qut ni:la ng kalubinhan sa pagpamunit ni:la qug pulak "They crisscrossed the coconut grove picking up the fallen nuts." V— lubi "coconut tree"

10.432 -un (dead)

didtu sa bayba:yun naghwat qang manga ta:wu "The people waited on the beach." V— baybay "beach"

10.5 Nouns formed from transients and adjectives

Nouns formed from transients with prefix ka- are described in Sec. 10.92.

10.51 Transient bases used as nouns

Cf. the discussion in Sec. 8.01.

10.511 Meaning "thing V—-ed"

qilu:gun na qusab qang qa:tu ng yu:taq mamaha:yu ng tubag ni qinting "'Our land will be taken from us again,' Inting answered regretfully". V—tubag "answer" (49.15)

tiqaw mu ba y mangi:taq qug dagha ng qipaka:qun qa:lang sa qi:la ng qanak nga dakuq qug ka:qun "Imagine looking for so much to feed their child who had such a big appetite." V—ka:qun "eat" (26.9)

10.5111 To derived bases

na:qa ba y qi:mu ng panguta:na ba:hin s pagba:hin s qa:tu ng kayuta:qan "Do you have a question regarding the division of our land?" V—panguta:na "ask"

midagsang qang manga huhungi:hung labi na gayud sa matuhuqtuhuqun nga kunu qang buqa:ya buhiq sa di:liq qingun na:tuq "The rumors multiplied especially among the gullible, that the crocodile was a pet of one who is not like us." V—huhungi:hung "whisper about" (57.18)

10.51111 To bases with ka-

With stative bases when the meaning is "thing which has become V—", the base occurs without ka-.

qang yu:taq nalukup s dalag "The earth was covered with fallen leaves." V—kadalag "become yellow"

10.5112 With specialized meanings

du:na y sulat nga miqabut gi:kan sa sa:mar "A letter arrived from Samar." V—sulat "write"

qusa:hay qang panga:nud mu ra g hitsu:ra g ta:wu qusa:hay mu ra g langgam "Sometimes the clouds resemble a man, sometimes a bird." V—panga:nud "be driven along by wind or water"

10.512 Meaning "action of V—"

labiha ng kata:wa sa ha:riq "How the king laughed!" V—kata:wa "laugh" CN "laughter" (12.7)

10.5121 "Action of V—" to derived base

mila:lin sila ng magtiqa:yun nganhi sa yu:taq sa manga sa:qad gumi:kan sa hataqas ni:la ng panganduy qug paglantaw sa kaqugma:qun sa qi:la ng kabata:qan "The couple migrated to the land of promise because of their big yearnings and foresight for the future of their children." V—panganduy "long for" (51.3)

With stative bases (i. e., ka-) this meaning is very frequent. Cf. Sec. 10.92 and its subsections for examples.

10.5122 Base of transient with doubling or Culu- after walaq y

This type has a specialized meaning "without any V—— at all". Cf. Sec. 10.822 for examples.

10.513 Meaning "instrument for doing V——"

This type of formation is not so common as the other two types; however, it is widespread enough to be considered productive.

manga bu:huq nangaba:liq kanang mawiktan sa daw gabas nga qi:kug "Bamboos broke as they were lashed at with his saw-like tail." V——gabas "saw" (67.4)

10.5131 To derived base

qusa na ka sima:na ng tibawti:baw ni qinting sa qi:ya ng pana:gat "For one week now Inting had been visiting his fish trap." V——pana:gat "fish" (62.1)

10.52 Transient base plus (——→)

10.521 Meaning "thing which has been V——ed"

qadtu ku sa subaq run qarun manga:tang ku g qanud nga lubi "I am going to the river now to wait for the drifted coconuts to pass by to pick them up." V——qa:nud "drift"

10.522 With stative base

karu ng tingqinit dagha ng pulak sa kalubinhan "This coming hot season there will be many fallen nuts in the coconut groves." V——pu:lak "fall down"

10.523 Meaning "instrument for doing V——"

diq walaq muba:tiq sa bunal "So, he did not feel the clubs." V——bu:nal "to club" (42.13)

10.5231 With specialized meaning

nana:qug qang mananaggut kay nata:gak qang qi:ya ng hugas "The tuba gatherer came down because his cleaning stick had fallen." V——hu:gas "clean"

10.53 Adjective base used as a noun (dead)

10.531 (←)

miqabut sa ta:qas qang ba:huq sa patay ng taliga:tus "The dead mouse could be smelled upstairs." "Lit.: "The smell of the dead mouse reached upstairs.") V— taqas "high" V— bahuq "smelly"

10.532 qi- (←)

ngitngit kaqa:yu sa qila:lum sa daku ng ka:huy "It is very dark underneath the big tree." V— lalum "deep"

10.54 Qualifier forming noun (dead)

10.541 (←)

tu:qa si pa:pa s qiba:baw "Dad is {up in the hills / upstream}."

V— qibabaw "above"

10.6 "Manner of action" (productive)

10.61 -in- -an

katawqanan kaqa:yu qang qi:ya ng kinatawqan "His way of laughing is very funny." V— kata:wa "laugh"

maqu na y qi:ya ng tinanqan s qi:ya ng bu:buq qanhaq ra sigi s mabaw kay hadluk siya g maqa:nud "That is his way of setting his fish trap - always at the shallows because he is afraid it will be swept away." V— taqun "set a trap"

10.62 -in- -an (→) (productive)

makahuluga:nun kaqa:yu kadtu ng qi:ya ng tinanqawan kani:mu "The way she looked at you was very meaningful." V— tanqaw "look"

10.63 paN- (restricted)

mabinagqu:hun kaqa:yu ng qi:ya ng panaput "Her mode of dressing is truly modern." V— saput "dress (clothes)"

nindut tanqa:wun qang panghayun ni lidya "Lydia's way of swinging her arms when she walks is nice to look at." V— hayun "swing one's arms"

10.7 Instrument formers

Most instrumentals to nouns are formed similarly to the instrumental passives, so that most of them are treated as nouns

similar to the passives.(Cf. Sec. 10.25) Those treated in this paragraph are the irregular forms.

10.71 pa- (dead)

These are bases with pa- "cause V— to oneself" (Sec. 9.13 and subsections) used by themselves in an instrumental meaning (Sec. 10.513 and 10.523).

gidali:tan siya g pabugnaw "She was served some refreshments." V— bugnaw "cool"

10.72 paN-

Forms with this paN- are bases of transients used as nouns meaning "instrument" (Secs.10.513 and 10.523) for which the other forms of the transient are not in use. (Cf. also in Sec. 10.174.)

10.721 paN- to transient base (dead)

qang sabu ng pirla maqa:yu sa panglaba "Perla soap is good for washing." V— laba "wash"

10.722 paN- to transient base "sense of V— " (dead)

dakuqdakuqa qang qi:mu ng ti:ngug kay di:liq na maqa:yu qang qa:ku ng pandungug "Raise your voice a bit, for my sense of hearing is not so good." V— dungug "hear" (Note the irregular alternant of paN-.)

daw mangalimyun qang duguq sa qa:ku ng panimhut "Blood seems to give off a fragrance to my sense of smell." V— simhut "smell" (22.11)

10.723 paN- "means of obtaining V— " to noun base (dead)

qiya:wat na lang nga may du:gang panalapiq qang panudlanan sa baryu "It will be useful so that the barrio treasury might have an additional source of revenue." V— salapiq "money"

10.73 hiN- "instrument" (dead)

midahi:liq qang maqasgad ni:ya ng singut sa qi:ya ng kalawa:san bi:san pa sa hina:bang sa hapu:nu ng hutu:hut gi:kan sa nabantug nga muntiqapu "His sour sweat rolled down his body despite the aid of the afternoon breeze from the famous Mt. Apo." V— ta:bang "help"(48.6)

10.731 hiN- (←) "instrument" specialized meaning

dala la g kuk pa:ra s hingu:haw "Bring along some coke to to quench (your) thirst." V‾ quhaw "thirsty"

10.8 Doubling and Culu-forms (productive)

10.81 Doubling meaning"something like V‾ "

10.811 No shift

nagdu:waq qang ba:taq sa bagqu ni:ya ng traktra:k "The child is playing with his new toy truck." V‾ tra:k "truck"

10.812 Doubling with (←)

nagbu:hat qang manga ba:taq qug qusa ka balayba:lay nga du:na y lawakla:wak "The boys made a playhouse which had small rooms." V‾ balay "house" V‾ lawak "room"

10.813 Doubling with specialized meaning of "something like V‾ "

10.8131 No shift

diq gud naq sila kinasal qug banaba:na lang naq si tiryu "They are not really married, and Tiryu is just her common-law husband." V‾ ba:na "husband"

10.8132 (←)

bula:han si ni:na kay buqu:tan qang qi:ya ng qinaqi:na "Nena is lucky, for her stepmother is kind." V‾ qina "mother"

10.8133 Doubling with meaning "one who"

(Cf. Sec. 10.173 for example.)

10.82 Culu- "something like V‾ " (productive)

Some nouns occur with doubling, some with Culu- and some with either. Nouns of three or more syllables occur with Culu-. Doubling and Culu- have the same meanings.

naghi:mu si ma:nuy g lulami:sa qa:lang kang ti:ta "Big Brother is making a toy table for Tita." V‾ lami:sa "table"

10.821 Specialized meaning "something like V‾ "

nagki:taq si gi:nang ba:haw qug qang quluqasa:wa sa qi:ya ng ba:na "Mrs. Bajao met her husband's mistress." V‾ qasa:wa "wife"

10.822 Doubling and Culu- after walaq y

Extension of the meaning "similar to V— " is used after walaq plus y meaning "there {was / is} no V— at all". This is used with nouns derived from transients meaning "action of V— " (Sec. 10.5122).

gina:mit qang tana ng kusug gihapak ni:ya qang kaqa:way sa qi:ya ng wa:say sa wala y kukalu:quy. "Using all his strength, he beat his enemy mercilessly with an ax." V— kalu:quy "pity" (68.2)

10.83 Empty doubling

10.831 Bases that do not occur without doubling

daku g kasingka:sing si gami:lu "Gamelo has an enlarged heart." V— kasingka:sing "heart"

10.8311 Names of plants and animals

qang tanganta:ngan maqa:yu ng tanum kay maga:mit sa panambal "Castor plants are good plants because they have medicinal value." V— tanganta:ngan "castor plant"

pagkakitaq ni:ya sa daku ng tapaytapay sa banyu nahikurat siya "She was startled upon seeing the large spider in the bathroom." V— tapaytapay "house spider"

10.832 To bases that occur without doubling in a different meaning

mingtubag qang tungaqtu:ngaq qay manang qayaw pagsa:baq "The middle sister answered, 'Ay, Big Sister, stop fussing.'" V— tungaq "half"

10.9 Abstract noun formers

10.91 Nouns expressing quantity or quality

10.911 gi- -un (→) "degree of V—-ness" (restricted)

With gi- -un (→) occurs when possible.

nagpasalsal si qinting sa ka saryu qug qingun kadakuq sa kumagkuq sa kamut nga qasi:ru nga duha ka tiqil qang gitasqun "Inting had a piece of steel forged at Saryu's, which was as big as a thumb and two feet in length." V— taqas "long" (59.9)

10.912 ka- -un (→) to adjective base "degree of V—-ness"

(restricted)

ka- -un (→) has the same meaning as gi- -un and is used with nearly the same bases.

pari:hu g kagulangun qang qa:ku ng qamahan qug qang qinahan ni husi "My father's age is the same as that of José's mother." V— gu:lang "old"

10.913 paN- "way in which V— is" (to noun base)

This usage is restricted in occurrence with noun bases, but is productive with transient bases used as nouns (Sec. 10.512).

dalaygun qang pama:nit ni qinday "Inday's complexion is admirable." V— pa:nit "skin"

di:liq la:mang maqa:yu qang pangu:tuk ni linda kun diq nindut pa gayud qang qi:ya ng pani:ngug "Linda not only has intelligence, but she also has a nice voice." V— qu:tuk "brain" V— ti:ngug "voice"

10.9131 paN- to derived noun base

gitudlu:qan siya sa qi:ya ng ginika:nan sa maqa:yu ng pamata:san "His parents taught him good manners." V— bata:san "manners"

qang pangutukan ni risal di:liq mala:lis "Rizal's intelligence cannot be disputed." V— qutukan "brains"

10.914 taga- (→) "up to the V— " (productive)

tagatuhud qang tu:big sa karsa:da "The water in the streets was up to the knees." V— tu:hud "knee"

10.92 "State of being V— "

This is the base of transients with an affix ka- (Sec. 9.3) used as a common noun meaning "state of being V— ". (Cf. discussion of Sec. 8.012.)

10.921 ka- (to adjective base) (productive)

Bases with this prefix enter the stative conjugation, Secs. 9.3 and 8.33.

gitanqaw niya qang swab qang kaha:qit qug kaha:mis niqi:ni

miqa:mag "He looked at the blade; its sharpness and smoothness gleamed." V— ha:qit "sharp" V— ha:mis "smooth" (48.12)

10.9211 ka- to phrases

tungud sa qi:ya ng ka wala y hinungda ng pagkata:wu wa y nalu:quy kani:ya "Because of his being a good-for-nothing person, no one took pity on him." V— wala y hinungdan "there is no usefulness"

10.9212 ka- to transient base

ha:pit mabu:qang si qinting sa kaguqul "Inting almost went crazy with sorrow." V— kaguqul "be sad" (55.10)

10.92121 ka- plus base = base alone (dead)

With certain frequent bases the base alone is used in the same meaning and construction as ka- + base.

wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa {kagu:tum / gu:tum} maqadlaw kun magabi:qi "It had no fear to steal the people's domestic animals whenever it felt hungry day or night." V— gu:tum "hungry" (56.16)

10.92122 ka- (←) (dead)

sa qu:na ng kama:tay namatudqan nga kulira y nakaqingun "In the first wave of deaths it was confirmed that cholera was the cause." V— matay "die"

10.9213 ka- to derived transient base

(ka- to base with hi-)

mika:giw siya tungud sa daku ng kahiqubus "She ran away because of her deeply hurt feelings." V— qubus "down"

(ka- to base with empty hiN-)

waq man siya y mahi:mu qarun siya makapangi:taq qug makata:bang sa qa:tu ng kahimtang "There is nothing he can do in order to earn something that can help us in our situation." V— himutang "place" (30.4)

(ka- to base with -in-)

di:liq matu:kib qang kahinangup nga qi:ya ng giba:tiq "The joy

she felt was unknowable." V‾ hinangup "be overjoyed"

10.9214 ka- to derived adjective base

(ka- to base with -anun)

pahimusli karun qang qi:mu ng kabatanqun "Make use of your youthfulness now." V‾ batanqun "young"

(ka- to base with -l- -un)

qang kabililhun sa qi:ya ng dungug di:liq kabayluqa g salapiq "The pricelessness of her virtue cannot be exchanged for money." V‾ bililhun "having value"

(ka- to base with ma- -un)

qang kamabinagqu:hun sa qa:tu ng kababayinqan nakapaquswag sa qa:tu ng na:sud "The modernism of our women has improved the country." V‾ mabinagqu:hun "fond of new things"

(ka- to base with -an)

bantug sa tibuquk na:sud qang kakusgan ni ti:nu "Tino's strength was known throughout the nation." V‾ kusgan "strong"

10.922 pagka- (productive)

10.9221 pagka- to adjective base = (ka-)

This is the abstract to potentials formed to adjective bases (Sec. 8.33).

may pagkatabunuk ni ng yuta:qa "This land is somewhat fertile." V‾ tabunuk "fertile"

10.92211 pagka- to derived adjective base

(to base with -un)

kali:guq dihaq quy makaququ:law ng qi:mu ng pagkabulingun "Take a bath! Your dirtiness is shameful!" V‾ bulingun "dirty"

may pagkabaqba:qun qang qa:ku ng qasa:wa "My wife is somewhat talkative." V‾ baqba:qun "talkative"

10.9222 pagka- to noun base (productive)

This is the abstract to potentials formed to noun base (Sec. 8.333) with the meaning shifted to "being V‾ ".

qang qi:ya ng pagkaha:ra maqu y nakapagarbu kani:ya "What made her stuck-up was being chosen queen." V‾ ha:ra "queen"

10.92221 pagka- to derived noun base

(to base with -iru)

waq siya makuntintu sa qi:ya ng pagkakahi:ru la:mang "He was not contented with being nothing more than a cashier." V‾ kahi:ru "cashier"

(to base with -l- -un)

gilaqa:yan na siya sa pagkasulugu:qun sa qi:ya ng kaqugali:ngu ng balay "She was tired of being a servant in her own home." V‾ sulugu:qun "servant"

10.923 panag- "state of being V‾ with someone else" (dead)

These are abstracts corresponding to the type of Secs. 10.182 and 10.183.

mata:pus gyud qang qa:tu ng panaghiga:la kung di:liq mu bakwi:qun tu ng qi:mu ng gisulti ng mari:ya "Our friendship will surely end if you do not take back what you told Maria." V‾ higa:la "friend"

10.924 ka- -an (←‾) "quality of V‾ " (to adjective base) (productive)

qang qi:ya ng kadali ng masukuq maqu y qusa ka kasukwahi:qan sa qi:ya ng pamata:san "His irritability was not in harmony with his manner." V‾ sukwahiq "contrary"

10.9241 ka- -an (←‾) to derived adjective base

(to base with -an)

qangayan ka ng magpasala:mat sa kabulaha:nan nga mida:ngat kani:mu "You should give thanks for the fortune that has come to you." V‾ bula:han "fortunate "

10.9242 ka- -an (←) to adjective base specialized meaning

maqa:yu kunu qaku ng muqimbintu qug kataru:ngan "He said I was very good at making up explanations." V‾ ta:rung "straight" (65.8)

10.9243 ka- -an (←) to transient base

nagkalaqinla:qi ng katalagman qang mipulipu:li pagba:bag sa qi:la ng kalampu:san "Various calamities one after another barred their success." V— lampus "succeed" (54.4)

10.925 kina- -nn "superlative" (productive)

10.9251 To adjective base

qug didtu sa kinatasqa ng ka:huy gidala qang pisuq sa banug "And the hawk brought the chick to the highest tree." V— taqas "high"

10.9252 To nonadjective base

miqabut na ta sa kinatungqan sa qa:tu ng pa:naw "We have arrived at the halfway point of our journey." V— tungaq "middle" (Lit.: "middlemost")

10.9253 ka- -an superlative (dead)

siya y kamagula:ngan sa qi:la ng ba:nay qug kani:ya nasandig qang pagqatiman sa qi:ya ng manga manghud "He is the eldest in the family, and on him rests the care of his younger brothers and sisters." V— magulang "person older than someone"

10.93 pag- (productive) (to transient base)

binuhiq qu di:liq walaq gayud makatibhang sa pagdumut ni qinting "Enchanted or not, it could not lessen Inting's hatred." V— dumut "hate" (58.13)

10.94 Dead formations of abstract nouns

10.941 ka- -anan (←)

(This form has nearly the same meaning as ka- -anan of Sec. 10.33.)

tungud kay walaq na ma y lunaq sa yu:taq nga qipangha:tag sa kagamha:nan maqu y nakapugus ni:la ni qinting sa paga:mit sa dyu:tay ni:la ng ba:lun qarun qikaba:yad sa qusa ka lunaq nga yu:taq nga qi:la ng napalit "Because there were no more lots which the government could give, Inting and his family were forced to use the little money they had brought, in order to pay for a piece of land which they bought." V— gahum "power (52.2)

10.942 ka- -l- -an

nagkalaqinla:qi ng katalagman qang mipulipu:li pagba:bag sa qi:la ng kalampu:san "Various calamities took turns in barring

their success." V— tagam "learn from bitter experience" (54.4)

10.943 -l- -an

walaq mutu:gut qang qi:ya ng galamhan nga magbu:hat siya g daqutan "His conscience did not permit him to do something bad." V— gahum "power"

10.944 -in- -an

qang kinaqadman gahum "Knowledge is power." V— kaqa:lam "knowledge"

10.945 paN- -an

qang qi:mu ng hulagway gitanum ku na sa qa:ku ng panumdu:man "I implanted your image in my memory." V— dumdum "recall"

10.946 gim- -an

di:liq ku masu:pak kana ng sugu:qa kay maqu na y gimbutqan sa qa:tu ng ha:riq "I cannot go against that order because that is the will of our king." V— buqut "will"

10.947 paN- -un

pila na man qang panuqi:gun niqadtu ng bayha:na "How old do you think that woman was?" V— tu:qig "year"

10.948 hiN- -an

qang makalulu:quy nga kamunggay napu:kan nga walaq qinta:wun masa:yud sa hinungdan "The pitiful kamunggay tree fell, poor thing, without knowing the cause." V— tungud "reason of" (49.3)

10.949 ting- -an

wala y kala:ki ng tarbahu:qa naq kay walaq ta y tingqusba:wa ng mahi:muq "That job is no good because we can make no progress." V— qusbaw "increase"

10.94.10 ka- -un "state of" (dead)

tungud sa manga pangiliyu:puq qug luhudlu:hud ni dwardu ng miriku naluwas siya sa hinana:ling kamata:yun "Because of the implorations and kneelings of Duardu, the folk doctor, he was saved from sudden death." V— matay "to die" (58.9)

10.94.101 ka- -r- -un

qang kabubutqun s ta:wu mu ra g kadungga:nan mahal qapan

di:liq mapalit "A man's good will is like honor- dear, but cannot be bought." V— buqut "will"

10.94.102 ka- -l- -un

maqu nga walaq madu:gay qang manga ginika:nan maqu ra g miba:tiq sa kahapdus tungud sa kawaladqun "Therefore, it was not long before the parents seemed to feel the sting of poverty." V— walaq "none" (26.7)

10.94.11 paniN-

nali:pay qusab qang qi:ya ng ginika:nan quban qang pagtu:qu nga qadu:na na sila y qikata:bang sa panimalay "His parents were also happy with the thought that now they had a helper in the household." V— balay "house" (1.4)

10.95 Other miscellaneous dead formations

10.951 tig- -un (←)

qang kang di:duy ng tigbala:yun gipalit ni qisyung qug mil syiti "Isiong bought Didoy's house frame for a thousand seven hundred." V— balay "house"

10.952 tig-

qang tigka:huy nga qi:mu ng gihi:pus gipanga:wat sa manga luqug "The savages stole the logs you have gathered." V— ka:huy "wood"

10.953 paN-

qang pami:tay sa sunuy kasaga:ran pula "The wattles of a cock are usually red." V— bi:tay "hang"

10.954 Isolated forms of transients used as nouns

Note that Secs. 10.182 and 10.183 are also isolated forms of transients.

10.9541 ma-

pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun bi:san qunsa y qi:mu ng gustu hala palita "Go buy something to eat. Whatever you want, go ahead; buy it." V— ka:qun "eat" (7.14)

10.9542 pag-

may manga pagka:qun sa tyanggi nga bara:tu maduminggu kay ta:buq man "There is food for sale cheap at the market on

Sundays because it is market day." V— ka:qun "eat"

10.9543 ka- -an (dead)

di:liq siya musulud niqa:na ng trabahu:qa kay gamay ra na g kasapi:qan "He will not take that job because he can get little money out of it." V— sa:piq "money"

10.9544 -um-/mu- (dead)

nanginabu:hiq sa da:gat qang manga{lumupyuq / mulupyuq} sa tapyahan "The people who live on the seashore make a living by the sea." V— *[lupyuq] "live"

10.955 -in-

kuha:qa qang dina:gum sa ba:taq kay malamuy nyaq naq "Get the pin from the child because he might swallow it." V— da:gum "needle"

qi:la ng giqi:haw qang manuk qug giqusi:sa qang tina:qi pagtanqaw g qunsa y nakaqingun sa qi:ya ng dinaga:qang "They killed the chicken and examined the intestines to see what was the cause of his fever." V— ta:qi "feces"

10.956 kina- -an

naghulat sila sa qusa ka qawa:qaw ng ba:hin sa kinasangqan sa manga da:lan qurbi:na qug pati:nu "They were waiting in a deserted spot at the intersection of Urbina and Patino streets." V— sanga "branch of a road"

10.10 "Time (for something which occurs regularly)"

10.10.1 ka- -un (restricted)

qug sa pagqabut gayud sa may manga qalas tris qang taknaq sa kahapu:nun sa sunud nga qadlaw dihaq na y daghan kaqa:yu ng salapiq "And by the time three o'clock in the afternoon of the following day had arrived, there was already very much money." V— ha:pun "afternoon" (15.13)

10.10.2 ka- -an (dead)

sabadu qang kahulu:gan sa qa:tu ng kasal "Our wedding falls on a Saturday." V— hu:lug "fall"

10.10.21 ka- -an (→) ka- -anan (→)

qunyaq sa{kaqadlawan / kaqadlawanan} sa pangi:lin ni sanbisinti ha:lus

tana ng balay magqi:haw g ba:buy "Then on the day of the feast of Saint Vincent almost all households will slaughter a pig."
V— qadlaw "day"

10.10.22 -an "time of V— " (dead)

This is a specialized usage of the adjectives of the types described in Sec. 11.32 and its subsections.

qadla:wan na maqu pa y pagpaqu:liq ni qisyut sa dalipugaq "Esyot did not return to Dalipuga until it was already daylight."
V— qadlaw "sun"

10.10.3 tali- (dead)

This is an extension of tali- Sec. 10.159 "about to V— ".

taliqudtu na sa qa:mu ng pagqabut sa lungsud "It was already just a little before noon when we arrived in town." V— qudtu "noon"

10.10.4 ting- {regular time / season} of (productive)

qug daghan qang manga ginika:nan nga magpahimulus niqi:ni ng kahadluk qarun sa pagpasulud sa qi:la ng manga kabata:qan sa ba:y sa panahun nga tingsawmsum na "And many parents make use of this fear to make their children come into the house at the time when twilight sets in." V— salumsum "twilight" (24.3)

sa tingadlaw qang gri:pu dyu:tay ra g tu:big bu:saq qa:ngay ng magdagi:nut ta s tu:big "During the hot season the faucet has little water, so we should use as little water as possible." V— qadlaw "sun" (Note alternant of qadlaw without "q".)

10.10.41 ting- (→) (restricted)

tingbunga na karun sa mangga "It is the mango season now."
V— bu:nga "fruit"

10.10.42 ting- (←) (restricted)

di:liq maqa:yu ng qipangali:guq sa tingba:lud "It is not good to bathe during the season of big waves." V— balud "waves"

10.10.43 ting- to transient base (restricted)

human qug panghi:pus sa qinahan misu:d siya qarun sa pagpasu:su sa ba:taq kay panahun na ni:ya ng tingkaqun "After the mother had cleared away the things, she went in in order to feed the baby because it was feeding time now." V— ka:qun "eat" (19.7)

10.10.5 paN- "harvest of the year" (dead)

daghan ta g masanggiq kay panu:qig run "We will harvest much corn because it is the time of the first harvest of the year."
V— tu:qig "year"

Cf. also panguli:lang "second harvest", paninyur "third harvest".

10.10.6 tali- "season of" (dead)

taliqu:lan karun "This is a rainy time of the year."
V— qulan "rain"

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11.241 maki- to noun base (productive)

11.25 ma- (→) to T base "always doing V— " (restricted)

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11.32 "person or thing having V— " (to noun base)

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11.322 -anan (productive)

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11.33 "having the quality of V— "

11.331 -an (→) (productive)

11.3311 To adjective base

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11.332 -an to adjective base (to greater degree than expected or desired) (dead)

11.3321 -an to adjective (no meaning) (dead)

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11.333 -un "having the quality of V— -ness" (productive)

11.3331 -un to adjective base

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11.3333 -un to noun base

11.33331 -un to noun base specialized meaning

11.3334 -un (→) to noun base

11.33341 -un (→) "something gathered in the V— "

11.3335 -un (→) to numeral base "worth V— apiece" (productive)

11.33351 maN- -un (→) (dead)

11.3336 -un "cock colored like V— " (dead)

11.34 -anun (←) to noun base (productive)

11.341 "having the quality of V— "

11.342 -anun (←) with specialized meaning

11.35 ma- -un "having the quality of V— " (productive)

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11.3511 To derived adjective base

11.35111 To base with -in-

11.35112 To doubled base

11.3512 ma- -un (→) (dead)

11.3513 ma- -un (←) (dead)

11.352 ma- -un to transient base

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11.3522 ma- -un (→) to T base

11.3523 Specialized meaning

11.353 ma- -un noun base

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11.355 Dead type with ma- -un

11.3551 ma- -l- -un

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11.356 ma- -anun (←) (restricted)

11.3561 Specialized meaning

11.3562 ma- -in- -anun (dead)

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11.357 manggi- -un (to T base) (restricted)

11.3571 manggim- -un (to T base) (dead)

11.3572 manggi- -an (to T base) (dead)

11.358 maki- -un "V‾ -minded" (dead)

11.3581 maki- -un specialized meaning

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11.4 Adjectives meaning "manner of"

11.41 -in- "in a V‾ way " (productive)

11.411 To adjective base

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11.4131 "way of speaking"

11.4132 Other specialized meanings

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11.51 "somewhat / seems } V— " (productive)

11.511 Culu- in meaning of "somewhat V— "

11.512 Doubling (→)

11.52 "more V— " (productive)

11.521 Doubling (→)

11.522 To nonadjective base

11.5221 Specialized meaning with (→)

11.53 Specialized meaning

11.54 Empty doubling

11.6 maka- -r- "causing V— to a great extent" (restricted)

11.61 maka- -r- (no shift)

11.62 maka- -r- (←)

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11.7 Dead adjective formations

11.71 Affixes similar to passives used to form adjectives (dead)

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11.72 Affixes forming agent nouns used to form adjectives (dead)

11.721 maN- -r- (←)

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11.8 Affixes to numeral base

11.81 tag- (forms numerals) "each, apiece"

11.811 tag- to adjective base

11.8111 tag- (→) to adjective base

11.812 tagi- (dead)

11.82 ka- -an (→) "V̄ -ty" (numeral formers)

11.83 qika- "ordinal former"

11.84 -an (dead)

11.85 ka- (maka-)

11.86 -un { "to take V̄ " } / -a { "make it V̄ " }

11.87 Affixes for amount of money

11.871 -un (→) 1) "V̄ piece, bill" / 2) "V̄ apiece"

11.872 { maN- -un(→) / maN-(→) } "V̄ bill" (dead)

11.873 dya- "bill worth V̄ " (dead)

11.9 Derivative affixes forming qualifiers

11.91 -in- (→) "by the, in groups of "

11.911 To nominal base

11.912 To adjective base (adjectives meaning "quantity")

11.913 To numerals

11.9131 Specialized meaning

11.92 Doubling and Culu-forms "{every / by the} V̄ "

11.921 Doubling

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11.94 maka-/ka- (to numerals)

Chapter Eleven: Affixes with Adjectives

11.0 Introduction

Adjectives are formed to underived transient, nominal and adjectival bases. Adjectives are also formed to derived transient bases with pa- and paN-. A form is considered an adjective if it occurs preceded by ka- in exclamatory sentences (Sec. 3.61) and occurs in the predicate. Cf. the discussion Sec.8.011. For the criteria for determining the base cf. Sec. 9.0.1.

11.1 Descriptive adjectives

11.11 ma- to adjective base (productive)

Note that bases in this section do not occur with ha- (Sec. 11.13) except luqag. The bases with ma- mean "to V— to a strong degree" (This prefix is formal.)

qusa ka mapaqit nga pahiyum qang mikiwiq sa qi:ya ng manga nga:bil "His lips twisted into a bitter smile." V— paqit "bitter" (49.1)

11.111 ma- to base which do not occur without prefix when used as an adjective (dead)

sa:ma sa wala y nahitabuq qang buhuk waḷaq mana:ngit maqa:yu ng pagkaputul "As though nothing had happened his hair did not catch. It was well cut." V— maqa:yu "good" (48.17)

11.112 With specialized meaning (restricted)

maga:hiq ku ng tugtan qikaw sa qi:mu ng gihangyuq "I am reluctant to grant you your request." V— ga:hiq "hard"

11.12 ma- (→) "fond of V— " to T base

Cf. Sec. 11.25.

11.13 ha- "V— to strong degree"

Note that bases in this group do not occur with ma- (Sec. 11.11) except luqag. Adjectives of this group are those meaning measurements, "far, near, deep, wide" and the like.

mila:lin sila ng magtiqa:yun nganni sa yu:taq sa manga sa:qad gumi:kan sa hataqas ni:la ng panganduy qug paglantaw sa kaqugma:qun sa qi:la ng kabata:qan "The couple migrated to the land of promise because of their high yearnings and foresight for the future of their children." V— taqas "high" (51.3)

11.14 -g- plural former (to adjective base) (restricted)

Adjectives of this group use those meaning size, measurements, distances and the like.

sa diha ng ha:pit na ni:la mahurut pagpami:lay qang manga dagku ng ka:huy qug ha:pit na malukup qug tanum sa qabaka qang qi:la ng yu:taq mibuthuq si mistir qalug "When they had cut almost all of the trees and when most of their land had been planted with abaca, Mr. Alog appeared." V— dakuq "big" (52.12)

11.141 -g- "several things V— from each other" (adjective base) (restricted)

kini ng qi:mu ng manga lubi dugqul kaqa:yu ng pagkatanum "Your coconut trees are planted very near each other." V— duqul "near"

11.142 -g- used for singular or plural

kini ng kalyi:ha piggut kaqa:yu qug di:liq maqa:yu ng pagkaqispaltu "This street is very narrow and not well paved." V— pi:qut "narrow"

11.143 -g- used only in derivatives

walaq siya kapugung sa qi:ya ng giba:tiq qug nanibugquk qang lu:haq sa qi:ya ng manga mata "He was not able to control his feelings and tears welled up in his eyes." V— tibuquk "whole"

11.15 (→)

11.151 (→) plus T base forming adjectives

tulug na kaqa:yu si li:tu "Lito is very sleepy now." V— tu:lug "cause to sleep"

11.1511 (→) specialized meaning

kadaqut niqa:na ng bataqa:na quy "How thin that child is!" V— da:qut "ruin"

11.152 (→) noun base

It is considered that nouns are formed to adjective bases. (Cf. Sec. 10.53.)

11.2 "Fond of V— " (productive)

11.21 Shape hiN- "fond of doing V— "

11.211 hiN- (to transient base) (restricted)

qiquban nganhi qang hina:yaw mu ng higa:la "Bring along your friend who is fond of dancing." V— sa:yaw "dance"

11.212 hiN- with optional (→) to transient from noun base "fond of doing V— " (restricted)

Cf. Sec. 9.10.1 for the meanings of nouns used as bases to transients.

sus{hinapiq / hina:piq} kaqa:yu na s dya:ni bi:sa g qami:gu mu kaqa:yu pangwarta:hun ka gyud kay diq man ka muyawyaw "My, how money-minded Johnny is! Even though he is a good friend, he will be sure to charge you more than usual because he knows you will not make a fuss." (Lit.: hina:piq "fond of obtaining money") V— sa:piq "money" (used as base to transient base) "obtain money"

11.2121 hiN- to noun base meaning "fond of V— " (dead)

nagla:gut siya sa hina:bung ni:ya ng ba:na "She was angry with her husband who was fond of cockfighting." V— sa:bung "cockfight"

sugut ra na ng batqa:na g wa y sudqansudqan kay hinglu:tuq naq siya "That child makes do without any side dishes because he is fond of cooked rice." V— lu:tuq "cooked rice or cooked corn grits"

(to derived noun base)

nahiba:wu sila nga di:liq sila magli:sud pagsulud sa balay kay qang magtiqa:yun hingatulgun "They knew that they would have no difficulty getting into the house because the couple was fond of sleeping." V— katulgun "one who is sleepy"

11.213 hiN- (→) (dead)

qang qa:mu ng magtutudluq himasa g libru ba:hin sa panglantu:giq "Our teacher is fond of reading books about debating." V— ba:sa "read"

11.214 hiN- (←) (dead)

kana ng tawha:na pirmi ng musulti g bakak hima:kak siya "That man always tells lies. He is a liar." V— pamakak "tell lies"

11.215 hiN- -un "fond of doing V‾ " (dead)

11.2151 hiN- -un

kini ng batqa:na himanta:yun kaqa:yu s li:huk sa qi:ya ng manga magulang "This child is fond of watching the actions of his elders." V‾ bantay "watch"

11.2152 hiN- -un (←)

du:na ku y sili:ngan nga hinawa:yun kaqa:yu "I have a neighbor who is very fond of criticizing." V‾ saway "criticize"

11.22 -iru (←)

magla:gut gyud ku sa ta:wu ng hambugi:ru "I really dislike braggarts." V‾ hambug "brag"

11.221 -iru (←) specialized meaning

nga:nu nga sa tana ng ta:wu butangi:ru ma y qi:mu ng napi:liq "Why of all people did you choose a ruffian?" V‾ butang "hit"

11.23 pala- "usually V‾-ing as a habit" (restricted)

11.231 pala- (no shift)

gipahi:lak qang ba:taq sa palasu:ngug ni:ya ng qigsu:qun "The child was made to cry by his brother who always teases." V‾ su:ngug "tease"

11.232 pala- (←)

magulqa:nun si linda kay palahu:bug man qang qi:ya ng ba:na "Linda is sad, for her husband is a drunkard." V‾ hubug "drunk"

11.233 pala- (→)

qayaw pakigdu:laq sa ba:ta ng palaqaway "Do not play with a quarrelsome child." V‾ qa:way "quarrel"

11.24 maki- "fond of V‾ "

11.241 maki- to noun base (productive)

nga:nu ng di:liq gud naq siya maguqul nga qang qi:ya ng ba:na makibaba:yi man "Why should she not be sad when her husband is fond of women?" V‾ baba:yi "woman"

11.25 ma- (→) to T base " always doing V‾ " (restricted)

di:liq ku gustu g ba:ta ng mahilak "I do not like a child who is always crying." V‾ hi:lak "cry"

Note that for bases beginning with ka- the base has an alternant without the ka-.

matawa = "always laughing" V— kata:wa
matulug = "always sleeping" V— katu:lug

11.3 Adjectives meaning "{characterized by / having} V— "

11.31 -anun to noun base meaning "{person or object from / like person or obect from} —"

(productive)

qang bala:ngay sa la:naw sa qi:la ng pagqabut maqu pa qang pinuyqa:nan sa manga ha:yup nga lasangnun "The barrio of Lanao at the time of their arrival was still the home of jungle animals." V— lasang "forest" (51.6)

11.32 "Person or thing having V—" (to noun base)

11.321 -an (productive)

qutu:kan qusab nga hayu:pa "That animal was also brainy." V— qu:tuk "brainy" (57.3)

11.3211 -an specialized meaning

buqu:tan si li:na nga ba:taq "Lena is a good child." V— buqut "consciousness, will"

11.3212 -an (←) specialized meaning

qug qang duguq sa ba:taq maqu gayu y qa:ku ng pangita:qun kay lami:qan qang duguq sa ba:taq "And I always look for the blood of a child because the blood of a child is delicious." V— lamiq "taste" (22.13)

11.322 -anan (productive)

si dun manwil qusa sa manga ta:wu ng gamha:nan sa qa:tu ng na:sud "Don Manuel is one of the powerful persons in our country V— gahum "power"

11.323 -un "having V— " (productive)

11.3231 -un (no shift)

miquntul lang qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq walaq magpulus sa mabagaq qug himbi:su ng pa:nit "His bolo just bounced off; it was useless against the thick and scaly skin." V— himbis "scales" (56.3)

nahadluk si kulas sa pagkakitaq ni:ya sa dugugun ni:ya ng kamut "Kulas was frightened when he saw his bloody hand." V‾ duguq "blood"

11.3232 -un (→)

di:liq maqi:sip qang manga gabi:qi ng bulanun nga maki:taq qang magtiqa:yun nga nagtambaya:yung qug qu:ngad sa qi:la ng la:was "On countless moonlit nights the couple could be seen laboring together." V‾ bu:lan "moon" (52.8)

11.33 "Having quality of V‾ "

11.331 -an (→) (productive)

11.3311 To adjective base

di:liq maqa:yu ng qiku:yug sa sini ni ng bata:qa kay sabaqan kaqa:yu qug di:liq ra ba siya gustu ng pabuyag "This child is not good for a companion in the show because he is very noisy, and he does not like to be told to stop." V‾ sa:baq "noise"

11.3312 To transient base "characterized by doing V‾ "

qang tikasan waq pa gyud matagbaw pagpani:kas kana:tuq "The cheat! Has he not cheated us enough yet?" V‾ ti:kas "to cheat" (50.10)

dakuq na si hwan qapan maqu giha:pun tapulan "John was grown up now, but, as always, he was lazy." V‾ ta:pul "to laze" (3.12)

11.332 -an to adjective base "to greater degree than expected or desired" (dead)

dakuqan na quya:mut qang qu:tang ni ta:nu kang pilar "Tano owes Pilar quite a large amount already." V‾ dakuq "big"

11.3321 -an to adjective (no meaning) (dead)

dagha:nan nga manga tu:qig qang milabay qapan walaq giha:pun si ti:nu "Many years passed, but still Tino did not come." V‾ daghan "much, many"

11.3322 -an (→) shifted meaning

kun di:liq ka pa gahiqan qug qu:lu di:liq ka quntaq maqunsa "If you had not had such a stubborn head, nothing would have happened to you." V‾ ga:hiq "hard"

11.333 -un "having the quality of V‾ -ness" (productive)

11.3331 -un to adjective base

mibuthuq si mistir qalug quban niqadtu ng ta:wu nga yagpisun qang la:was "Mr. Alog appeared together with that thinnish man."

V‾ yagpis "thin" (52.14)

qang makahahasul:lu ng pagyu:bit musangkil kanu:nay kani:ya pagha:git sa qi:ya ng katakus "The bothersome disparagement always goaded him into questioning his ability." V‾ makahaha:sul "bothersome"

11.3332 -un (→)

namalit siya g baratuhu ng sini:naq "She bought a {dress / shirt} of cheap quality." V‾ bara:tu "cheap"

11.3333 -un to noun base

qang qi:ya ng singut midahi:liq sa qi:ya ng kalawa:san bi:san pa sa hina:bang sa hapu:nu ng hutu:hut gi:kan sa nabantug nga muntiqapu "His perspiration rolled down his body despite the help of the afternoon breeze from the famous Mt. Apo." V‾ ha:pun "afternoon" (48.6)

11.33331 -un to noun base specialized meaning

sa katapu:san qi:ya ng gibayran qang kalibuta:nun ni:ya ng manga salaq "In the end, she paid for her worldly sins." V‾ kalibu:tan "world"

qadu:na giha:pu y manga ta:wu nga bulawa:nu g kasingka:sing nga maqanti:gu ng malu:quy kani:ya "There are still people with golden hearts who know how to sympathize with him." V‾ bula:wan "gold" (69.13)

11.3334 -un (→) to noun base

gida:yig qang qabugaduhu ng pangataru:ngan sa ba:taq "The lawyer-like reasoning of the child was praised." V‾ qabuga:du "lawyer"

11.33341 -un (→) "something gathered in the V‾‾"

This is with nouns meaning time of day.

kana ng tubaq ni pisyung tamqis kay buntagun man naq "Picio's tuba is sweet because it is the type gathered in the morning." V‾ buntag "morning"

11.3335 -un (→) to numeral base "worth V‾ apiece" (productive)

taga:qi ku g bayntihun "Let me have the twenty cent size." V‾ baynti "twenty"

11.33351 maN- -un (→) (dead)

taga:qi ku g mamisusun "Give me the one peso size." V— pi:sus "one peso bill"

11.3336 -un "cock colored like V— " (dead)

The affix -un has a specialized meaning with certain bases meaning "fighting cock colored like V— ". These are extensions of the meanings in Secs. 11.3331 - 11.3334.

qang tubaqun maqu y giqila ng ha:wud sa manga qigtatariq "The fighting cock colored like palm toddy is known as the champion fighter." V— tubaq "palm toddy" (colored red)

With some of these forms the base does not occur by itself.

gibaligyaq ni tatyung qang qi:ya ng talisa:yun qug singkwinta kang pablu "Tatyong sold his multicolored cock for fifty pesos to Paul." V— [tali:say]

11.34 -anun (←) to noun base (productive)

11.341 "Having the quality of V— "

batanqun pa siya "He was still young." V— ba:taq "child" (22.3)

11.342 -anun (←) with specialized meaning

di:liq siya malipa:yun didtu sa hariqa:nu ng balay sa qi:ya ng ba:na "She was unhappy in her husband's regal mansion." V— ha:riq "king"

11.35 ma--un "having the quality of V— " (productive)

The ma- -un affix is most productive with bases which occur with ka- statives (Sec. 9.3), but it occurs with large number of bases of other types as well.

11.351 ma--un to adjective base

qunsa man gyu y nahitabuq ninyu sa qupisi:na sa hi:pi ting gibuqak ni qangkay qang kahi:lum sa maluya:hu ng ti:ngug "'What really happened to you at the chief's office, Ting?' Ankay broke the silence with a weak voice." V— lu:ya "weak" (63.4)

11.3511 To derived adjective base

11.35111 To base with -in-

qang panaput sa manga kababayinqan karun mabinagqu:hun na kaqa:yu "Women dress in a very modern way now." V— bagqu "new"

11.35112 To doubled base

diliq maqa:yu qang madaliqdali:qun sa paghukum "It is not good to be hasty in one's judgement." V— daliqdaliq "hurry"

11.3512 ma- -un (→) (dead)

maluyahun pa kaqa:yu qang qa:ku ng la:was "My body still feels weak." V— lu:ya "weak"

11.3513 ma- -un (←) (dead)

sa kalangi:tan naki:taq ni:ya qang masana:gu ng bitu:qun "In the skies she saw the brilliant star." V— sanag "bright"

11.352 ma- -un to transient base

qilu:gun na sab qang qa:tu ng yu:taq mamaha:yu ng tubag ni qinting "'Our land will be taken from us again,' Inting ruefully replied." V— ma:hay "regret" (49.15)

11.3521 ma- -un to derived T base

(to base with -in-)

gisu:gat siya sa qi:ya ng qanak quban sa qusa ka mahinangpu ng haluk sa qa:ping "Her daughter met her with a fond kiss on the cheeks." V— hinangup "overjoyed"

(to base with pa-)

mapasali:gun qang balitaq gani:ha ba:hin sa nawa:la ng qayrupla:nu "The news about the lost plane a while ago was reassuring." V— pasa:lig "inspire confidence"

(to base with paN-)

miba:lik qang qi:ya ng qanak nga mapangilyupu:qun na "His son returned, humbled now." V— pangilyu:puq "implore"

11.3522 ma- -un (→) to T base

midagsang qang manga huhungi:hung labi na gayud sa matuhuqtuhuqun nga kunu qang buqa:ya buhiq sa di:liq qingun na:tuq "The rumors multiplied, especially among the gullible, that this crocodile was the pet of one unlike us." V— tuqutu:qu "believe without reason" (57.18)

11.3523 Specialized meaning

si ta:tay mahigugma:qun kaqa:yu sa pamusil "Dad is very fond of shooting." V— higugma "love"

11.353 ma- -un noun base

pagba:sa kanu:nay sa manga matulunqa:nu ng sugila:nun "Always read stories that give moral lessons." V— tulunqan "lesson"

11.354 ma- -in- -un to transient base (restricted)

qang qistranyu nakasugat qug ba:ta ng matinaba:ngun nga maqu y nagtudluq kani:ya sa hustu ng da:lan "The foreigner met a helpful boy who told him which road was the right one." V— ta:bang "help"

11.355 Dead types with ma- -un

11.3551 ma- -l- -un

misaka sila sa qi:la ng balay midyu masulubqun kay qanak man lagi ni:la "They went into their house rather sad, for he was, after all, their son." V— kasubuq "be sad" (29.7)

11.3552 ma- -r- -un

maqu gyud ni ng wala y qanak maluluyqun sa manga ba:taq "That is the case of childless people. They are sympathetic with children." V— kalu:quy "have pity"

11.356 ma- -anun (←) (restricted)

nga:nu ng masukqa:nun man si li:na karu ng manga qadla:wa "Why is Lena irritable these days?" V— kasukuq "get mad"

11.3561 Specialized meaning

walaq makasu:pak si li:na sa mahugta:nu ng pagdiliq sa qi:ya ng qamahan nga siya magminyuq "Lena could not go against her father's firm prohibition against getting married." V— hugut "tight"

11.3562 ma- -in- -anun (dead)

11.35621 ma- -in- -anun (←)

masinabta:nun si pa:pa sa pagsulti na:kuq ni:ya nga gustu na ku ng magminyuq "Daddy was understanding when I told him I wanted to get married." V— sabut "understand"

Note that with derived bases there are two alternants of the word:

the -in- infix occurs following the first phoneme of the root as well as following the first phoneme of the base:

{mapinaqubsa:nun / mapaqinubsa:nun} kaqa:yu qang pangu:lu sa kapunu:ngan "The president of the organization is very humble." V— paqubus "be humble"

11.3563 ma- -in- -unun (←)

mapasalama:tun qaku nga qaku qadu:na y manga ginika:nan nga masinabtu:nun kaqa:yu "I am grateful that I have very understanding parents." V— sabut "understand"

11.357 manggi- -un to T base (restricted)

These bases occur also with ma- -un. With manggi- -un they are very formal style.

manggiqula:wun qang manga dala:ga sa bu:kid "The mountain maidens are very shy." V— qu:law "shame"

11.3571 manggim- -un to T base (dead)

nangi:taq kami qug manga manggimbuha:tu ng trabahadur nga makata:bang kana:muq "We are looking for industrious workers who can help us." V— bu:hat "work"

11.3572 manggi- -an to T base (dead)

si qi:da y patamna kay manggibuhi:qan man naq siya "Have Ida do the planting for she is good at raising things." V— buhiq "raise"

11.358 maki- -un "V—-minded" (dead)

maqu na y ta:wu ng maqa:yu ng qisili:ngan kay makiqanga:yun kaqa:yu siya "He is a good person to have as a neighbor because he is very fair." V— qa:ngay "proper"

11.3581 maki- -un specialized meaning

makiqanga:yun si li:na maqu nga daghan siya g higa:la "Lena is sociable (in an indiscriminating way); that is why she has many friends." V— qa:ngay "proper"

11.3582 maki- -anun "V—-minded" (dead)

qang pagdagi:nut sa tu:big maqu y qusa ka makilungsudnu ng li:huk "The sparing use of water is a civic-minded act." V— lungsud "town"

11.4 "Manner of"

11.41 -in- "in a V— way" (productive)

11.411 To adjective base

nga:nu gu ng qi:mu man qaku ng gisu:guq niqa:na ng daku ng binu:qang "Why did you send me on that foolish errand?" V— bu:qang "fool" (14.4)

11.4111 -in- to derived base

di:liq ka gyud mulampus niqa:na ng dinaqutan mu ng paqa:gi "You will never succeed in your evil ways." V— daqutan "bad"

11.412 To noun base

nalu:quy siya sa baba:yi ng qala:qut qug qi:ya ng gitaga:qan sa qi:ya ng qinigsu:qu ng tambag "She pitied the unfortunate woman and gave her some sisterly advice." V— qigsu:qun "brother, sister"

11.413 Specialized meaning

11.4131 "Way of speaking"

na qunyaq ni ng ta:wu ng qamirika:nu ku:mu walaq kaqi:la bi:san siya maqa:lam mubinisayaq nagalingkud lang dihaq sa daplin "Then, this American having no friends, though he spoke Visayan well, just sat in the corner." V— bisayaq "Visayan" (38.10)

11.4132 Other specialized meanings

dawa:ta kini ng qa:ku ng kinasingka:sing nga pahali:pay kani:mu "Accept my sincere congratulations to you." V— kasingka:sing "heart"

11.414 -in- (→)

11.4141 To adjective base

qayaw kabala:ka kay makasapiq lang giha:pun ta sa minaqayu ng paqa:gi "Do not worry for we shall still make money in a nice way." V— maqa:yu "good"

11.4142 To noun base

lami:qan kaqa:yu qang tinagalug nga linutuqan "The tagalog way of cooking is very delicious." V— taga:lug "Tagalog (ethnic group in Luzon)"

11.4143 -in- (→) specialized meaning

gipakigsulti:han ku sa misyunaryu sa binisaya ng binayabag "The

missionary spoke to me in pidgin Visayan." V— baya:bas "guava "

11.42 -in- -an to adjective base only

(Cf. Sees. 10.61 and 10.62 -in- -an to T bases "manner of V— ")

pagsakay g taksi kay dinaliqan kini ng su:guq "Take a cab, for this is a rush order." V— daliq "fast"

11.5 Doubling and Culu-

11.51 "{Somewhat / Seems} V— " (productive)

lami:qan qang duguq sa ba:taq tamqistamqis "Children's blood is tasty, somewhat sweet." V— tamqis "sweet" (23.1)

11.511 Culu- in meaning of "somewhat V— "

nangi:taq mi g bulubantuk nga qa:mu ng qagiqan qarun di:liq mabi:lin qang qa:mu ng tu:nub "We looked for somewhat firm places to walk on so that we would not leave footprints." V— bantuk "hard"

11.512 Doubling (→)

waq mi makahiba:wu g ha:qin siya kay dugaydugay na man tu siya ng milakaw "We do not know where he is, for it seems a long time since he left." V— du:gay "long time"

11.52 "More V— " (productive)

kusugkusug pa si kardu muda:gan kay kang kulas "Cardo runs faster than Kulas." V— kusug "fast"

11.521 Doubling (→)

hanginhangin karun kay sa gaha:pun "Today is windier than yesterday." V— ha:ngin "wind"

11.522 To nonadjective base

maqumaqu hinu:qun qang bu:hat sa ba:taq "The child's work, on the other hand, is more nearly correct." V— maqu "the one, the correct one"

11.5221 Specialized meaning with (→)

nga:nu ka ma ng di:liq magta:ru g sulti mu ra ka man hinu:qu g kulangkulang "Why do you not speak properly? You sound moronic instead" V— ku:lang "lack"

11.53 Specialized meaning

nakadungug sila sa laqinla:qin nga qa:wit sa manga bansa "They heard the various songs of the nations." V— la:qin "different"

11.54 Empty doubling

qubayqubay na ng manga lumulupyuq qang namalhin sa pinuyqa:nan tungud sa kahadluk "Quite a number of the inhabitants changed their residence now because of fear." V— qubayqubay "quite a number" (57.13)

11.6 maka- -r- (to stative base) "causing V— to a great extent" (restricted)

11.61 maka- -r- (no shift)

qug qang makalulu:quy nga kamunggay nga qingu g bati:qis kadakuq nga dihaq sa qi:ya ng duqul napu:kan nga walaq qinta:wun masa:yud sa hinungdan "And the pitiful 'kalamunggay' tree near him which was as big around as a leg, fell without knowing the reason, poor thing." V— lu:quy "pity" (49.3)

11.62 maka- -r- (←)

human niqadtu ng makasusu:bu ng hitabuq walaq na gyud sila magki:taq. "After that saddening incident, they never met again." V— subuq "sad"

11.63 maka- -r- (←) to nonstative T base (dead)

giqingun sa qa:mu ng tinuhu:qan nga qang makasasa:laq di:liq makasulud sa la:ngit "It is said in our religion that the sinful cannot enter heaven." V— salaq "sin"

tinga:li gustu sa makagaga:hum sukdun kun ha:qin ku:tub qang qi:la ng pagqantus qug pagpaqi:lub "Perhaps the Almighty wanted to measure how far their suffering and patience could go." V— gahum "power" (54.5)

11.7 Dead adjective formations

11.71 Affixes similar to passives used to form adjectives (dead)

Cf. Sec. 10.2 and its subsections.

11.711 -l- -un

buqut ku ng susi:hun qang manga tuluki:bu ng hitabuq sa qa:mu ng lungsud. "I would like to investigate these mysterious events in our town." V— tu:kib "know something previously

unknown"

11.712 -l- -unun specialized meaning

qadtu ng gabhiqu:na naki:taq na qusab ni:ya qang salabtunu ng pahi:yum sa qi:ya ng ba:na. "That night, she again saw her husband's meaningful smile." V— sabut "understand"

11.713 hi- -l- -un

kay waq na ma y mahi:muq gitanqaw na la:mang ni:ya qang qi:ya ng himalatyu ng kaqu:ban "Because nothing else could be done, he just watched his dying companion." V— matay "die"

11.72 Affixes forming agent nouns used to form adjectives (dead)

Cf. Sec. 10.14 and its subsections.

11.721 maN- -r- (←)

qang kulira qusa ka manana:kud nga sakit. "Cholera is a contagious disease." V— takud "infect"

11.73 -adu (-awn) (←)

nga:nu ng kanu:nay man ka ng qatrasa:wu? "Why are you always late?" V— qatrasar "delay"

sukad karun hamuga:way na kita kay gihata:gan qaku qug qusa ka pita:ka nga qingkanta:du "From now on we shall be comfortable, for I was given an enchanted purse." V— qingkantu "fairy"

11.741 -ay (←) (no meaning) to adjective base

Cf. Sec. 10.161 for nouns with -ay.

qadu:na y manga gabi:qi nga dyu:tay ra siya qug kinatulgan "There were nights when he had but little sleep." V— diyut "little" (59.6)

hiqapsan pa ni:mu s paking kay baghu:qay pa lang tu ng migi:kan "You can still overtake Paking because he left just a short while ago." V— bagqu pa "just now"

11.742 -ay to Q base

si butyuk kunu:hay muqanhi qugma g di:liq mudayun s bilyung qug lakaw "Butyuk says he will come tomorrow if Beliong does not go." V— kunu "he says"

sa kanhi:qay giqingun nga qang la:ngit duqul ra sa yu:taq "In the olden days it was said that heaven was near the earth." V— kanhi "former"

11.8 Affixes to numeral base

11.81 tag- (forms numerals) "each, apiece"

Note that some numerals have irregular alternants when with tag-.

maqu ngc nagpada:yun qang qi:la ng kasubuq kay nangi:taq na pud sila g pagka:qun tagsa ka sa:ku tagurha ka sa:ku qarun qipaka:qun kang karangkal "Therefore, they continued to be sad, for they were looking for food again, a sack each time, two sacks each time in order to feed Karangkal." V— qusa "one V— duha "two" (32.9)

The Cebuano numerals one through ten have irregular alternants with tag-.

tagsa - "one each"

tagurha - "two each"

tagutlu - "three each"

tagupqat - "four each"

tagilma - "five each"

tagunqum - "six each"

tagpi:tu - "seven each"

tagwa:lu - "eight each"

tagsi:yam - "nine each"

tagpuluq - "ten each"

11.811 tag- (→) to adjective base

kini ng gidakqu:na maqu y tagsingkuhun sa ka qalinggurya "This size is five centavos apiece at Aling Goria's." V— singkuhun "five cent piece"

When used in a sentence having a qualifier meaning "when V— occurs", the meaning of tag- V— is "V— each time". In this meaning it can also be added to other forms than numerals.

qa:kuq siya ng hata:ga g tagtris pi:sus matag qanhi ni:ya "I give her three pesos every time she comes here." V— tris "three"

(tag- + qalas)

si danyil mahiquliq sa balay tagqalas qunsi na sa gabi:qi "When Daniel comes home, it is already eleven o'clock at night."

11.8111 tag- (→) to adjective base

di:liq na lang ku muhwat kang ti:nuy kay tagdugay ra ba naq siya mulakaw maqatrasa:wu qunyaq ku sa kla:si "I will not wait for Tinoy any longer because he usually stays long when he goes out, and I might be late for school." V— du:gay "long time" Cf. also tagpuluq V— pu:luq "ten"

11.812 tagi- (dead)

da:wuq kaqa:yu si li:tu kay qang qi:ya ng gipangha:tag nga surbi:ti tagidyut lang "Lito is very selfish because the ice cream he gave was in very small amounts." V— diyut "little"

11.82 ka- -an (→) "V—-ty" (numeral formers)

Cf. Sec. 10.312 "collection of"

kapqatan ka manga ta:wu qang nangama:tay sa bagyu "Forty people died in the typhoon." V— qupat "four"

Numeral bases with irregular alternants with this affix are:

kaluhaqan - "twenty"

kaluwaqan - "twenty"

katluqan - "thirty"

kapqatan - "forty"

kalimqan - "fifty"

kanquman - "sixty"

(These forms could be taken to be dead forms of transients potential local passives. Cf. kaduhaqan "Thing which can be done with two at a time".

kaduhaqan ba na:kuq paguhit qang bugsay "Can the paddle be held with both hands?")

11.83 qika- "ordinal former"

qika-occurs with any numeral not with prefix tag- except qusa. The ordinal is either a CN or numeral (i.e., linked either with ka- or nga).

si ru:has qang qikaduha ng pangu:lu sa qa:tu ng na:sud "Roxas was the second president of our country."

11.84 -an (dead)

qang qi:ya ng hunaqhu:naq giku:taw sa gatusan ka panguta:na "His mind was stirred by hundreds of questions." V— gatus "hundred"

11.85 ka- (maka-)

This prefix occurs with numerals forming / qualifiers (Sec. 6.2125).

{maka- / ka-} pila ka na:kuq sulti:hi ng diq naq ni:mu hilabtan "How many times did I tell you that you were not to touch that."
V— pila "how many"

11.86 {-un ["to take V—"] / -a ["make it V—"]}

These are forms of transients but used only with these two affixes and have / no subject in this meaning. These affixes are used with the Cebuano numerals, one through ten, and Spanish numbers above that. Also they are used with gatus "one hundred" and li:bu "one thousand"

tulu qi:mu qa:kuq lang qupatun ha "You want three? I will just make it four, all right?" V— qupat "four"

libu:ha lang qarun waq na y ki:da "Just make it a thousand to round it off." V— li:bu "thousand"

11.87 Affixes for amount of money

11.871 -un (→) 1) "V— -piece bill"

2) " worth V— apiece"

1) qiqi:lis ku qa:ri ng singkuhun "Change me this fiver."
V— singku "five"

In the second meaning -un (→) is the same affix as that described in Sec. 11.333.

2) taga:qi ku g bayntihun "Let me have the twenty cent size." V— baynti "twenty"

11.872 {maN- (→) / maN- -un (→)} "V— bill" (dead)

di:qa y qa:ku ng {mamisusun / mamisus} qu sinsiyu:hi qu "Here. Here is a peso. Give me the change." V— pi:sus "one peso bill"

(For maN- -un in the meaning "worth V— apiece" cf. Sec. 11.33351.)

11.873 dya-"bill worth V— " (dead)

hingkitqan na:kuq si pasyu nga naglukluk sa qi:ya ng bulsa qug lini:kit nga manga dyabaynti "I happened to see Pacio stuffing his pocket with rolls of twenty peso bills." V— baynti "twenty"

11.9 Derivative affixes forming qualifiers

These affixes form qualifiers of the type described in Sec. 6.2125.

11.91 -in- (→) "by the, in groups of"

11.911 To nominal base

giswilduqan sila g binulan "They are paid by the month." V— bu:lan "month"

11.912 To adjective base (adjectives meaning "quantity")

gika:qun ni:ya g ginagmay qang qi:ya ng bukha:yuq "He ate his coconut candy little at a time." V— gagmay "little (plural)"

11.913 To numerals

nanggu:waq sila g tinagsa qarun di:liq sila himatikdan "They went out one at a time in order not to be noticed." V— tagsa "one apiece"

11.9131 Specialized meaning

gipi:siq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng lugway g tinulu "He made his tether using three strands." V— tulu "three"

11.92 Doubling and Culu-forms "{every / by the} V— "

This affix occurs with words meaning "recurring period of time" (dead). If the action is a different action each time, matag is used.

11.921 Doubling

This is with words of two syllables.

giswildu:han siya g qadlawqadlaw "He is paid by the day."
V— qadlaw "day"

11.922 Culu-

This is used for words of more than two syllables.

magtagbuq kami dinhi dulduminggu "We meet here on Sundays."
V— duminggu "Sunday"

11.93 qinig-, qig, pag-

These form qualifiers of the type described in Sec. 6.2122 and are abstracts (Sec. 8.3).

11.94 maka-/ka- (to numerals)

These prefixes are described in Sec. 11.85.

Chapter Twelve: Paradigms

12.0 Introduction

The following paragraphs give the basic types of paradigms of the Cebuano transient bases in terms of the inflectional affixes and some of the derivative affixes with which they occur. These relationships cannot be said to be either "one-way" or "two-way transformational" (Sec. 1.312) because not all bases in a given paradigm have all members of the paradigm. Not all derivative affixes have been taken into account in analyzing the paradigmatic types, because for those affixes which have not been taken into account, their occurrence or nonoccurence does not seem to be correlated with the occurrence or nonoccurrence of other affixes.

12.01 Summary of which inflectional affixes occur with which derivational affixes

The following tables describe which inflectional affixes occur with bases having certain derivative affixes. (Only the unreal forms are listed, but the real and abstract forms are implied.) Examples of these are given in Chapter Eight. (-in- and -ay* are not listed in the chart, as the bases with the latter do not occur with inflectional affixes; and bases with -in- occur with inflectional affixes only in isolated cases.)

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*Bases with -ay always have a derivative affix pag- (Sec.9.921) or pakig- (Sec. 9.7).

Inflectional Affix	Occurs with most bases having the derivative affix: pa-	paN-	ka-	hi-	hiN-	pakig-	paka-	pag-	Culu-Doubling	pani-panggi-panig-
mu-	✓	✓ (1)	✓ (1)	✓ (1)		✓ (1)		✓ (1)	✓	✓ (1)
mag-	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	
maka-	✓	✓	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		✓	✓	✓
-un	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	
-an	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
qi-	✓	✓	✓			(3)		✓	✓	✓

1) Note the morphophonemic alternations which these prefixes undergo when occurring together with mi-/mu- (Sec. 8.1182 ff.).

2) The potentials occur only with a few bases with this affix.

3) The instrumental passive is used with a few bases having this affix.

12.02 Distribution of derivative affixes with respect to each other

Only some of the derivative affixes occur with derived transient bases and only with bases having certain affixes. The following chart shows the distribution of derivative affixes with derived transient bases. (There are a few exceptions, but these are dead formations.) Cf. Chapter Nine for examples.

Affix having shape	Occurs with bases having an affix: pa-	paN-	ka-	hi-	hiN-	-ay	pakig-	paka-	(doubling) Culu-
pa-		✓	✓	✓					✓
paN-			✓	✓	✓				✓
ka-				✓	✓				
pakig-		✓	✓			✓			✓
doubling Culu-	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓
pag-						✓			✓
-ay		✓	✓						

12.1 Derivative and active paradigms

12.11 Class I

This class includes bases which do not occur with pag- "do V— to each other" (Sec. 9.921).

mi-/mu- "{volitional / begin action}" ({Sec. 8.111 / Sec. 8.112})

nag-/mag- "{nonvolitional / continuing action}" (Sec. 8.1211)

naka-/maka- "potential" (Sec. 8.13)

For derived bases which do not occur with mi-/mu- cf. Sec. 8.1141. For derived bases which do not occur with nag-/mag- cf. Sec. 8.1213.

12.111 Class IA

This class contains those that follow Class I with no exceptions*.

mipalit siya g kadi:na "He bought a chain." (59.13)

kinsa y nagpalit qa:na ng qi:mu ng rilu "Who bought that watch of yours?"

*Footnotes are placed at the end of the sections to which they apply

walaq. siya makapalit qug bisikli:ta kay mahal "He was not able to buy a bicycle because they were expensive."

These forms occur to nominal base, e.g. V‾ karsu:nis "wear pants". (Cf. the examples in Sec. 9.10.11.)

Some transients of this type are also used with affixes of the type in Class IB.

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*1) V‾ da:gan "run" and others have (→) with nag-/mag-.

2) V‾ hi:lak "cry" and others have (→) with nag-/mag- and optional (→) for imperative pag-.

3) V‾ ka:qun "eat" and others have optional (→) with nag-/mag- and pag- imperative.

4) V‾ hunaqhu:naq "think" and others have (→) with naka-/maka-.

5) V‾ ku:haq "get" and others have optional (→) with naka-/maka-.

6) V‾ kata:wa "laugh" and others optionally have a base without ka- and (→) with naka-/maka-.

7) V‾ balitaq "report" and others have a meaning of "action devolving on agent" with naka-/maka-. (Cf. Sec. 8.134.)

12.112 Class IB

The transients in this class differ from those in IA above in that the active has the meaning "action happened to V‾ "*.

mi-/mu- "action happened" (Sec. 8.1131)

nag-/mag- "is V‾ (-ing)" (Sec. 8.1211)

naka-/maka- "has V‾ -ed" (Sec. 8.1341)

mibagting qang lingga:nay sa paghurus sa ha:ngin "The bell rang when the wind blew hard."

lurdis nagbagting na qang kampa:na "Lourdes, the bell is already ringing."

nakabagting na ba diqay qang kampa:na "Has the bell rung already?"

Bases in the paradigms of Class IB may also occur in Class IIA or IA. They are in Class IIA if they occur with ka- stative, (Sec. 9.3), and they are in Class IA if they do not.

*1) V‾ ba:tiq "feel" and others have no nag-/mag-, naka-/maka-. e.g.,

miba:tiq siya g daku ng gugma kang li:na "He felt a great love for Lena."

2) V‾ dakuq "be big" and others do not occur with naka-/maka- "has V‾-ed".

3) V‾ ku:rug "tremble" and others have (→) with nag-/mag-.

12.113 Class IC

This class includes those with no mi-/mu- or nag-/mag- or with mi-/mu-, nag-/mag- with the base in a different meaning from those of the base with naka-/maka-*.

qug nakadungug si karangkal niqi:ni "And Karangkal heard this." (33.9)

makasalaq man ga:niq qang manga dagkuq qang manga ba:taq pa ba "If adults commit wrong, how much more likely are small children to do so?"

*1) V‾ qasa:wa "take wife" and other bases have (→) with naka-/maka-.

siya y nakaqasawa sa qanak sa mayur "He married the mayor's daughter."

12.114 Class ID

This subclass contains those which have bases occurring only with mi-/mu- and naka-/maka.*

miki:taq siya qug dyis pi:sus gaha:pun "He earned ten pesos yesterday."

nakaki:taq qang draybir qug traynta pi:sus sa miqa:gi ng pyista "The driver earned thirty pesos last fiesta."

*1) V‾ sulud "enter" and others occur with nag-/mag- in a causative meaning.

kinsa y nagsulud sa tu:big qa:ni ng butilya "Who put the water in this bottle?"

misulud siya sa tangkal qug misignit qug qusa ka qaslunun "He went into the pigpen and caught a pig." (60.1)

12.115 Class IE

This subclass contains those which occur only with nag-/mag-.

Transient V— pu:nay "always"

magpu:nay lang siya qug lingkud "He kept on sitting down." (1.14)

12.12 Class II

This class contains bases which have a causative meaning without pa- (Sec. 8.14) and occur with ka- stative.

mi-/mu- "cause x"

naka-/maka- "cause x"

ka- "{be / become / do} x" (Sec. 9.3)

12.121 Class IIA

This subclass consists of bases for which nag-/mag- means "be V— ".*

sagdi lang kay qaku la y muhi:lum sa ba:taq "Never mind. Let me be the one to make the child quiet."

maghi:lum ta kay natu:lug si pa:pa "Let us be quiet because Daddy is asleep."

qikaw galam sa ba:taq kay qikaw ra ma y makahi:lum ni:ya "You take care of the baby because only you can make him quiet."

hata:gi na ng ba:ta g dulsi qarun mahi:lum "Give the child candy so that it will be quiet."

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*1) V— dakuq "be big" and others do not occur with mi-/mu- "make V— ".

2) V— lisud "cause to be difficult" and others have optional (←) with nag-/mag- .

qa:kuq na la:mang patyun kini si karangkal kay {magli:sud / maglisud} kita niqi:ni "I will just kill Karangkal for we are having a hard time now." (26.13)

12.122 Class IIB

This contains those bases which occur with nag-/mag- "do x to oneself"*.

qaku lɛ y muli:gid sa baril qug lakat lang "I will roll the barrel along, and you just.walk."

nakitqan ku si maryu ng nagli:gid sa sa:wug "I saw Mario {rolling / lying} on the floor."

di:liq ku makali:gid sa baril kay dakuq ra kaqa:yu "I cannot roll the barrel because it is too big."

qug di:liq ga:niq magbantay qang draybir sigu:ru gayu ng mali:gid qang trak ngadtu sa qubus "If the driver is not careful, the truck will surely roll to the bottom."

Adjective base V— hubug "be drunk"

qaku y muhubug sa qamahan qug qikaw mangulita:wu sa qanak "I will make the father drunk, and you court the daughter."

human siya bulagi naghubug siya "After he was jilted, he made himself drunk."

maqu y nakahubug qang ram nga gisa:gul sa kuk "The rum in coke was what made me drunk."

nahubug kaqa:yu gani:ha si tiryu "Terio was very drunk a while ago."

---

* 1) V— ta:guq "be hidden" and others have a meaning with mi-/mu- "do x to oneself" as well as the causative meaning.

muta:guq ku sa lasang "I will hide in the forest."

2) V— ta:guq "hidden" and others have a meaning "do x to oneself" with naka-/maka-.

walaq siya makata:guq qug nadakpan siya "He was not able to hide, and he was caught."

3) V— pi:lay "cause to bend over" and others have nag-/mag- (→) for reflexive meanings.

nakitqan ku qang manga kawa:yan nga nanagpilay "I saw the bamboos bending over."

12.123 Class IIC

This subclass contains those bases which occur with nag-/mag- meaning "cause x" *.

kinsa y mutu:lug sa ba:taq run "Who will put the child to sleep now?"

nagtu:lug si qiyay sa ba:taq di:liq makaqanhi "Eyay is putting the child to sleep; she cannot come."

makatu:lug ka ba sa ba:taq "Can you put the child to sleep?"

mangi:taq siya hinu:qu g landung qug didtu matu:lug "He would look for shade instead, and there he would sleep." (3.2)

---

* 1) V— katu:lug "sleep" and others occur with naka-/maka- to the base without ka-

1a) naka-/maka- has (→) with katu:lug and optional dropping of ka-.

12.124 Class IID

This class consists of forms occurring with pa- with a meaning similar to base without pa-*. (Cf. the discussion Secs. 9.1131 and 9.122.)

kinsa ba y {mupamala / mumala} sa tinisan "Who will dry the tennis court?"

kinsa y {nagpamala / nagmala} sa suyming pul "Who dried the swimming pool up?"

kini ng qadla:wa di:liq {makapamala / makamala} sa yu:taq "This sun cannot dry the ground."

si:gi siya ng qinum piru waq giha:pun mamala qang subaq "He kept on drinking, but the river still did not dry up."

---

*1) V— bu:hiq "live" and others occur only with naka-/maka- when with pa-.

qang ginu:qu ra y {makapabu:hi / makabu:hi} g patay "Only the Lord can bring a dead man to life."

2) V— bi:lin and others have meaning "action devolving on agent" with pa-.

qang nahitabuq nagpabi:lin nga ginasulti:han sa manga ta:wu "The event remained a subject of conversation for the people." (23.11)

12.125 Class IIE

This class contains those occurring with paka- with a meaning similar to the base without paka- *. (Cf. Sec. 9.121.)

qaku y { mupakatu:lug / mutu:lug } sa ba:taq ru ng gabi:qi "I will be the one to put the child to sleep tonight."

kinsa y { nagpakatu:lug / nagtu:lug } sa ba:taq waq man papanihapu:na "Who put the child to sleep? He was not given his supper."

waq pa ku { makapakatu:lug / makatu:lug } ni bi:bi diq siya gustu na:kuq "I have not put Baby to sleep yet. He does not like me."

---

*1) V— bu:hiq and others have a meaning of "action devolving on agent" with paka- . They occur only with nag-/mag- .

nagpakabu:hiq qang qinahan qa:lang la:mang sa kaqayu:han sa qi:ya ng manga qanak "The mother lived only for the welfare of her children."

12.126 Class IIF

The bases in this class do not occur with mi-/mu- or nag-/mag.

qunsa ma y nakabala:ka ni:mu "What makes you worry?"

nabala:ka qang qinahan pagkabatiq sa gisulti sa ha:riq "The mother was worried upon hearing what the king said."

12.127 Class IIG

This subclass contains those which do not occur with other active affixes other than the statives (forms with ka- 9.3).

gulanggulang na siya kay nata:wu siya s waq pa y gu:bat "He is rather old now because he was born before the war."

---

*1) qunsa and others occur with paN-(Class V C) for the causative meaning.

qayaw g kahadluk diq naq mangunsa ni:mu "Do not be afraid. That will do you no harm."

12.13 Class III

This class contains those with bases which have the prefix pa- "causative"* (Sec. 9.11).

mi-/mu- + pa-	" {do V— / cause V}	to oneself "
nag-/mag- + pa-	" {do V— / cause V}	to oneself "
naka-/maka- + pa-	" {do V— / cause V}	to oneself "

si qi:da di:liq mupaki:taq samtang basaq pa qang qi:ya ng buhuk "Ida won't show herself while her hair is wet."

qaku y mupaki:taq ni:ya sa qi:ya ng manga sayup "I will point out his faults to him."

si qi:da di:liq magpaki:taq samtang basaq pa qang qi:ya ng buhuk "Ida won't show herself while her hair is wet."

qapan si karangkàl bi:san sa ba:taq pa nagpaki:taq qug talagsaqu ng qabilidad "But Karangkal, even as a child, showed unusual abilities." (25.8)

sukad siya mahagbung sa bar waq na makapaki:taq si qupilya kana:muq "After she failed the bar exam, Ophelia did not show herself any more."

qaku y nakapaki:taq ni:ya sa qi:ya ng manga sayup "I was the one who showed him his errors."

---

*1) V— qulahi "be late" and others have no causative meaning with mi-/mu- plus pa-, but just have the reflexive meaning.

12.14 Class IV

This includes bases occurring with the prefix pag-/nag-/mag- (←) meaning "do V— to each other" (Sec. 9.921) and pakig- (←).

12.141 Class IVA

This class includes bases which have pag- and pakig- and which have the affixes of Class IA *.

musakay lang ku s dyip miqingun si guryu "'I will just take the jeep,' said Gregorio."

kay layuq man na ng qa:tu ng qadtu:qan magsakay ta g dyip "Let us take a jeep, because the place we are going to is far."

nagsa:kay mi s tu:ni gani:ha ng buntag sa pagpaqingun naku s kapitulyu "Tony and I rode together this morning when I went

to the Capitol."

naqatrasa:wu qaku sa qupisi:na karun kay walaq da:yun qaku makasakay "I am late to work because I could not get a bus right away."

diq ku gustu ng makigsa:kay ni:mu "I do not want to ride with you."

---

*1) V‾ ki:taq "see" and others occur only with nag-/mag- "do to each other" and naka-/maka- (→) in the active with meaning "V‾-ed".

2) V‾ ku:yug and others have (→) with naka-/maka- .

3) V‾ qabut has no nag-/mag- meaning durative action.

4) V‾ qi:lis has a meaning "do V‾ to oneself" with nag-/mag- and naka-/maka- .

12.142 Class IV B

This subclass contains those without the affixes of Class IA. The majority in this class are those which have affix -ay (Sec. 9.6 and its subsections).

magsula:tay mu s maring qug qadtu na ka s mani:laq "You and Maring write to each other when you are in Manila."

gustu ka ng makigsula:tay qug pinpal sa qamirika "Do you want to correspond with a pen pal from America?"

12.15 Class V

This class contains those bases which have a paN- prefix.

12.151 Class VA

This class contains those with naN-/maN-, nagpaN-(→)/ magpaN-(→) and with nakapaN-/makapaN- .

nanguta:na ku sa qa:mu ng maqistra qug nga:nu ng waq siya magminyuq "I asked our teacher why she has not gotten married."

nagpangutana qang tigu:wang ba:hin sa qi:ya ng qanak "The old man kept asking about his daughter."

walaq pa ku makapanguta:na sa qa:mu ng maqistra "I have not yet asked my teacher."

(Note that with nag-/mag- bases with paN- have a plural meaning. Cf. Sec. 8.12112,)

12.152 Class VB

This subclass contains those bases which do not occur with nag-/mag- but occur with naka-/maka- and naN-/maN-.

human sa qi:la ng pamasi:yu nanglingkud sila sa parki "After having strolled around, they sat down in the park."

pagqabut sa dina:pit nga mamumulung nakapanglingkud na qang manga nanambung "When the guest speaker arrived, the audience had already sat down."

12.153 Class VC

This subclass contains bases with paN- which do not occur with nag-/mag- and naka-/maka-.

qang qi:ya ng manga mata namula daw mata sa qiring kumagat "His eyes were red like the eyes of a vicious cat." (48.2)

12.16 Class VI

This type comprises those which occur with the hi-/ha-, nahi- ha-/mahi- ha-.

12.161 Class VIA

This subclass contains bases which have the prefix naka-/maka- to base with hi-.

nahibalu si pa:pa nga si minti walaq muqiskuyla "Daddy knew that Mente had not gone to school."

nakahibalu na si ma:ma pagsulti ku s balitaq "Mother already knew when I told her the news."

12.162 Class VIB

This group contains bases with hi- not occurring with naka-/maka-. (This group contains the majority of bases with hi-.)

ma:tud pā ni puru nahigugma siya ni mi:na pagqa:yu "According to Poro, he is in love with Mina very much."

12.17 Class VII

This group contains bases with the prefix hiN-.

12.171 Class VIIA

This group consists of those which occur with na-/ma-.

human ni:ya g diga:mu sa qi:la ng pama:haw gidu:qul ni:ya qang qi:ya ng nahina:nuk pa ng ba:na "After she had fixed breakfast she moved toward her husband who was still sleeping soundly."

12.172 Class VIIB

This group occurs only with nag-/mag- *.

nakitqan ku si pilar naghina:biq samtang si qisang nangla:ba
"I saw Pilar talking while Isang was washing clothes."

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*1) hinagbuq and others occur only with pag- "do V— to each other" (Sec. 9.92).

12.2 Passive paradigms

12.21 Class I

This class includes those forms which have direct passives with direct meaning, local passives with local meaning ("local" or "person for whom"), and instrumental passives with instrumental meaning.

direct	"thing V— -ed" (Sec. 8.211 and subsections)
local	"{place where / person for whom} V— is done" (Sec. 8.2212, 8.2213 and subsections)
instrumental	{"thing with which" (Sec. 8.312 and subsections / "person for whom" (Sec. 8.2313) (imperative only)}

12.211 Class Ia

misa:qad si karlus nga palitun ni:ya kadtu ng qawtu
"Charles promised that he would buy that automobile."

muba:lik ku ngadtu sa tinda:han nga qa:ku ng gipalitan qug sini:naq
"I will go back to the store where I bought a dress."

malipa:yun si na:nay kay gipalitan siya ni ta:tay qug makina
"Mother is happy because Dad bought a sewing machine for her."

instrumental (temporal meaning)

maqa:yu ru ng qipalit qug libru kay bubaratu na "It is good to buy books because they are cheaper now."

Instrumental (instrumental meaning)

taga:qi ku g kwarta ng <u>qipalit</u> qug karni "Give me money to buy meat with."

Instrumental ('person for whom'(in imperative only))*

<u>qipalit</u> ra gud si li:na qug qaspirin kay gilabda g qu:lu "Please buy aspirin for Lena because she has a headache."

*1) The instrumental meaning "person for whom" is also used other than imperative (cf. 8.2313) for some bases e.g. V— ku:haq "get" <u>qiku:haq</u> ku siya qug tambal "I will get some medicine for him."

12.212 Class 1b

This subclass contains those bases which have only direct passives and no other passives. The words in this class belong to the types described in <u>Secs</u>. 8.211225 and 8.21162 - 4.*

mangi:taq ku qug panaptun nga maqa:yu ng <u>karsuni:sun</u> "I will look for cloth that will be good to make into pants."

*1) V— hunaqhu:naq "think" and others are also used in the instrumental.<u>qihunaqhu:naq</u> ra ku g maqa:yu ng pasa:ngil qikaha:tag sa qa:ku ng qasa:wa "Think of a good excuse to give my wife."

2) V— ka:las "waste" and others have a local meaning "person who considers something as V— ".

magdagi:nut ta s papil kay <u>kala:san</u> nyaq si hwan "Let us economize on paper because John will consider it a waste."

12.213 Class 1c

This subclass includes bases which mean motion. The direct passive of these bases means"place to which"; the local passive means "place on which". The instrumental has an instrumental meaning.

layuq kaqa:yu qang qa:ku ng <u>lakwun</u> qugmaq "The place I am going tomorrow is very far."

di:liq maqa:yu ng <u>lakwan</u> ni ng kalsa:da kay lapu:kun "This road is not good to walk on because it is muddy."

kini ng da:qa ng sapa:tus maqa:yu ng qilakaw "These old shoes are good to walk in."

12.214 Class 1d

This subclass includes those with only potential forms in the passives.* Bases of this type are described in Sec. 8.2144.

qang qa:mu ng panagsulti <u>maba:tiq</u> ni ta:tay "Dad will hear our conversation."

*1) Some have nonpotentials in other meanings: <u>kita:qun</u> "person met with" Cf. <u>Sec</u>. 8.21151.

12.215 Class 1e

This subclass includes those with local passives meaning "affected by". The direct passive has the meaning "thing caused to be V— ". The local passive of words in this class are described in <u>Sec</u>. 8.2215 and its subsections.

direct passive

nga:nu ng <u>saki:tun</u> pa man ni:mu qang qi:mu ng kaqugali:ngun sa paghandum sa nanga:gi "Why inflict pain upon yourself by thinking of the past?"

local passive

<u>gisakitan</u> si lulu sa qu:lu "Lulu has a headache."

12.216 Class 1f

This subclass includes those with direct meaning "thing caused to be V— ". The local means "person who considered something as V— ". Instrumental if used at all is used in the imperative and temporal meanings (<u>Secs</u>. 8.2313, 8.2314).

<u>gwapu:hun</u> ku ni ng parul kay qa:ku ng qiqintra sa banggaq "I will make this lantern beautiful because I will enter it in the contest."

<u>gigwapu:han</u> gayud ku ni ruhilyu "I really think Rogelio is handsome."

12.217 Class 1g

This subclass contains bases for which the direct passive

means "person affected by".

wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa kagu:tum maqadlaw kun magabi:qi "He had no fear at all to steal the people's animals whenever he felt hungry, day or night." (56.16)

12.22 Class 2

This class includes those which have no direct passives, have local passives with direct meaning and have instrumental passives with instrumental meaning.

12.221 Class 2a

This class includes bases that follow the above type (Sec. 12.22).

Local with direct meaning*

gibayran na:kuq qang qa:ku ng qu:tang "I paid my debt."

Instrumental passive with instrumental meaning

ni:qa qang kwarta ng qa:ku ng qiba:yad sa qa:ku ng qu:tang "Here is the money that I will pay my debt with."

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*1) V— maqu "know" occurs only with local potential in direct meaning.

waq ku y kamaquhan ba:hin sa manga makina "I know nothing about machinery."

2) V— ti:pig "set aside" and others have local in the direct meaning and no instrumental.

12.222 Class 2b

This subclass includes those forms with direct passives in the same meaning as the local passive. The local passives of bases of this type are described in Sec. 8.21123. The instrumental of these has an instrumental meaning.*

direct and local passive

kupti ni ng qa:ku ng bag kay {qabli:han / qabli:hun} ku ni ng pultahan "Hold my bag because I will open the door."

instrumental passive

kini ng yawi:ha maqu y <u>giqabli</u> sa pultahan "This is the key to open the door."

*1) V— tu:qu "{believe / obey}" and others do not have an instrumental passive in the instrumental meaning.

12.223 Class 2c

This subclass includes those bases with a local passive meaning "reason for which V— is done" and with an instrumental-ablative meaning "action done while agent is in a certain emotion". The local and instrumental of bases of this type are described in Secs. 8.2214 and 8.23143 respectively.*

qunsa ma y qi:mu ng <u>gihilakan</u> "What are you crying about?"

<u>gihi:lak</u> ku na lang qang qa:ku ng kahiqubus kay di:liq man ku makasu:kul "I just cried along with my hurt feelings because I could not fight back."

*1) V— hi:lak "cry" and other bases have optional (→) with the local passive.

2) V— ku:rug "tremble" and others have no instrumental except in the temporal meaning.

12.224 Class 2d

This subclass includes those with local passives to derived bases with direct meanings. These are bases with <u>hi-/hing-</u> (Sec. 9.4) and <u>pakig-</u> (Sec. 9.7). Local passives of bases of the type with <u>hi-/hing-</u> are described in Sec. 8.22115.

<u>hingkitqan</u> na:muq si du:dung nga natu:g sa sinihan "We saw Dodong sleeping in the movie house."

<u>pakigkita:qan</u> na:kuq si gulyas qugmaq "I will see Gullas tomorrow."

12.225 Class 2e

This class includes those with only a local passive in a local meaning.*

nga:nu ng qi:mu ng gibilakaqan qang katri "Why are you sitting on the bed?"

*1) V— lingkud "sit" and others have an instrumental passive. qayaw g qilingkud kana ng qi:mu ng bagqu ng karsu:nis "Do not sit in your new trousers."

2) V— tagingting "jingle" and others have local passives only in meaning "thing affected by".

kana ng tawha:na laqug kaqa:yu g kwarta tagingti:ngan lang ni:mu g sinsilyu da:yu g du:qul "That man is very greedy for money. If he hears the tingling of coins, he immediately comes near you."

12.23 Class 3

This class includes those forms with instrumental passives with ablative (direct) meaning and local passives with the meaning "person for whom", "place at which".

12.231 Class 3a

This subclass includes those which have no direct passive. The instrumental means "thing V— -ed" and the local means "{person / place} to whom V— -ed". Instrumental passives of this type are described in Sec. 8.23111.

local passive
kun di:liq mupaha:waq mapri:su pa sila qug di:liq pa sila hata:gan ni mistir qalug qug yu:taq "If they would not clear out, not only would they be put into jail, but also they would not be given any land by Mr. Alog." (539)

instrumental
maqu kanaq qang qa:ku ng qiha:tag kani:mu "That is what I am going to give you." (7.5)

12.232 Class 3b

This subclass includes those which have direct passive with direct meaning and instrumental with ablative-causative meaning.* Bases of this type are described in Sec. 8.23112 ff.

direct passive
sudlun ku qang kwartu ni:ya karun nga waq siya dinhi "I will enter his room now that he is not here."

instrumental
qisulud ku ni ng kwarta sa qa:ku ng pita:ka "I will put this money in my purse."

*1) V— su:guq "command" and others have a direct meaning for both the direct and the instrumental with no extra causative meaning in the instrumental where the instrument means "thing V— -ed" and the direct "person V— -ed".

si hwan kun sugu:qun ni:mu di:liq ni:ya buha:tun qang gisu:guq "If you told John to do something, he would not do what he was told." (1.12)

1a) V— qingun "say" and others of this type have a local passive in the meaning "person V— -ed". {qingna / qingni} si hwan "Tell John."

2) V— qandam "prepare" and others have the same meaning for the instrumental and direct.

{qanda:ma / qiqandam} ni ng kahu:ya pa:ra sa panday "Make this wood ready for the carpenter."

3) V—. ku:qut "reach in" and others have a direct meaning in the direct and ablative (motion away from speaker) in the instrumentals.

walaq kuqu:ta ni hwan qang pita:ka "John did not reach for the purse."

qiku:qut kana ng qi:mu ng kamut kay qadu:na ku y qiha:tag kani:mu "Put in your hand, for I have something to give you." (5.11)

4) V— sulud "go in" and others have a causative meaning in the local passive.

qang manga karabaw nagaguyud sa kurma:ta ng gisudlan sa salapiq "The carabaos pulled the carts which were filled with gold." (Lit: "place gold was put in") (16.10)

12.233 Class 3o

This group includes those with direct passives in meanings other than direct, instrumental with an ablative causative meaning, and local in the local meaning.

direct with meaning of "purpose" (Sec. 8.2113)

qunsa pa ma y qi:mu ng qubanun ngadtu sa lilu:qan nga nangali:guq na man mu didtu gaha:pun "What are you going along to Lilo-an for when you already went swimming there yesterday?"

local in the local meaning

giqubanan pa man ga:niq qaku sa tininti sa bala:ngay "The barrio lieutenant had even gone along with me." (65.5)

instrumental with ablative-causative meaning

pusta ni ng libru kay qa:kuq ni ng qiguban qug ha:tag kang li:na "Wrap this book up because I will have it go with those I am giving to Lina."

12.24 Class 4

This class includes those bases with pa- "causative". Instrumentals to bases of this type are described in Sec. 8.2311221.

pa- -un "person caused to V— "

qipa- "thing caused to be V— -ed"

12.241 Class 4a

This class includes those with local passive meaning "place at which one caused V— " or "person for whom one caused V— ".

direct
papalitun ku qug mangga si pilar "I will have Pilar buy some mangoes."

local
qipapalitan na:kuq qang manga ba:taq qug pan "I had some bread bought for the children."

instrumental
qipapalit ku kana ng sapa:tus kang ta:tay "I will have Dad buy those shoes."

12.242 Class 4b

This subclass contains those with local meaning nearly the same as instrumental. The locals of bases of this type are described in Sec. 8.221521.

direct
pasugu:qun ku si mari:ya kang li:na pagpanglaba "I will have Mary command Lina to do the laundry."

local
pasugu:qan lang na:tuq si maryu qug ba:taq "Let us just have a boy sent for Mario."

instrumental
qipasu:gug ku lang naq si li:na sa qa:mu ng kasi:ra ng si lurna "I will just allow Lorna, our boarder, to command Lina."

12.243 Class 4c

This subclass has local passives with the same meaning as direct or instrumental. Bases of this type are described in Sec. 8. 221113.

{pahina:yun / pahina:yan / qipahi:nay} ni:ya qang qawtu kay dagha ng ta:wu sa kalsa:da "He will slow down his car because there are many people in the street."

12.25 Class 5

This class contains those passives to bases with the affix ka- (Sec. 9.3).

12.251 Class 5a

This subclass contains those with local passives in direct meaning and those with qi- instrumental. The locals for this type are described in Sec. 8.22113.

local
qang pagba:lik sa qanak nga maqusi:kun maqu y gikalipa:yan sa qamahan "The return of the prodigal son was the cause of the father's joy."

instrumental
qikali:pay ku qang qi:mu ng kalampu:san "Your success will make me happy."

12.252 Class 5b

This class includes those bases with ka- that have no instrumental passive. The locals to these are described in Sec. 8.22113 and mean "reason on account of which one V¯ 's"*.

mikalit qug buthuq qang gikalisa:nga ng buqa:ya sa subaq sa marbil "Suddenly the fearful crocodile appeared in the river at Marbel." (54.15)

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*1) V¯ katu:lug "sleep" and others also have a local meaning in the local passive.

gikatulgan ni ni:niq qang bagqu ng katri "Nene slept on the new bed."

2) V— kabu:hiq "live" and others have a meaning "thing from which one V— " in the local passive.

qunsa y qi:mu ng gikabuhi:qan "What is your means of livelihood?"

3) V— kata:gak "fall" and others have a local meaning "person on whom something V—'s"

nataga:kan si qustu g lubi "A coconut fell on Osto."

12.26 Class 6

This class contains those passives with prefix pag- meaning "do with" (Sec. 9.21). Bases of this type are described in Sec. 9.21.

12.261 Class 6a

This subclass includes those passives with pag- used in the direct and local passives. Words of this type may have zero alternants of pag-. They are described in Sec. 9.921. The direct passive of these,"person with whom one V—-ed"*, is described in Sec. 8.2115 ff.

giki:taq na:kuq si padri dama:su gaha:pun "I went to see Fr. Damasu yesterday."

local passive "place where people V—-ed with each other"

kana ng punu:qan sa qakasya maqu y gikita:qan sa managtra:tu "That place under the acacia tree is where the lovers met."

---

*1) Some forms have direct passives with a different meaning. minyu:qun "persons caused to V— with each other"

minyu:qun na lang na:tuq si ti:ta qug guryu "Let us just marry Tita and Gorio off."

2) Other forms have direct meaning "thing people V— with each other".

qili:sun na:tuq qang qa:tu ng la:pis "Let us exchange pencils."

12.262 Class 6b

This subclass includes those with pag- used with instrumental and local passives. Bases of this type are described in Sec. 9.21.

local passive "place people V—-ed with each other*"

maqu ni dinhi qang gipanagqawa:yan sa manga sunda:lu ng pilipi:nu qug hapun "This is where the Filipino and Japanese soldiers fought each other."

instrumental passive "person with whom one V‾-ed"

tu:qa ra si pisyang qang baba:yi ng qa:ku ng gikaqa:way kaniqadtu "There goes Pisyang, the woman with whom I fought one time."

---

*1) V‾ qa:way "fight" and others have alternants gika- -an for local passives.

maqu ni ng dapi:ta qang qi:la ng gikaqawa:yan "This is where they fought."

2) V‾ qa:way and others have alternants gi- -an for the local passives.

nagtindug qang manga sibuwa:nu qug bantayug sa da:pit nga giqawa:yan ni lapula:pu qug magalya:nis "The Cebuanos put up a monument at the place where Lapulapu and Magellan fought."

3) V‾ ki:taq "meet" and others have alternants qig-in the instrumental (Sec. 8.2315)

bi:san kinsa y qi:ya ng gigki:taq qi:ya ng lamanu:hun "He shook hands with whomever he met."

4) V‾ pu:yuq "live together" and others have alternants gi-/qi-.

si nurma gipu:yuq ni birtu niqadtu ng tinggu:bat "Berto had Norma live with him as his mistress during the past war."

5) V‾ tagbuq "meet" and others have gipanag- for the instrumental.

qa:mu ng gipanagtagbuq sa lahug qang pangu:lu qug manga magbabalaqud "We met the president and the congressmen at Lahug.

12.263 Class 6o

This subclass includes forms of local passives of bases with pag- having nonlocal meaning.*

local meaning "reason on account of which"

qang pagpi:liq qug bagqu ng pangu:lu nga maqu y gipanagkita:qan sa manga sa:kup walaq mahi:mu kay naglalisay man sila "The election of a new president which was the reason for their meeting could not be carried out because the members argued too much."

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*1) V‾ sulti "say" and others have a local passive in direct

meaning.

gipanagsulti:qan ni:la si bu:buy "They talked about Boboy."

12.27 Class 7

This class contains those bases with a direct meaning in all three passives.

{padayu:na / padayu:ni / gipada:yun} qang qinyu ng gikasabu:tan "Continue what you have agreed to."

12.28 Class 8

This class contains bases which have no passives e.g. V-tangaq "stare into space"

Chapter Thirteen: Introduction to the Vocabulary

13.1 Lexical items listed

The vocabulary defines all items which are used in sentences in this study and which occur in the texts. No other forms are listed with the exceptions of forms which are necessary to give the morphological and/or semantic analysis of forms which do occur in our materials. (The vocabulary does not pretend to be a dictionary of the language and cannot be used for materials outside of this study.) The listing is by roots (bases without affixes). The criteria for determining the base are given in Sec. 9.0.1. The form listed in the vocabulary is the base of the form with mi-. If a base does not occur with mi-, the form of the base when it occurs by itself is the one that is listed in the vocabulary. The bases are listed as T, CN, Adj. or Q according the criteria of Secs. 801 ff.

13.11 False roots

If a certain root does not occur alone but must be analyzed on the basis of its various affixes, the root will be preceded by "*". E.g., a root *qama is analyzed on the basis of the forms qamahan "father", qama:qun "godfather", qamaqa:ma "stepfather", etc. Similarly, *tali:say is analyzed as the base of talisa.yun "multi-colored cock" on the basis of the -un of qabuhun "grey-colored cock", V— qabu "ashes", tubaqun "red-colored cock", V— tubaq "palm toddy" (colored red). In doubtful cases the entry is still listed under the root, except in cases of forms with an affix ending in N (paN-, hiN-), in which case the shape of the root cannot be determined.

13.2 Meanings of the lexical items

The meanings of the items have been analyzed on the basis of

their usage in a wide variety of texts beyond the materials presented here. No meanings are listed except those which occur in the texts or the sentences of the description, except that if a certain form is used in what is clearly a secondary meaning (an extension or a specialization of another meaning), the primary meaning from which it is derived is listed, even if it does not occur in our materials. For example the meaning of the root hiihag is basically "make captive". The meaning "draw attention of" or "attract" which occurs in various forms in our materials is clearly an extension of this first meaning. Thus both meanings have been listed, though the primary meaning does not occur in our materials. In some cases there is no good reason to analyze any one of the several meanings which occur in our material as primary. In that case the order is arbitrary. The listing of a certain root x, first as transient, qualifier, CN or adjective follows the rules outlined in Sec. 8.01 and its subsections.

The meanings are given so as to correspond to the translations of the item in the section referred to. In the case of the passive transients, the meaning is given in a nominal form to show the meaning relation between it and the subject. Braces are used in cases where the Cebuano covers a larger range of meaning than any English form. Parentheses are used to indicate the range of meaning narrower than the English form which translates it.

13.21 Listing of synonyms

Forms with similar meanings are listed in some cases to give a better idea of the meaning. If the listing is x (= y) that means that the only difference between the two is one of nuance - i.e.,

the meanings are the "same" (Sec. 8.04). If a form otherwise has a similar meaning to another occurring in our materials, cross reference is made by the sign "cf.".

13.22 Short forms

A form marked "short for x" is a rapid speech alternant of x (Seq. 2.213) or a form used in colloquial slow speech of the same type (described end of Seq. 2.213).

13.3 Order of presentation

The numbers following the meaning refer to the page and line of the text or the section number (if underlined) in which the form occurs. The underlined numbers refer to the sections of the grammatical description, and the other numbers refer to the texts. The order of listing is the same as the order of the grammatical description with the following exceptions.

Forms consisting of the base alone are listed first before others. Then, abstracts with pag- and qinig- and imperatives with pag-; then, pag- forming common nouns. Indentation indicates that the meaning is a second meaning of the form to which it is indented, or the affix listed is to the base above it to which it is indented. If the base with an affix has an alternant different from the base without affixes (except for word length), the whole form, base plus affix, is written out. E.g. kanqun "cooked rice" is written out because the base in kanqun (kanq-) has a different alternant than when it occurs alone (ka:qun). Otherwise, the affix alone is listed. The affix alone plus the indentation under the base will indicate clearly the forms of the item being defined. naN-, maN-, nakig-, makig- and other affixes which consist of mi-/mu- plus derivative affixes with which mi-/mu- undergo morphophonemic alternation (Sec. 8.1182) are listed in line with the bases to which they are analyzed.

Forms which occur with and without /1/ (Sec. 2.211) are listed with /1/, but no listing is made of the forms without /1/ unless the form without /1/ cannot be considered to consist of the same morphemes as the form with /1/. (E. g., da:gan "run" cannot be considered to consist of the same morphemes as dala:gan "run" because the form nagdagan (nag- (→) + da:gan Sec. 8.121112) cannot be considered an alternant of nagdalagan (nag- (→) + dala:gan Sec. 8.121112) by the rules of Sec. 2.211. Thus, da:gan and dala:gan are separate entries. However, handa:may is an alternant of handalamay by the rules of Sec. 2.211. Therefore, from the listing under handalamay the form handa:may may be inferred and is not listed.

13.4 Explanation of a sample listing

ka:qun T "eat" 40.2
CN 1) "what has been eaten" 9.23111
2) "action of eating" 26.1
pag- (→) "eat (imperative)" 8.411
paN- "eat (several agents)"
naN- "were eating" 39.13
doubling T "keep eating"
tig- CN "one who eats between meals" 10.131
kanqun CN "cooked staple" 10.133

This means that the form ka:qun occurs by itself as a transient in the texts page forty, line two. ka:qun used by itself as a CN occurs in meaning 1) in Chapter Nine, Sec. 9.23111, and it occurs in the texts in meaning 2) on page 26, line one. The form pagkaqun consists of pag- (→) to ka:qun, is used for an imperative, and occurs in an example of Sec. 8.411. The listing of naN- under paN- indicates that the form nanga:qun to a base panga:qun (used for several agents) means "were eating" and occurs on page 39, line thirteen. The listing of tig- under and indented to doubling indicates the form is tigkaqurka:qun which is a CN with tig- to a T base. The T base itself is derived

by doubling from ka:qun. The listing of kanqun under and indented to ka:qun indicates kanqun is formed to the base ka:qun, is a C^N, and is used in the example of Sec. 10.133. kanqun is written out because the base has a different alternant with the affix than it has without.

ba Q 6.32

1) Question particle

a) with no interrogatives 8.7, 38.1, 41.6, 41.9, 2.144, 2.1511, 2.1533, 4.2331, 4.2332, 4.68, 4.92, 8.111, 8.13311, 8.1382, 8.1383, 8.1611, 8.1621, 8.214, 8.21412, 8.21432, 8.2144, 8.2145, 8.22151, 8.2231, 8.22351, 8.2315, 8.23313, 9.4114, 9.422, 9.975, 9.10.17, 9.10.18, 10.1212, 10.134, 10.2423, 10.2532, 10.5111, 11.82, 12.112, 12.113, 12.123

b) with interrogatives (indicates a stronger questioning tone) 49.13, 12.124

2) With indirect question "whether" 28.14, 62.7

3) Clarification of previous statement "you know" 37.9, 39.9

4) ti:qaw mu ba Q 6.2232 "just imagine!" 7.8, 26.9, 27.13

5) qu diq ba "or" 51.12

6) ra ba 1) "saying something bad about someone in warning" 2.1521, 2.1522, 8.1621, 11.3311, 11.8111

2) "apology for failure to fulfill interlocutor's expectation" 8.1153, 8.214, 9.10.12

ba:bag T 1) "place something across so as to {obstruct / hold back}"

(→) CN "thing placed across to hold back" 61.11

2) "block (obstruct)"

pag- 2) "block" 54.4

gi- -an 1) "place on which something was put across as an obstruction" 61.6

*babaw

qi- CN "place {above / uphill / upriver / up the road}" 28.4, 28.7, 31.1

hi-/ha- T "happen to be on top"

nahi- "is further up" 9.4112

pahi- "get on top"

naka- "was able to get on top" 9.416

(←) CN "place {above / uphill}" 10.541

baba:yi CN "woman" (listed under bayi)

ba:buy CN "pig" 51.10, 55.16, 58.11, 60.3, 60.7, 61.8, 61.10, 61.14, 62.4, 66.7, 67.1, 9.2112, 9.244, 10.10.21

T "force into difficult position (used in playing {checkers / chess})"

-un "thing that will be cornered" 8.21165

badung N "man's name (short for baldumi:ru, salbadur and others)" 9.5121, 10.1241

bag CN "bag ({valise / purse})" 2.1512, 2.1552, 12.222

ba:ga CN "ember"

T "glow with heat"

mag- (→) "will be glowing" 8.122312

bagaq Adj. "thick({not thin / dense})"

ma- "very thick" 56.4

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*Items preceded by * are roots or bases which do not occur by themselves. Numbers followed by * in Chapter Twelve appear in the footnote to the referred sections.

bagduy T "roam (not animals)"
doubling "roam about" 2.1, 3.6

bagqang CN "molar" 50.5

bagqu Adj. "new"

1) "new" 8.21121, 8.22125, 8.23313, 9.10.11, 9.10.14, 9.10.15, 10.122, 10.1231, 10.154, 10.191612, 10.2252, 10.811, 12.225*, 12.252*, 12.263

2) "newly made or come into being" 43.14, 51.13

ru ng bagqu "recently" 8.21313

bagqu ba Q 6.222 "a short while ago" 10.159

mabinagqu:hun 1) "modern" 10.63, 11.35111

ka- CN "modernism" 10.9214

baghu:qay Q 6.222 "short time ago" 11.741

bagting T "ring"

base alone (=mu-) "will ring" 8.1611

mi- "rang" 10.159, 12.112

nag- "is ringing" 12.112

naka- "has rung" 8.1342, 12.112

bagtuk Adj. "coagulated" 10.331

bágyu CN "typhoon" 8.2315, 11.82

r- -um- CN "about to have a typhoon" 10.155

ting- CN "typhoon season" 8.1153

bahakhak T "laugh (unrestrainedly)"

mi- "laughed out loud" 65.8

bahandiq CN "material wealth" 33.7, 35.1, 36.7

maN- -r- CN "treasurer"

mamahandiq lungsud CN "municipal treasurer" 4.66

pagka- CN "state of being a municipal treasurer" 4.66

bahaq CN "flood" 10.22121

ba:haw Adj. "staple food not freshly cooked, but still edible" 8.2334

paN- CN "breakfast" 12.171

ba:haw N "surname (Bajao)" 10.821

ba:hin T "divide"

CN "share" 50.7, 63.13, 9.426, 10.956

Q 6.411 "concerning" 9.5222, 9.912, 10.1212, 10.2252, 10.24321, 10.5111, 11.213, 11.3521, 12.151, 12.221*

pag- CN "division" 10.5111

ba:his T "go around defiant of everything and everybody"

nag- "was going around defiantly" 56.15

ba:huq T 1) "smell (emit bad odor)"

2) "perceive odor"

CN "odor" 33.6, 36.3, 10.531

tiN- (→) T "perceive odor"

naka- "smelled" 9.974

paniN- "emit bad odor"

maniN- "will emit bad odor" 9.97413

(→) Adj. "smelly" 10.24123

ka- T "become smelly"

na- "became smelly" 33.1

ba:ka CN "{cattle / cow}" 68.6, 10.2613

bakak T "tell a lie"

CN "lie" 11.214

paN- T "tell a lie"

naN- "was lying" 9.52512

bakak

*hiN-

paN- T "say that something is not true"

naN- "denies" 9.52512

hiN- (←) Adj. "one who is fond of telling lies" 11.214

bakasyun CN "vacation" 8.321

bakilid CN "slope (not gradual) of a hill or mountain" 28.6, 8.23142

bakiq CN "frog" 9.2172

ba:kir N "surname (Baker)" 37.2, 37.3, 37.6, 37.8, 37.10, 37.12, 38.1, 39.5, 39.14, 40.1, 40.4, 40.11, 40.12, 41.1, 41.12, 41.14, 42.6, 42.10, 42.11, 42.14, 43.1, 43.5, 43.8, 43.9, 44.4, 44.9, 44.11, 45.6, 46.3, 46.4, 46.11, 46.14, 47.4, 8.1642

baksan CN "python" (listed under bakus)

baktin CN "young pig" 57.8

bakus CN "{belt / sash / girdle}"

T "wear a belt"

base alone (= gi-/qi-) "thing worn as a belt" 45.12

baksan CN "python" 10.1915

bakwiq T "take back"

-un "thing that will be taken back" 10.923

bakyaq CN "wooden slipper"

T 1) "wear a wooden slipper"

2) "hit with a wooden slipper"

-un (→) 2) "person hit with a wooden slipper" 8.211215

pa- "cause to wear wooden slipper"

bakyaq

pa-

-un "person caused to wear wooden slippers" 9.1122

ba:la CN "bullet" (does not occur without /l/) 45.12, 58.7, 8.16413

*ba:lag

hi- T "meet"

pag- -ay (→) "meet with another 8.321

balagqung CN "trap with a spring or noose" (does not occur without /l/) 8.1611

bala:ka T "cause concern" (does not occur without /l/)

naka- "makes one worry" 12.126

ka- "be concerned about" 9.9, 13.9, 34.11, 2.133, 2.144, 2.145, 2.1531, 3.664, 6.2234, 8.2123, 11.4141

na- "was worried" 12.126

bala:ngay CN "village (smaller than lungsud)" (does not occur without /l/) 20.7, 51.6, 53.16, 65.6, 10.1211

taga- CN "villager" 57.6

bala:qud CN "law" (does not occur without /l/) 9.41112, 9.10.11, 10.124

sulugu:qun sa bala:qud "{police / constabulary}" 57.5

mag- -r- (→) "lawmaker" 10.124, 12.262*

balas CN "sand"

nagka- (←) "covered with sand" 8.151

balay CN "{house / home}" 7.10, 13.13, 19.2, 20.4, 24.5, 28.13, 29.2,

balay

29.7, 29.14, 31.5, 38.9, 38.10, 45.8, 45.11, 45.12, 46.6, 46.7, 62.6, 3.31, 4.681, 6.73, 8.2145, 8.321, 9.244, 9.2712, 9.5243, 10.1433, 10.154, 10.1593, 10.232, 10.2652, 10.321, 10.92221, 10.10.21, 11.2121, 11.342, 11.811

hatud balay CN "windfall" 6.82

balay lungsud CN "city hall" 6.83

-a (←) "particular house" 6.33

T "build a house"

nag- "will build a house" 9.10.18

maka- "can build a house" 9.10.18

-an "place upon which a house is built" 9.10.18

qika- "thing which can be used to build a house" 9.10.18

pa- "cause house to be built"
-an "place where house is caused to be built" 9.10.22

tag- (←) CN "owner of the house" 10.1433

-an CN "snail shell" 10.2613

ka- -an CN "group of houses" 18.13, 20.2, 51.11

doubling (←) CN "playhouse" 10.812

tig- -un (←) CN "frame of house" 10.951

paniN- CN "household" 1.6, 3.7, 10.173

balbas CN "beard"

T "shave"

-i "thing to be shaved" 8.22112

baldu N "man's name (short for baldumi:ru, qubaldu and others)" 9.9211

balhi:bu CN "{feather / body hair}" 58.8

balhin T 1) "move something from one place to another"

2) "move (change residence)"

gi- (-un unreal) 1) "thing moved" 5.1

paN- "move (several agents)"

naN- 2) "moved" 53.12, 57.13

ba:li Q 6.2233 "expression of annoyance to a high degree" 3.92

ba:li CN "amount worth" (followed by complement with qug) 4.25

bali:bad T "refuse"

CN "refusal" 9.4131

balibag T "{throw / toss / get rid of}" (Cf. la:bay)

maka- "can throw away" 33.5

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing tossed away" 6.7

qika- "thing which can be thrown away" 34.12

baligyaq T "sell" 9.9722

CN "something for sale" 9.10.12

pag-"sell" 2.14, 54.13, 10.1413

gi- "thing sold" 53.9, 11.3336

qi- "thing to be sold" 9.621

hi-/ha-

nahi- "thing that has been sold" 9.4114

ba:lik T "{come / go} back"

pag- 6.2231, 10.191

CN "return" 12.251

qinig- "upon returning" 10.2211

ba:lik

mi- "returned" 45.11, 4.231, 10.1562

mu- "will return" 5.621, 12.211

qi- "time to go back" 9.7431

doubling "return several times"

pa- "cause to return several times"

-a "person made to return several times" 65.7

baliktus T "tie into a knot"

CN "knot" 52.5

bali:li CN "a kind of grass"

balilinhan CN "place where 'balili' grass is" 10.2623

ba:liq T "break ({off / in two})"

ka- "become broken"

pag- 10.233

na- "got broken" 56.10

ma- "{will / can} be broken" 61.7, 61.11

paN- "become broken (several agents)"

naN- "{became / were} broken" 67.4, 10.192

balitaq T "tell news"

CN "news" 9.7422, 11.3521, 12.161

naka- 1) "person to whom news was told" 8.134

2) "reported" 8.134

balkun CN "balcony" 9.13

*balu

hi- T "know {facts / how to}"

*balu

hi-

base alone (= na-) 8.16311

pag- "upon learning" 45.7

naka- "knew" 12.161

maka- "know" 11.512

ka- (= maka-) "knows" 9.23112

hingbaluqan "thing known" 9.426

hibaluqi "thing to be known" 9.6132

hibalqi "thing to be known" 10.213

nahibaluqan "thing that was known" 9.5241

ka- "know"

pag- 8.1632, 8.321, 9.5241

na- "knew" 8.232, 11.2121, 12.161

ma- "know" 6.2113

pa- "make known"

CN "information" 32.12

pag- "inform" 20.7

nag- "let it be known" 33.3

maka- "can inform" 63.9

balud CN "wave" 9.4161

ting- (←) "season of big waves" 10.10.42

balugbug CN 1) "a type of bush"

2) "the fruit of the balugbug, which are hard-shelled round seeds like marbles" 68.11

ba:lun CN 1) "food provisions for a journey"

2) "money taken along on a trip for provisions" 52.6

ba:lus T "{reply / return} (come back with a suitable answer)"

mi- "replied" 56.6

giga- "thing given in repayment for" 8.232

paniN- (→) T "take revenge on"

CN "revenge" 59.6

gi- "person to be avenged" 59.1

gika- "person who can be avenged" 55.11

ba:na CN "husband" 17.6, 49.8, 8.2315, 8.234, 9.5122, 9.713, 10.1571, 10.2212, 10.821, 11.2121, 11.232, 11.241, 11.342, 11.712, 12.171

paN- T "take a husband"

maN- "should take a husband" 8.1262

doubling CN "common-law husband" 10.8131

*ba:nag

doubling CN "first light showing in the east"

T "dawn"

mi- "dawned" 6.311

*banag

ka- T "pay attention to ({be bothered by / obey})" (= pakabanag)

mag- "paid attention to" 9.74331

paka- T "pay attention to" (= kabanag) 9.7433

mag- "paid attention to" 9.74331

*ba:naq

doubling T "{calculate / estimate}"

*ba:naq

doubling

gi- (-un unreal) "thing caloulated" 61.7, 61.10, 61.12

bana:waq CN "Banawa (section of Cebu City)" 8.1153, 8.21121

ba:nay CN "family" 9.5242, 10.9253

banda CN "band (musical group)" 18.2

bandilaq CN "{banner / flag}" 8.23113

bandilyu CN "public announcement" 44.11, 45.3, 45.8

banhaq T 1) "make noise" 8.1182, 9.431

2) "disturb"

Adj. "noisy" 8.131121, 9.1122, 9.121

pag- 1) "make noise" 8.11812

-an 2) "person who will be disturbed" 8.22151

hi-/hing- (→)

hi- -an (→) 2) "person who gets disturbed" 9.42

hing- -an (→)2) "person who gets disturbed" 9.42

-an (→) (= hi- -an) 2) "person who will get disturbed" 9.42

ka- CN "noise" 66.10

-an (→) Adj. "noisy" 9.1343

banig CN "sleeping mat"

T "{cover with a / spread a} mat"

gi- -an "place where a mat was spread" 8.22123

ka- -i "person for whom a mat has been spread" 62.13

tig- -l- (←) "one who usually spreads a mat" 10.1342

banlas T "wash ashore" (Cf. dagsaq.)

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing washed ashore" 9.4161

ma- "thing that was washed ashore" 33.14

bansa CN "nation" 11.53

bansi:kul CN "kind of fish" 9.10.12

bantay T 1) "watch"

2) "{watch over / be on the lookout for}" 9.9761

3) "be careful"

base alone (= mag-) 2) "should watch over" 8.1621

pag- 2) 57.4

mag- 3) "is careful" 12.122

-an (⟶) 2) "thing to be watched over" 2.142, 2.1521, 2.1522

mag- -l- CN "{watchman / watcher / guard}" 8.35, 10.125

ka- T "become a {watchman / watcher}"

ma- "will become a watcher" 9.3311

hiN- -un (⟵) Adj. "fond of watching the actions of others" 11.2151

bantayug CN "monument" 12.262*

bantug Adj. "{famous / well known}" 10.9214

ka- T "{be / become} famous"

na- "{became / was} famous" 3.14, 48.8

bantuk Adj. "made compact so as to be firm (said of sand, snow and the like)"

Culu- Adj. "somewhat firm" 11.511

banug CN "hawk" 10.9251

banyu CN "bathroom" 10.8311

banggaq T "crash (against moving or stationary objects)"

paghi- "upon crashing" 10.1412

ka- "crash"

na- "crashed" 9.331

banggaq CN "contest" 12.216

bangis Adj. "{fierce / ferocious}"

ma- Adj. "ferocious" 57.7

bangkaq CN "long dugout boat (with or without outriggers)"

bangki:ru "one who mans the bangka " 10.1293

bangus CN "a type of fish" 10.263

baqbaq CN "mouth" 55.8, 56.1, 67.1, 8.231123

-un Adj. "talkative"

pagka- CN "talkativeness" 10.92211

ba:qid T "sharpen" (Cf. samqid.)

baqiran CN "whetstone" 48.9

baqu CN "turtle" 3.91, 6.2126

baqu:hay N "Mr. Turtle (used in storytelling)" 10.161

baqubaqu:hay N "Mr. Turtle (used in storytelling)" 3.71, 3.72

bar CN "bar examinations" 9.1341, 12.13

barati:ha CN "board (around two inches wide, one inch thick)" 9.10.17

bara:tu Adj. "cheap" 10.9542

baratahun Adj. "of a cheap type" 11.3332

Culu- Adj. "cheaper" 12.211

barbiri:ya CN "barber shop" 9.977

baril CN "barrel" 12.122

barku CN "ship" 2.144, 2.1511, 2.1512, 2.1533, 3.8, 6.2231, 8.1163

barug T "stand"

gi- -an 1) "thing on which someone stood"

2) "thing for which someone stood" 8.22126

-anan (←) CN "basis (thing upon which argument rests)" 10.24233

baryu CN "barrio (smaller than lungsud)" 10.723

ba:sa T "read"

pag- 11.353

nag- "reading" 9.425

mag- "read" 8.13312

naka- (→) "have read" 10.1212

ka- (→) (= maka- (→)) "can read" 8.23131

ma- (basa:hun nonpotential) "thing that can be read" 11.312

paka- (→)

pag- "upon reading" 8.2321

basahun CN "{reading matter / thing to be read}" 8.23121, 10.2211

balasahun CN "reading matter" 9.5223, 10.1232

hiN- (→) "fond of reading" 11.213

basaq Adj. "wet" 12.13

T "make wet"

balasqunun "thing to be wetted" 10.2241

qig- -r- (←) "thing used to make something wet" 10.25212

ba:sin Q 6.2231 "hoping for something to occur"

paN- T "hope"

maN- "let us hope" 9.253

basi:yu CN "empty {container / plate}" 39.10, 10.132

baskitbul CN "basketball game"

-an (→) CN "basketball court" 9.935, 10.2612

basta Q 6.2231 "provided that (i: and only if)" 8.1611, 9.2173, 9.10.21, 10.2531

basta kay "provided that" 13.4, 14.8, 34.11

basta lang "just so long" 8.21162

ba:su CN "drinking glass" 4.25, 10.1431

ba:tag Adj. "young" 6.2112

CN 1) "child ({boy / girl})" 19.7 19.9, 19.10, 19.11, 20.10, 20.12, 21.6, 21.8, 21.10, 21.11 22.1, 23.1, 23.2, 23.5, 25.5, 25.8, 25.12, 28.6, 34.7, 55.2, 55.3, 55.4, 55.5, 55.6, 55.7, 55.8, 55.9, 61.2, 64.10, 3.421 3.62, 4.2331, 8.117, 8.1611, 8.21151, 8.2122, 8.22112, 8.22141, 8.22151, 8.321, 9.121, 9.1343, 9.23112, 9.244, 9.321, 9.4131, 9.431, 9.521, 9.525, 9.52511, 9.5263, 9.714, 9.82, 9.10.14, 10.1292, 10.1333, 10.1411, 10.173,

ba:taq
CN 1)
10.24132, 10.24231,
10.24322, 10.24323, 10.2613,
10.811, 10.812, 10.955,
11.231, 11.233, 11.25,
11.3211, 11.3334, 11.354,
11.3552, 11.522, 12.113,
12.121, 12.123, 12.125,
12.241, 12.242

2) "child ({son / daughter})"
55.1, 8.21153, 9.621,
9.9213

-a 1) "particular child"
25.6, 28.12, 30.2, 35.6,
35.10, 3.67, 11.3311

bataqa:na 2) "particular child" 11.1511

batqa:na 1) "particular child" 11.2121, 11.2151

gi- -an "one who considered someone a child" 8.2216

paka- T "act like a child"

nag- "acted like a child" 9.7411

ka- CN "childhood contemporary" 10.191

ka- -an CN "children (collectively a group of people under twenty or thereabouts)" 24.1, 24.2, 24.5, 51.5

doubling CN "bodyguard" 10.173

batanqun Adj. "young" 22.3, 6.2212

ka- CN "youthfulness" 10.9214

*ba:tas

-an CN
"{customs (practice) / manners}"
41.6, 41.9, 8.13911, 9.976,

paN- CN "manners" 10.9131, 10.924

batha:laq N "God" 54.13, 70.1

batil T "beat (eggs or batter)"

qig- -l- (←) CN "eggbeater" 10.25222

ba:tiq T 1) "feel ({physically / through emotion})"

2) "hear"

pagka- (→) 2) "upon hearing" 12.126

mi- 1) "felt" 26.8, 12.112*

mu- 1) "felt" 42.13

naka- (→) 2) "heard" 56.13

gi- (-un unreal) 1a)"thing felt" 69.2, 10.9213, 11.143

-un 1b) "one affected by a feeling" 57.1

na- 2) "thing heard" 4.8, 5.4, 66.6

ma- 2) "thing that will be heard" 12.214

paN- 2) "listen" 45.3, 45.4

naN- "listened" 10.192

nag- (→) "are listening" 9.931

-in- -ay (→)

pag- 1) "feel for each other" 9.4161

paka- (→) 2) "hear"

pag- "having heard" 8.13911, 8.342

mag- "happen to hear" 9.7422

-l- -an CN 1) "feelings" 10.24311

bati:qis CN "leg (below the knees)" 49.4, 60.11

hiN- T "wash the feet"

paN- "wash the feet" 9.52511

bati:qis

hiN-

maN- "wash the feet" 9.23121

ba:tir kik CN "butter cake" 8.2236

batu CN "{rock / stone} (large or small)" 55.2, 8.21122, 8.21431, 9.935, 10.131

batun T "{have / possess} (nonphysical things)"

-in- -an CN "domestic servant" 10.2252

ba:wug Adj. "bent"

CN "spring pole" 60.12, 61.8, 61.11, 61.13, 67.10

pa-T "make someone bend something"

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing made to bend" 59.11

ka- T "{be / become} bent"

na- "was bent" 61.4

doubling T "constant bending and releasing"

pag- CN "action of bending constantly" 10.233

bay Title "term of address used by males for males same age as speaker on same social level" 8.1153

baya:bas CN "guava"

-in- (→) Adj. "pidgin" 11.4143

ba:yad T "pay (recompense for {something rendered / wrongdoing})" 9.332

pag-

pagbaya:ra "pay (exclamatory)" 3.631

mag- "should pay" 23.5, 10.1431

gibayran "thing paid for" 11.33331, 12.221

qi- "thing that will be used to pay" 66.4, 12.221

qika- "thing that can be used to pay" 52.6

balayrunun CN "things to be paid off" 10.2242

balayranan CN "things to be paid for" 9.912, 10.2442

bayaq Q 6.32 1) "affirmation of a fact contrary to expectation but not surprising" 3.61

2) "anyhow (despite appearances to the contrary)" 9.13211, 9.334

baybay CN "beach" 9.7431

-un "beach" 10.432

bayi CN "female (animal)" 10.2212

(←) CN "female (human)"

bayha:na "particular woman" 10.947

r- (←) CN "female (person)" 39.12, 42.7, 55.1, 6.201, 8.21124, 9.7432, 9.10.11, 10.1211, 11.412, 12.262

kababayinqan CN "women as a group" 10.9214, 11.35111

tagababayinqan CN "those from the bride's family" 10.28

maki- Adj. "fond of women" 11.241

bayli CN "dance (ball)" 18.7, 8.21412, 9.10.15

T "dance" 9.10.15

baylihan CN "place where dances are held" 10.2612

baylu T "exchange (give and take one thing in return for another)"

kabayluqan "thing for which something can be exchanged" 10.9214

qi- "thing that will be exchanged" 59.2

baynti Number "twenty" 4.25, 6.42

bayntihun CN "twenty cent size" 11.3335, 11.871

dya- CN "twenty peso bill" 11.873

bayntikwatru Number "twenty-four" 13.7, 14.9

bi:bi N "name (Baby)" 12.125

bi:hag T 1) "make captive"

2) "attract (draw attention and liking of)"

ma- (-un nonpotential) "people who can be attracted" 8.16222

paN- "attract (plural agents)"(said of domestic animals and fowls)

manga- (= ma- + paN-) "things that can be attracted to" 8.21451

bilakaq T "sit with ankles crossed, knees apart not below rest of body "

nag- "was sitting (unconcerned,restful position)" 13.14

gi- -an "place where one sits (with ankles crossed, etc.)" 12.225

bilanggug T "imprison"

CN "imprisonment" 44.6

-an (→) CN "prison" 25.10

bili CN "price"

T "be worth"

bililhun Adj. "{valuable / precious}"

ka- CN "pricelessness" 10.9214

bi:lin T "leave behind"

ma- (qi- nonpotential) "thing that can be left" 11.511

pa- "cause oneself to remain behind"

nag- "remained" 23.11

-an- "remained behind (plural)" 9.8432

hi-/ha- (→)

nahi- 1) "thing left behind" 3.12, 19.3, 55.7, 9.931

2) "thing remaining (after other things have been subtracted)" 67.11

paN- "remain behind (plural agents)"

naN- "remained behind" 20.1

bilyagunsa:lu Name "Villagonzalo" 38.4, 38.8, 43.7, 43.8

bilyung N "man's name (short for qibilyu and others)" 11.742

binansyu N "man's name (Venancio)" 9.351

binaw CN "deer" 51.11

binhiq CN "seed"

T "use for seed"

-un "thing that will be used for seed" 8.21165

binta:naq CN "window" 9.4151, 9.5262, 9.10.17

bingka CN "cake made from rice flour" 9.10.12

bir CN "beer" 8.11321, 8.21422, 8.22142

bira T "pull (agent moving or not)" (Cf. gu:yud.) 34.8, 61.4

pag- "upon pulling out" 6.3, 34.5, 10.1915

birahun "thing that will be pulled" 61.10

ma- "thing which can be pulled" 34.3

pagbinira:hay "pull intensely against each other"

nagbinira:hay "pulled against each other" 55.6

birhin CN "statue of the Virgin" 9.94

birnis CN "Friday"

ka- T "be Friday"

ma- Q 6.221122 "on Fridays" 10.1291

birta N "woman's name (Bertha)" 8.16311

birtu N "man's name (short for rubirtu - Robert and others)" 12.262*

bi:san Q 6.315 " {even / ever} " (bisan short form) 36.1, 38.11, 48.7, 52.4, 53.2, 56.3, 58.6, 59.1, 62.14, 67.6, 69.3, 69.9, 69.10; 8.1153, 8.1612, 8.232, 9.714, 9.97413, 10.2543, 10.2641, 11.212

bisan 8.12311

bi:san gunsa "whatever" 7.14, 65.13, 69.10

bi:san

bi:sa g gunsa "whatever" 8.4223

bi:san kinsa "whoever" 44.2, 12.262*

bi:san {kung / kun / gug} "even if" 25.8, 27.4, 29.8

bisan kun "even if" 27.7

bi:san {kung / kun / gug} kinsa "whoever" 33.3

bisan (g) kinsa "whoever" 44.2, 8.4223

bisayaq Adj. "Visayan"

CN "name of a journal (Bisaya)" 9.979

-in- Adj. "Visayan language" 11.4143

T "speak Visayan"

mi- "spoke Visayan" 38.7, 38.12, 39.3, 44.13, 45.1

mag-"spoke Visayan" 8.127

bisikli:ta CN "bicycle" 4.27, 5.213, 8.12311, 12.111

bisi:ta CN "visitor" 8.523, 9.13

T "visit" 8.21142

paN- "visit"

naN- "visited" 10.182

maN- "visits" 9.82

bispiras CN "eve (day before special day)" 18.4

bisti CN "clothing" 16.10

T "put clothing on"

gibisti:han "person dressed" 16.9

bi:taw Q 6.32 1) "situation contrary to expectation either

bi:taw
favorable or to be taken lightly" 42.14

2) "reason that something has {a smaller value / less importance} than presumed" 8.2334, 9.9771

bi:tay T "hang (be {suspended from / fastened to} something above)"

gi- ({-un / qi-} unreal) "thing hung" 55.14

qika- "thing which had been hung" 51.2

paN- CN "wattles of fowls" 10.953

bitu:qun CN "star" 11.3513

bituy N "man's name (short for qalbirtu - and others)" 10.1292

bi:yaq T " {leave behind / abandon} "

hi-/hing- (⟶)

hi- -an "one left behind"

hibyaqan sa trin "woman who will miss the boat (not get married)" 8.1262

na- -an (⟶) (= nahi- -an) " {person who / thing that} was left behind" 10.1562

blakburd CN "blackboard" 8.141

bra:su CN "biceps" 41.13

bu:buq CN "large box-like fish trap woven from bamboo" 10.61

bu:buy N "man's name" 12.263*

budi:ga CN "warehouse" 10.125

bugas CN "husked {corn / rice} " 4.25, 6.2112

-an (⟵) CN " {rice / corn} container" 10.2622

bughaq T "split (wood)"

-in- "splitting continuously"

CN "action of splitting continuously" 9.2621

bugnaw Adj. " {cool / cold} (for water and weather)" 8.2314, 10.2642

ka- T 1)"become cold"

2) "lose interest"

CN "state of being cold" 6.21232

ma- 2) "will lose interest" 54.3

pa- CN "something taken for refreshment" 10.71

bugnuq T " {struggle with / fight hard} "

CN "fight" 68.12

pakig- "fight with"

nakig- "fought" 8.11821

bugqat Adj. "heavy (weighing much)" 33.2

bugsay T " {row / paddle} "

CN " {oar / paddle} " 11.82

bugtaw T "chase (run after)"

gi- (-un unreal) "person chased" 8.21433

bugtung CN "sole (lone)"

-in- Adj. "alone"

T "do alone"

mu- "will do alone" 8.142

-un "thing that will be done alone" 8.21141

bugtug T "cause to break in two (of flexible materials)"

ka- "become broken"

ma- "became broken" 67.7

bugu CN "Bogo (town in northern Cebu)" 8.1251, 10.2322

buguy CN "hoodlum" 9.3313

bu:hat T 1) "do work" (Cf. hi:mug.)

2) "make (construct)"

3) "create"

CN 1a) "work" 60.5, 11.522

1b) "deed" 70.2

pag- 2) 23.9, 4.422

pagka- 2) "way of making" 15.8, 3.72

nag- 2) made" 10.812

mag- 1) "will do" 10.943

gi- 1) "thing done" 22.9, 23.6, 64.12, 9.7411

-un 1) "thing to be done" 1.12, 8.8, 27.7, 35.10

-a 1) "thing to be done" 9.41112

paga- -un 1) "thing that is to be done" 60.7

na- 1) "thing that was done" 8.21163, 9.6131, 9.86

mag- -i- (⟶) CN 2) "maker" 10.126

-in- CN 3) " {creature / human being} " 10.2121

-i- -un (⟶) CN 1) "thing to be done" 10.2222

gim- -un (⟶) CN 1) "job (work regularly performed)" 10.2251

bu:hat

panggi- -un (⟶) CN 1) "jobs (plural)" 10.2252

-an (⟶) CN 1) "place one works" 10.1731

manggim- -un Adj. 1) "hard-working" 11.3571

buhiq T 1) "raise (animals)"

2) "rear (children)"

CN 1) "pet"

1a) "pet ({of a supernatural being / having supernatural power}) " 58.2

ga- "raised" 46.10

-in- CN 1) "pet" 58.13

CN 2) "adopted children" 8.13312

-un (⟵) CN "livestock" 57.14,

paN- CN "livestock raising" 54.12

manggi- -an (⟵) Adj. "good at raising things" 11.3572

bu:hiq T 1) " go free"

2) "release"

naka- (⟶) 1) "became free" 66.8, 9.10.17

-i 2) "thing that {was / is to be} released" 63.6, 2.144, 2.147

hi-/hing- (⟶)

na- -an (⟶) (= nahi- -an) 2) "thing that was released involuntarily" 21.10

bu:hiq Adj. "alive" 28.14

T " cause to live"

maka- "can bring to life" 12.124*

pa- "cause to live"

maka- "can bring to life" 12.124*

bu:hiq

ka- "live"

ma- "can live" 2.9, 27.1

gi- -an "thing from which one lives" 12.252*

pa- 1) "live for a cause"

2) "live"

nag- 1) "lived" 12.125*

-an 2) "thing from which a person lives" 9.1342

-in- CN "life" 59.2, 9.9215, 10.1915, 10.24321

paN- "make a living"

CN "livelihood (occupation)" 1.9, 9.5222

naN- "were making their living" 10.9544

-an CN "thing from which one lives" 10.24122

buhis T "{pay tax / tribute}"

pa- "impose tax"

pag- "impose taxes" 9.1123

-i "person to whom something was offered as tribute" (used figuratively) 58.11

buhuk CN "hair (on head)" 42.1, 44.8, 48.15, 48.17, 9.936, 12.13

-a (←) "particular hair" 42.1

buhuq CN "hole {aperture / hollow place}" 4.5, 5.11, 6.1, 4.63, 8.22115

bu:huq CN "type of tall bamboo-like grass" 67.4

bukag CN "basket of a coarse weave" 48.2, 8.2144

bukas T "open"

gibuksan "thing opened" 8.221111

bukha:yuq CN "a kind of cocconut candy" 11.912

bu:kid CN "mountain" 2.11, 4.2, 10.2651, 11.357

taga- CN "mountaineer" 10.10, 51.14

bukiran CN "group of mountains" 10.3521

buktun CN "arm (part of the human body between the shoulder and the hand)" 21.6, 61.1, 9.2621

*buku

doubling CN "back (part of the body from the back of neck down to the buttocks and across)" 56.2, 67.14

bukug CN "bone" 9.612

bu:la CN "ball" 10.2251

bulad T 1) "expose to the heat of the sun"

2) "dry under the sun"

na- (bularun unreal, nonpotential) 1) "person who was exposed to the heat of the sun" 8.12211

qi- 2) "thing to be dried" 8.21144

bulag T "separate from {someone / something}"

-i 1) "person from whom someone separated"

2) "person jilted" 12.122

bulag

hiN- "get separated from"

nahiN- "was separated from" 9.5242

bula:han CN 1) "lanzones (a small yellow fruit)"

2) "lanzones tree" 60.11, 60.14

bula:han Adj. "{fortunate / blessed}" (does not occur without /I/) 8.12213, 10.8132

ka- -an CN "good fortune" 10.9241

bu:lak CN "{flower / blossom}" 5.24, 10.41

bu:lan CN 1) "month" 19.5, 3.543, 4.232, 4.25, 6.21231, 8.11322, 8.332

2) "moon"

-un (⟶) Adj. 2) "moonlit" 52.9

-in- (⟶) Q 6.221121 "by the month" 11.911

mi- "once a month" 8.142

nag- "are __ by the month" 8.12422

bu:lang CN "cockfight (with gaffs)"

paN- T "bet in a cockfight" CN "act of betting in cockfights" 8.213212

-an (⟶) CN "place where cockfights are held" 37.9

bulaq T "{bubble / foam} (form bubbles)"

doubling "bubble repeatedly"

nag- "was bubbling" 31.4

bulaw Adj. "tannish (light brown color)"

-an (⟵) CN "gold" 13.5, 13.7, 13.12, 14.9, 15.4,

bulaw

-an (⟵) 15.5, 15.9, 16.2, 16.5, 17.3, 68.10, 69.9, 3.424, 3.531, 3.61, 6.42, 10.2341

-un Adj. "golden" 69.13

bulhuqun CN "Boljo-on (place in southern Cebu)" 37.2, 37.4, 44.3, 45.5

taga- CN "person from Boljo-on" 37.4

buli CN "buri palm" 66.14

ka:lu ng buli "hat made from buri palm leaves" 68.13

bu:lig T "help" (Cf. tabang, ta:bang, timbang.)

mu- "helps" 70.1

buling CN "dirt (on clothes, face, etc.)" 8.22112

-un Adj. "dirty" 8.231122, 10.2241

pagka- CN "dirtiness" 10.92211

bulpin CN "ballpoint pen" 10.331

bulsa CN "pocket" 11.873

buluk CN 1) "color"

2) " quality of voice" 68.4

buluntaryu T "volunteer"

buluntaryuhan CN "place where volunteers present themselves" 10.2611

*bu:lung

hi- T "{wonder / be surprised}"

base alone (= ma-) "will wonder (ask questions)" 8.16311

nahi- "wondered" 4.62

bumbilya CN "light bulb" 8.22121

bumbulubum words to represent sounds of a drum 44.10

bu:nal T "beat with something" 43.1

mi- " {whipped / lashed} " 67.14

-an (= gi- -an) "one who was whipped" 42.10, 42.11

(⟶) CN "club (cudgel)" 42.9, 42.13, 42.14, 43.1, 46.2, 68.4

tig- -l- (⟶) CN "one who beats something repeatedly" 10.1341

bunlut T "pull with force"

-un "thing that will be pulled hard" 61.10

bunqug T "bruise"

ka- "become bruised"

na- "was bruised" 23.6

buntag CN "morning" 54.16, 2.14, 2.146, 2.1522, 3.51, 9.3, 9.94, 12.141

-a (⟵) "particular morning" 9.7423

mag- "do until morning" 9.10.15

-un 1) "thing done until morning" 9.10.15

2) "person to whom something is done until morning" 9.10.15

gi- -an "thing affected by something until morning" 9.10.15

gi- " thing used until morning" 9.10.15

ka-T " {be / become} morning"

buntag

ma- Q 6.221122 "in the morning" 9.941

ka- -un CN "morning" 6.311, 8.122311

-un (⟶) Adj. "gathered in the morning" 11.33341

buntug T " {overpower / have strength to move something} "

ma- (-un nonpotential) "can be overpowered" 69.6

bunyag T "christen"

CN "baptism" 9.621, 9.9213

-in- -an CN "Christian " 10.232

bu:nga CN "fruit on tree"

himunga:qan CN "hen that has raised chickens" 8.2314

ting- (⟶) "season plants bear fruit" 10.10.41

bungiq CN "harelip"

ka- T(⟵) "become a harelip"

na- (⟵) "became harelipped" 9.331

bungkag T 1) " {cause to disperse / take apart} "

2) "cultivate land for the first time"

pag- 2) "to cultivate" 8.142, 8.21141

ka- "disperse"

na- "dispersed" 20.8

bungtud CN "hill" 9.9361

bungtud

hiN- T "reach the summit"

qinig- "the moment one reached the top" 8.23141, 8.23142

taga- CN "people from the hills" 9.712

bugak T 1) "break (into pieces)"

2) "split"

gi- (bukqun unreal) "thing broken" (figurative usage) 63.5

ka- "get broken" 10.2242

paN- "break (several agents)"

naN- "broke" 10.1431

bu:qang Adj. "fool"

ka- T "go crazy"

na- "went crazy" 10.7

ma- "went crazy" 55.10

doubling + pa- T "act like a fool"

base alone (= nag-/mag-) "foolish enough to V " 58.3

-in- CN "foolish act" 14.6, 10.2414

buqa:ya CN "crocodile" 30.12, 31.3, 31.8, 32.1, 32.4, 32.8, 54.15, 55.5, 55.7, 56.1, 56.12, 57.15, 58.2, 58.4, 58.6, 66.13, 68.4, 68.8, 68.9, 69.5, 69.9, 9.932, 10.12121

buqaya:ha "particular crocodile" 59.3

buqbuq T "pour (liquid) into"

-i "place liquid is to be poured into" 10.24123

buqbuq

tig- -1- CN "one who repeatedly pours water" 10.134

buquk CN 1) "piece"

2) "counter (after numeral or numbers)" 57.9, 10.1592, 10.171, 10.22121, 10.2332

ti- CN "whole" 18.3, 18.9, 20.1, 20.6, 33.1, 33.6, 36.1, 36.3, 6.21232, 6.81, 8.234, 9.935, 10.32, 10.9214

tibugquk T 1) "get lumpy (congeal into several solids)"

2) "well up (of tears)"

paN- 2) "well up"
naN- 2) "welled up" 6.2124, 11.143

buqu:ngun CN "pomelo (a citrus fruit similar to grapefruit but larger)" 8.21122

buqut CN "mind ({understanding / will})"

nalisu:qan sa buqut "gone crazy" 49.8

Q 6.222 "want" 9.978, 10.24313, 11.711

pag- T "decide"

mag- "will decide" 2.212, 9.922

makag- "can decide" 8.13913

gipagbutqan "person ordered" 9.922

hiN- T "be pleased"

nahiN- "was pleased" 9.5241, 9.936

gimbutqan CN "thing that is willed" 10.946

kabubutqun CN "disposition towards one's fellow men (usually good)" 10.94.111

buqut

buqu:tan Adj. "good (well-behaved)" 10.8132, 11.3211

-in- -an (→←) "be good (behave)"

pag- 8.311

mag- "behave" 8.12222

bus CN "bus" 8.2233

bu:saq Q 6.2231 "consequently" 20.2, 24.1, 54.11, 60.12, 63.2, 4.28, 4.62, 10.10.4

busug Adj. "sated" 4.91, 6.322

ka- T "become satisfied"

ma- "become satisfied" 26.6, 26.7

butang T "put (set)"

gi- -an "place on which something was put" 39.6, 39.9, 59.12

-an "place upon which something will be put" 39.8

gi- "thing that was put" 6.3, 6.4

qi- "thing {that was / to be} put" 8.22124, 9.424

hiN-/haN- "be situated (in a place)"

nahimu:tang "was situated" 10.1211

hiN-/haN- (←) "be settled"

nahimu:tang "were settled" 9.5243

kahimtang CN "state ({condition / situation})" 7.13, 30.5, 9.7412

butang T "give a blow"

butangi:ru CN "ruffian" 11.221

butang CN "thing (object)" 9.13, 23.12, 46.12, 5.81, 8.1621, 10.213, 10.24311

kabta:ngan CN "possessions" 8.23121, 10.313

buthuq T "{appear / come into view} (suddenly)" 54.15

mi- "appeared" 52.14

butilya CN "bottle" 8.11321, 8.2334, 12.114*

bu:tu CN "vote" 10.1413

butuq CN "male (of {animals / fowls})" 54.14

bu:tus CN "vote" 10.192

butyuk N "man's name (short for tibursyu and others)" 11.742

buy CN "manservant"

pa- T "hire oneself out as a servant" 8.16231

mag- "will hire oneself out as a servant" 9.133

ka- (= maka-) "can hire oneself out as a servant" 8.1341

buyag T "tell someone to stop doing something"

pa- "have oneself be told to stop" 11.3311

buynu Q 6.6 "well (precedes assent to condition complied with)" 17.4

bya:hi CN "voyage"

bya:hi

T "make a trip"

pag- 10.172

mu- "will make a trip" 9.412

byirnis CN "Friday" (= birnis) 6.21232, 9.9311

da Q 6.6 "expression used to cut off digression and pick up main thread " 43.7

da:baw kutaba:tu rud CN "Davao-Cotabato Road" 51.10

da:gan T "run ({move fast / function})" (Cf. dala:gan.)

CN "action of running" 8.221113

base alone (= mi-) "ran" 43.2, 43.3, 47.4, 47.6

mi- "ran" 7.9, 29.12

mu- "will run" 11.52

paN- "run (several agents)" 34.2

maN- "will run" 10.24211

daga:qang CN "body warmth"

-in- CN 1) "body warmth"

2) "fever" 9.963, 10.955

da:gat CN "sea" 34.1, 10.1211, 10.161, 10.9544

paN- T "go fishing"

CN "things used to fish with" 62.2

maN- -r- (→) CN "fisherman" 8.1153, 9.10.23

qi:sig ka- "fellow-fisherman" 10.191611

daghan Adj. " {much / many} " 8.13, 9.8, 15.4, 15.5, 16.1, 16.2,

daghan

18.2, 20.11, 21.4, 21.11, 24.3, 25.9, 26.9, 38.14, 53.4, 57.5, 57.17, 2.1522, 3.4221, 3.4222, 3.424, 3.531, 3.631, 4.25, 4.7, 6.2212, 8.12213, 8.12441, 8.1612, 8.16222, 8.34, 9.15, 9.7421, 9.812, 9.977, 10.1211, 10.1422, 10.184, 10.2221, 10.2232, 10.24132, 10.24321, 10.2442, 10.2611, 10.321, 10.41, 10.522, 10.10.5, 11.3581, 12.243

ka- T "become {much / many} " 18.8, 26.2

"how much" 3.61

-an Adj. "many" (= daghan) 11.3321

ka- Q 6.221122 "many times" 65.7, 6.72

maka- Q 6.221122 "many times" 6.72, 9.74331

daghung CN "moaning sound" 51.14

dagi:nut T "be economical {take sparingly / use the last bit remaining instead of throwing away} "

pag- CN "sparing use" 11.3582

mag- "will use sparingly" 10.10.4

"let us use sparingly" 12.212

da:git T "take {captive / prey} "

gi- (-un unreal) "person kidnapped" 20.11

dagkut T "light (a lamp or fire)"

-i (→) "place where a fire is to be lit" 66.11

dagqum Adj. "having thick clouds" 10.1551

dagsang T "be widespread (of unpleasant things)"

mi- "became widespread" 57.18

dagsaq T "drift to shore" (Cf. banlas.)

mi- "drifted ashore" 32.13

da:gum CN "needle (for sewing)" 21.12, 9.5121

-in- CN "pin" 10.955

dagway CN "appearance of the face" 23.8

dahi:liq T "{flow / slide} down"

ni- "flowed down" 48.6

dahum T "expect (think something will happen)"

mag- "expected" 10.2623

da:hun CN "{leaf / blade}" 5.2141, 5.621

dakup T "{arrest / catch (capture)}"

dakpun "one who will be arrested" 46.3, 47.3

pa- "cause to arrest"

base alone (= qi-) "person to be had arrested" 8642

paN- "catch (several goals)"

naN- "are catching" 10.162

hi-/hing-

hidakpan "person who got arrested" 9.422

nadakpan (= nahidakpan) "person who is caught" 12.122*

dakuq Adj. 1) "big ({in size / extent})"

4.4, 12.8, 13.1, 14.5, 17.1, 18.7, 19.10, 22.9, 28.8, 29.4

dakuq

29.14, 32.4, 32.13, 33.6, 33.13, 34.9, 35.1, 36.6, 41.12, 41.13, 41.14, 42.11, 42.12, 55.4, 4.242, 4.63, 8.21431, 8.2315, 8.234, 9.931, 9.936, 9.10.17, 10.1241, 10.131, 10.1915, 10.2242, 10.24322, 10.532, 10.831, 10.8311, 10.9213, 12.112,* 12.122

2) "big (in amount)" 25.12, 26.10 27.2, 30.2, 53.7, 9.34

3) "big (in importance)" 29.8, 31.9, 8.234

daku ng magyuyutaq 3) "big landowner"

magpaka- "pretend to be a big landowner" 9.7413

T 1) "become big"

base alone (= na-) 3.12

pag- "grow big" 8.311

mi- "grew big" 8.311

ka- "{become / be} big" 26.2, 26.3

"how big" 4.26

CN "bigness" 49.4, 59.9, 60.11, 61.1, 66.14, 4.43

pag- "how big" 3.61

nag- "were growing up"

-an- "were growing up" 9.936

gidakqun CN "size" 57.11

-a (←) "particular size" 11.811

dagkuq Adj. "big (plural)" 52.13

CN "adults" 12.113

paN- T "grow large"

naN- "have grown large" 9.2621

-an Adj. "quite big" 11.332

doubling Adj. "greater" 10.313

dakuq

doubling

T 1) "make greater"

2) "make louder"

-a "thing to be made louder" 10.722

(←) CN "boss" 10.1731

ka- T "become greater"

ma- "will become greater" 9.632

dala T 1) "carry {bring / take}" 8.21142, 10.731

2) "take away"

CN "thing brought" 3.4222, 5.81

base alone (pred. Sec. 4.45) "taking" 45.13, 45.14, 53.4, 68.1

base alone (= mu-) "will {take / carry}" 38.5, 2.1512

base alone (= nag-/mag-) "was taking along" 46.2, 8.1621

base alone (= gi-) "thing taken" 8.1641

pag- 10.2231

nag- "was {bringing / carrying}" 42.9, 60.8, 8.2144, 10.1421

mag- "will take" 10.172

ga- "was taking" 38.8

gi- "thing {brought / taken}" 21.11, 32.4, 10.2613, 10.9251

dadqun "thing to be carried" 8.423

na- "thing which has been brought" 8.14, 3.4221

dala

ma- 2) "thing that can be taken out" 8.22112

dadqan b) "person to whom to be brought" 13.4, 14.8, 6.42

dadqi a) "thing part of which is taken" 9.523

b) "person to whom to be brought" 10.2211

pagadadqan c) "place to which something was brought several times" 62.3

pa- "send"

base alone (= mi-/mu-) 8.1612

nag- "sent" 9.5241

gi- (qi- unreal) "{person / thing} sent" 20.7

na- "thing sent" 8.214

gika- "thing sent" 8.214

ma- "thing sent" 8.214

qika- "thing sent" 8.214

nagsig- "each one was carrying his x" 20.9

-um-(←) T "manage"

nag- "is managing" 9.979

tag- CN "manager" 8.13912

tig- CN "manager" 10.1292

dadqunun CN "things to be carried" 10.2231

dalag Adj. "yellow"

CN "yellow leaf" 10.51111

dala:ga Adj. "of the age of a young girl"

CN "young unmarried woman" 39.12, 8.16222, 9.97412, 11.357

-um- CN "mature hen which has not laid eggs yet" 10.1511

dala:ga

-um-

nag- (→) "was at the age of a pullet"

figuratively applied: "newly full-grown abaca without fruit" 54.8

dala:gan T "run" (Cf. da:gan)

paN- "run (plural agents)"

naN- "ran" 43.2

da:lan CN "{road / trail}" 8.21121, 10.956, 11.354

doubling "small {trail / path}" 9.4211

dala:yig T "{praise / admire}"

gi- (dalaygun unreal) "thing praised" 11.3334

dalaygun Adj. "admirable" 10.913

daligdig T "trickle in a small stream"

paN- "trickle (plural agents)"

naN- "trickled down" 8.13911

dalipugaq CN "town in Mindanao" 10.10.22

daliq Adj. "in a hurry"

T 1) "do at once"

2) "be in a hurry"

pag- 2) "hurry" 10.1573

mi- 1) "at once" 55.5

nag- 2) "was in a hurry" 4.44, 8.22351

gi- -an 2) "thing on account of which one was in a hurry" 8.22142

daliq

ka- CN "rapidity" 10.924

doubling (←) T "be easily x" (needs infinitive complement)

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that can be quickly x" 10.2311

ma- -un Adj. "hasty" 11.35112

-in- -an Adj. "to be done in a hurry" 11.42

hiN- -r- (←) Adj. "sudden" 58.10

da:lit T "{offer / serve} ({food / drink / tobacco})"

gi- -an "person served" 10.71

dalunggan CN "ear (external ear of man and animals)" 52.1

daluq Adj. "{greedy / selfish}" 11.812

da:ma CN 1) "checkers" 8.22131

2) "king (in checkers)" 8.21165

pakig- T "play checkers with someone"

makig- "play checkers" 8.21165

panggi- T "play checkers (plural agents)"

nanggi- "were playing checkers" 9.977

dama:su N "man's name" 12.261

danqag T "{give off light / cast light upon}"

mi- "threw light upon" 21.5

danyil N "man's name (Daniel)" 11.811

da:ngat T "reach a mark (in {time / space})"

mi- "came to" 10.9241

dangti "thing that lasted a certain length of time"

walaq dangti qug du:gay "it did not take long" 67.12

r- -an CN "outcome" 10.2414

da:ngaw CN "measurement of span from tip of thumb to tip of the middle finger"

-ay (←) N "name (used in storytelling)" 10.161

dangup T 1) "turn to for {help / relief}"

pag- "turn to" 66.1

ni- "turned to" 54.12

dangaynguy T "wail (cry loudly)"

CN "action of wailing" 20.3

mi- "wailed" 19.14

dapit CN "position where something is" 3.91

Q 6.411 "at (position)" 35.8, 5.2141

da:pit CN "place (region)" 19.3, 20.13, 33.5, 43.6, 43.7, 9.921, 9.9361, 12.262*

-a (←) "particular place" 3.13, 4.722, 8.129, 12.262*

da:pit T "invite"

-in- CN "person invited" 10.2321, 12.152

daplin Adj. "{border / edges} (outer portion of an area)" 28.2, 30.13, 30.14, 31.2, 38.12, 60.10,

daplin

10.1211, 10.131

Q 6.411 "at the edge of" 34.1, 53.15

pa- T "move to the side" 8.1612

mu- "would move to the side" 9.14

daq Q 6.6 "admission of something good (contrary to expectation)" 8.35

da:qan Adj. "old (not new)" 9.10.14, 10.25422, 12.213

Q 6.2125 "previously" 6.2125

daqi:tul T "press against"

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing pressed against something" 48.13

da:qub CN "bonfire"

-in- -an CN "place where bonfire had been built" 51.13

daqug T 1) "win"

2) "best"

mu- 1) "will win" 66.3

naka- 1) "won" 9.5241

2) "overcame" 6.71

maka- 2) "could defeat" 32.3

ka- -an (←) CN "victory" 68.14

daqut Adj. 1) "bad"

2) "{sickly / thin}"

T "be sick"

pag- CN "being sick" 10.2312

ka- "how thin" 11.1511

-an Adj. "bad" 8.13911, 9.712, 9.812, 10.943

daqut

-an

T "make bad"

naka- "caused to be bad" 8.1323, 9.113

-in- Adj. "in an evil way" 11.4111

(←) T "harm"

maka- "can harm" 8.1312, 9.113

darling CN "darling"

doubling T "call a person 'darling'"

-a "person called 'darling'" 8.211225

dasdas T "rush in to attack"

mi- "attacked" 21.8

da:sig T "encourage"

ka- CN "enthusiasm" 54.2, 9.931

dasmag T "lunge at"

pa- "thrust at"

pag- 48.16

da:tuq Adj. "rich (having much money)" 17.8

paka- T "pretend to be rich"

base alone (= nag-) "pretend to be rich" 8.16222

daw Q 6.313 1) "seem" 9.13, 18.13, 22.11, 22.12, 25.9, 49.8, 51.15

2) "like (similar)" 21.12, 48.3, 62.6, 66.8, 67.6, 68.1

da:wat T "{receive / accept}"

mu- "accept" 8.1341

da:wat

gi- "thing accepted" 8.11

-a "thing to be accepted" 11.4132

na- "thing received" 8.2117

da:yig T "{praise / admire}" (listed under dala:yig)

dayun T "{go / come} into a house"

pa- "have come in"

gi- (-un unreal) "person bade to come into a house" 10.2613

dayun T "proceed"

mu- "will proceed" 8.12213, 11.742

pa- (←) T "continue" 40.8

mi- "continued" 64.1

nag- "continued" 15.12, 32.9 8.16221, 9.931

-a "thing to be continued" 12.27

-i "thing to be continued" 12.27

qi- "thing to be continued" 12.27

hiN- "come to completion"

pa- "bring to completion"

-a "thing brought to completion" 6.2125

da:yun Q 6.32 1) "immediately" 2.12, 7.11, 9.5, 9.8, 13.14, 14.3, 15.3, 16.4, 18.7, 20.6, 21.11, 23.9, 30.9, 33.10, 34.4, 42.10, 43.5, 55.10, 56.2, 63.10, 64.2, 67.11, 6.2231, 8.11321, 8.1252, 8.13312, 8.2321, 8.311, 8.321, 9.1321, 9.14, 9.7411, 10.24211, 10.2441, 10.25311, 12.141,

da:yun

2) Q 6.222 a) "immediately before" 40.2

b) "next thing done" 48.9, 48.11, 48.15, 60.2, 60.13, 61.6, 8.321

c) T "do immediately" base alone (= mu-) 12.225*

3) Q 6.221122 "forever" 53.8

pag- T "get married eventually"

magka- "get married" 9.9215

didtu Deictic 4.72 "there (place far from speaker and hearer)" 3.3, 13.13, 16.7, 16.12, 18.12, 19.7, 19.11, 20.7, 22.2, 28.6, 28.10, 29.5, 30.12, 31.7, 31.13, 32.4, 33.13, 33.14, 35.8, 35.13, 37.4, 37.5, 37.8, 38.8, 38.9, 38.10, 39.13, 43.5, 44.12, 45.2, 45.8, 46.4, 51.2, 52.6, 55.8, 62.9, 63.8, 66.10, 67.1, 68.7, etc.

di:duy N "man's name (short for kandidu)" 10.951

diga:mu T "prepare meals" 12.171

di:guq T "bathe (cause someone to be bathed)"

kali:guq "{take a bath / swim}" 10.92211

pag- "while bathing" 32.1

na- "bathed" 31.2

paN- "bathe (several agents)"

naN- "went swimming" 12.233

qi- "time to go swimming" 10.10.42

liguqli:guq "bathe for a while"

di:guq

liguqli:guq

pag- "bathe for a while" 30.14

dihaq Deictic 4.72 1) "there (near second person)" 39.11, 40.5, 40.9, 42.2, 42.3, etc.

2) "there (at a place mentioned previously)" 1.13, 6.4, 16.2, 35.10, 38.14, 49.4, 55.1, 55.14, 56.1, 56.9, 62.5, 66.1, 67.12, etc.

3) "there (no locational meaning, past time used as LP)" 16.1, 32.12, 42.14, etc.

4) Q 6.2231 "when (past time)" 15.5, 21.3, 29.7, 52.12, 54.8, 54.10, 54.13, 57.3, 58.5, 66.9, 9.1341, 9.2172, 9.331, 9.6111, 10.151

doubling Q 6.2125 "right then and there" 6.2125, 9.14

di:laq CN "tongue" 8.127

diliq T "forbid"

pag- CN "action of forbidding" 11.3561

makag- "can forbid" 8.13912

di:liq Q 6.311 "{not / no} (with {future / potential} or with noun, adjective, pronoun, or numeral predicates)" (short form diq) 26.6, 26.7, 26.14, 30.4, 34.3, 34.13, 37.12, 38.6, 38.7, 44.5, 47.6, 50.16, 51.7, 52.16, 53.1, 57.16, 58.13, 64.5, 69.6, 69.12, 70.2, etc.

With Q 69.7, etc.

With T "{will not / cannot / not (iterative)}" 1.11, 1.12, 3.1, 8.7, 9.14, 11.13, 13.5, 14.13, 26.7, 26.14, 30.4, 34.3, 34.13,

di:liq

With T

37.14, 38.2, 38.3, 40.8, 40.14, 44.7, 50.13, 52.8, 53.10, 58.3, 60.4, 61.7, 61.13, 65.12, 69.5, etc.

diq 22.10, 35.14, 40.6, 43.14, 44.14, 50.4, etc.

kun di:liq "but rather" 53.2

kun diq "but also" 68.9

di:liq lang...kun diq "not only...but also" 68.8

di:liq kay "not only" 57.7

di:liq qingun na:tuq "supernatural being" 58.2

qu diq ba "or" 51.12

di:liq T "refuse"

pa- + doubling T "pretend not to want"

nag- "pretend not to like" 9.13211

-um- T "refuse"

nag "refused" 9.979, 10.1413, 10.1571

di:liq Q 6.6 "you see (precedes a demonstration)"

nyaq di:liq karun "well now..." 40.12

dima:las Adj.

"{out of luck / having bad luck}" (does not occur without /1/)

gi- (→) (-un (→) unreal) "person affected by bad luck" 8.213212

dinami:ta CN "dynamite" 57.10

dinhaq Deictic 4.72 (= dihaq)

1) "there (near second person)" 39.8, etc.

dinhaq

2) "there (at place mentioned previously)" 37.14, etc.

dinhi Deictic 4.72 "here (near speaker and hearer)" 5.10, 12.5, 13.4, 22.7, 39.8, 39.9, 42.1, 42.10, 42.11, 44.3, 51.8, 53.16, 63.12, etc.

taga- CN "one who is from here" 6.2113

diq Q 6.311 "{no / not}" (listed under di:liq)

diq Q 6.6 1) "Do you know?" (drawing listener's attention to something important) 41.14

2) "so (inescapable consequence of what precedes)" 42.13

di:qa Deictic 4.72 "be here (near speaker and far from hearer)" (listed under qadi:qa)

diqansi T " scrape the womb"

pa- T "have one's womb scraped"

base alone (= mag-) 8.16231

diqay Q 6.32 1) acquisition of new information which one did not suspect before 23.3, 29.13, 30.2, 42.4, 3.61, 9.6132, 9.714, 10.1341, 12.112

2) "but suppose (if an unexpected circumstance arises)" 8.16222

bi:san diqay qunsa "no matter how x turned out" 69.3

3) (following interrogatives) asking for information to be repeated when the first answer was unsatisfactory 10.2261

diqin Interrog. deictic 4.722

1) "where (past)" 2.1551

diqin

diqin gi:kan "where does x come from" 22.5

2) "where (relative)" 51.2, 52.6

diri Deictic 4.72 "here (near speaker far from hearer)" 39.12, 39.13, 40.3, etc.

diritsu T "directly (straight without doing anything else)" 10.24323

Q 6.411 "proceeding" 28.13

disimbri CN "December" 8.1612

di:waq CN "spirit ({supernatural being / soul / feeling in the air})" 9.931

diwa:ta CN "ceremonial rites calling on supernatural beings (for favors or atonement) which involve an offering "

diwatahan CN "one who performs the diwa:ta" 10.171

di:yu N "man's name (short for qamadi:yu)" 9.244

diyut Adj. "few"(used only in set expressions)

-ay (←) Adj. 1) "{few / small in amount}" 52.6, 59.7, 61.5, 8.21432, 8.2334, 9.4112, 9.523, 10.10.4

2) "small (in size)" [considered incorrect usage] 19.2, 25.4

ka- Q 6.32 "for a short time" (= kariyut) 8.1232

tagi- Q 6.22111 "in small amounts" 11.812

draybir CN "{driver / chauffeur}" 2.144, 9.14, 12.114, 12.122

dublisi:ru CN "type of shotgun shell" 58.6

du:da T "suspect"

nag- "suspected" 8.1372

giduda:han "person suspected" 8.2145

du:day N "woman's name (short for duruti:ya - Dorothy)" 6.201

du:dung CN "man's name" 9.978, 9.10.11, 10.111, 12.224

du:gang T "add (put more)"

CN "additional" 10.723

gi- -an "thing to which something was added" 54.2

du:gay Adj. "long (time)" 1.1, 21.1, 25.2, 3.71, 3.721

Q 6.2125 1) "long ago" 62.4

2) "for a long time" 9.811, 10.151

walaq dangti g du:gay "did not take long" 67.12

ma- Q 6.221121

sa walaq madu:gay "before long" 17.7, 26.7, 28.10, 29.9, 31.3, 36.10, 10.94.12

diq na madu:gay "before long" 6.311

hiN- T "do nothing but x" (requires inf. complement)

nag- "all they do is x" 9.5263

ka- -an CN "long run" 9.2

doubling (→) Adj. "quite a long time" 11.512

tag- (→) Q 6.222 "late each time" 11.8111

duguq CN "blood" 21.14, 22.11, 22.12, 22.13, 23.2, 65.10, 66.14, 67.1, 67.2

gi-T(dugqun unreal) "person who menstruated" 8.21313

ka- (←) CN "kin" 10.19151

-un Adj. "bloody" 10.24131, 11.3231

duha Numeral "two" 39.7, 53.5, 59.10, 62.10, 66.11, 67.3, 5.64, 6.2121, 8.1381, 8.2334, 8.321, 9.8431, 9.10.23, 10.1432, 10.1511, 10.182, 10.24131

mu- T"almost two" 8.11322

duhaqan T"thing done with two hands" 8.22117

kaduhaqan T"thing that can be done with both hands" 11.82

doubling (←) T "doubt"

CN "action of doubting" 69.8

pag- CN "doubt" 8.22116

kalu:ha CN "twin" 10.19151

T "link"

gikaluha:qan "thing to which something is linked" 8.22116

tagurha Numeral "two each time" 32.10

qika- {Numeral / CN} "second" 40.4, 69.8, 11.83

du:hig T "{smear / spread in a thin layer}"

makag- "can influence" 8.13911

dukduk T

"{hit with dull instrument / bang with the fist}"

dukduk

-un "person hit" 6.11

duktúr CN "doctor (medical only)" (= duktur) 22.1

duktur CN "doctor (medical)"

ka- T "become a doctor"

na- "became a doctor" 9.34

dukumintu CN "document" 10.24233

dukuq T "{bend down / lower} (body or head)"

pa- "make one lower his head"

-in- CN "thing made to bend low" 53.12

du:laq CN 1) "game" 10.2612

2) "stage play"

-a (←) 2) "particular play" 9.8431

T "play" 8.13311, 9.5263

pag- 8.13311

nag- "playing" 8.22151, 10.811

mag- "will play" 10.2251

pakig- "play with someone" 11.233

makig- "will play with" 9.711, 9.73

kig- "will play with" 9.73

tig- "will play with" 9.73

doubling T "spend time playing" 55.2

-an CN "plaything" 9.521, 10.24132

dulsi CN "candy" 8.311, 10.1333, 10.2332, 12.121

du:lun CN "locust" 54.11

dulung T "go toward"

pa- "go towards"
(= padu:lung)

nag- "was going towards" 8.1233

nagsig- "each going to one place (from different directions)" 20.4

pa- (←) T "go towards"
(= padulung)

base alone (= mi-) 60.11

dumbul T "poke with something big and blunt"

tig- -r- CN "one who always nags someone into doing something" 10.1333

dumdum T "find one's way"

hiN- T "{recall / remember}"

nag- "was remembering" 9.521

gi- -an (→) "thing that is remembered" 8.12241

-i (→) "thing to be remembered" 10.2121

paN- -an CN "memory" 10.945

duminggu CN "Sunday" 37.8, 8.21412

T "do on Sundays"

mag- "do x every Sunday" 8.12421

ma- Q 6.221122 "on Sundays" 10.131, 10.9542

Culu- Q 6.2125 "every Sunday" 9.73, 11.922

dumisya:nu N "man's name (Domitian)" 10.232

dumut T "have a vindictive hatred for"

dumut

pag- CN "hatred" 58.13

dun Title "term of address for a respected gentleman (Don)" 8.16231, 11.322

du:na LP to existential 3.4 (listed under qadu:na)

dunut Adj. 1) "rotten"

2) "ragged (worn to tatters)" 30.10

(←) T 1) "cause to decay"

ka- "become decayed"

na- "went bad" 57.11

dung Title "son (term of address for male of same age or less than speaker not on higher social level)" 30.14, 2.1533, 4.243, 4.7

dungan Q 6.412
"{together with / at the same time as}"
9.5122

dungug T "hear"

pagka- "upon hearing" 55.15, 8.133

naka- "heard" 33.9, 11.53

maka- "heard" 9.74331

na- "thing heard" 44.9a, 55.3

ma- "thing heard" 6.2112

gig- (←) "{person who / thing that} was heard from" 8.2315

hi-/hing-

hidunggan "thing accidentally heard" 9.421

pan- CN "sense of hearing" 10.722

dungug CN " {honor / reputation} "
10.9214
(←) T "have reputation"
gi- (-un unreal) "thing reputed to be" 69.5
pasi- T "honor"
CN "honor given" 9.971
pinasidunggan CN "honoree" 10.2321
kadungga:nan CN "reputation" 10.94.111

du:nguy CN "chicken cholera"
gi- T(-un unreal) "affected with chicken cholera" 62.11

du:qaw T "visit" 9.97412
mi- "paid a visit" 6.2231
gi- (-un unreal) "thing visited" 10.24231

duqul Adj. "near" 49.4, 55.15
CN "vicinity (place near)" 33.14
pa-T" {go / come} near"
Q 6.411 "going near" 56.12
nag- "went near" 45.10
ka-T"happen to be near"
ma- "happened to be near" 56.9
nag- "was getting close" 9.932
hi-/ha- " {come / go} near"
pagkahi- "upon coming near" 9.415
naghi- "was approaching" 9.418
(←) T "approach (come or go near)" 9.42

duqul
(←)
Q 6.411 "near" (= duqul) 8.21431
base alone (= mi-) "went near" 40.14
ni- "went near" 44.12
gi- "person approached" 12.171
-un "thing approached" 8.119
gi- -an "person who was approached" 32.1, 48.4
dugqul Adj. "close to one another" 11.141
ka- T "happened to be close to one another"
na- "happened to be close to one another" 8.21432

*du:qung
r- -um- CN "guest" 10.2613

duray N "woman's name (short for tyudu:ra - Theodora and others)" 8.13911, 9.426

durmituryu CN "dormitory" 4.43

du:ru Q 6.221121 "do with energy" 3.71, 3.72, 9.2122

durya N "woman's name" 9.131

duryan CN "durian (fruit)" 9.97413

dus Number "two" 8.23121, 9.27222

du:si Number "twelve" 8.2314, 10.159

*dusi:ngut
nagka-T"covered with sweat" 8.1511

dutdut T "move pushing with the body"

pag- -ay (→) "push at each other"

nag- -ay (→) "pushed at each other" 9.6111

du:yan CN "hammock" 19.5, 19.10, 9.321

du:yug T 1) "accompany on a musical instrument "

2) "join in sorrow or joy"

mi- 2) "commiserated" 63.3

dwardu N "man's name (short for qidwardu - Eduardo)" 58.10

dya:ni N "man's name (Johnny)" 11.212

dyanung N "man's name (short for qadriya:nu - Adriano)" 6.2125

dyip CN "jeep" 8.22352, 9.14, 9.331, 9.9212, 10.1412, 10.25311, 12.141

dyis Number "ten" 8.22351, 12.114

CN "ten centavo piece" 5.622

tag- Q 6.22111 "ten each time" 10.1291

dyu N "man's name (Joe)" 8.11321, 8.141

dyud Q 6.32 "without a doubt" (listed under gayud)

dyunyur N "boy's name (Junior)" 8.1621

dyus CN "God" 6.82, 8.232

gabas T "saw"

gabas

CN "saw" 67.6

gabi:nu N "man's name" 9.6112

gabi:qi CN " {night / evening} " 18.4, 39.3, 45.10, 52.9, 59.7, 6.21232, 6.21233, 6.2212, 6.81, 8.1251, 8.13312, 9.2122, 9.23122, 9.27222, 9.5221, 9.10.17, 10.22121, 11.811, 12.125

gabhiqu:na "particular night" 10.1422, 11.712

qunya ng gabi:qi "tonight" 6.2212, 8.1611

tunga ng gabi:qi "midnight" 8.1631

Q 6.22111 "last night" (= kagabi:qi) 8.22124, 8.131121

ka- T "become night"

pag- "when night came" 58.8, 6.21233

na- "had become night" 6.21233, 9.333

ma- Q 6.221122 "at night" 57.2, 6.21233, 9.422, 9.812, 9.10.17

paka- T "be overtaken by night"

mag- "be overtaken by night" 8.7432

kagabhi:qun CN "night time" 51.15, 8.2321

ka- Q 6.22111 "last night" 10.2111, 10.2613

gabuk Adj. " {rotten / decayed} (wood)" 9.10.18

gaha:pun Q 6.22111 "yesterday" 8.1383, 8.22116, 8.4222, 9.351, 9.73, 11.521, 12.114, 12.233, 12.261

ka- Q 6.22111 "yesterday" 4.722

ga:hiq Adj. " {hard / tough} " 3.67

ma- Adj. "reluctant" 11.112

mag- "will be reluctant" 8.12222

-an (→) Adj. "stubborn" 11.3322

pagka- CN "stubbornness" 9.61

gahum CN "power (not in the mathematical sense)" 22.12, 23.13, 69.6, 69.10, 10.944

kagamha:nan CN "government" 52.3

galamhan CN "conscience" 10.943

gamha:nan Adj. "powerful" 11.322

ka- CN "how powerful" 69.3

maka- -r- (←) Adj. "mighty" CN "the Almighty" 54.5

galam T "take care of (attend to and provide for plants, animals, children, etc.)"

base alone (= mu-) "take care of" 12.121

tig- CN "one who takes care of" 10.1292

galing T "grind"

-a "thing to be ground" 8.21165

ga:ling (listed under guga:ling)

gamaq T "make into" (complement following preceded by nga)

gamqun "thing to be made into something" 9.935

gamay Adj. 1) "small (in size)" 19.4, 25.7, 25.12, 34.7, 39.7, 51.1, 4.2331, 5.81, 9.714, 10.24122, 10.2651, 10.2652

2) "little in amount" 8.22124, 10.9543

T "become small"

base alone (= mu-) "will become small" 8.1611

mu- "will become small" 8.11321

gagmay Adj. "little (plural)"

-in- Q 6.22111 "little by little" 11.912

gami:lu N "surname (Gamelo)" 10.831

ga:mit CN "use"

T "use"

gi- "thing used" 58.7, 10.24232

-un "thing that will be used" 10.2641

-a "thing to be used" 4.27, 5.213

ma- "thing that {had been / can be} used" 9.961, 10.8311

-in- CN "thing which was used" 67.14, 68.2

gamut CN "root" 61.6

gani:ha Q 6.2212 (= gani:na) "{ {a while / a moment} ago / before (at a past time) }" 8.22351, 10.111, 10.158, 10.2241, 12.122

gani:ha ng buntag "this morning" 12.141

ka- Q 6.2212 "a while ago" 69.2

gani:na Q 6.2212 (= gani:ha) "a while ago" 8.1621

gani:na ng buntag "this morning" 9.3

ga:niq Q 6.32 1) "even though" (= nga:niq) 34.9, 62.13, 62.14, 65.5, 65.7, 5.621, 8.13721, 8.16223, 9.5121

2) "if (under condition that)" 38.2, 8.12222, 8.1252, 9.2173, 9.422, 9.10.21, 12.113, 12.122

3) "however" 56.8, 56.13

gansilyu T "crochet"

doubling T "spend time crocheting"

Culu- T "waste time crocheting"

ga- "is crocheting odds and ends" 9.88

gantang CN "ganta (three liters dry measure)" 25.13, 6.2112

gapnud CN "loose seaweeds carried by the waves" 9.4161

ga:qid T "tie firmly to (so that the thing tied is directly next to the thing to which it is tied)" (Cf. hikut.)

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing tied" 60.2

garbu Adj. "{proud / haughty}"

CN "pride" 8.16233

pasi- T "take pride in"

base alone (= nag-) "are proud" 8.16223

pa- T "cause to be {proud / haughty}"

naka- "caused one to be haughty" 10.9222

ga:sa CN "gift" 4.221, 8.1612, 9.5241

gastu T "spend" 10.2311

galastuhan CN "things for which money is to be spent" 10.24322

ga:tas CN "milk"

-an (→) CN "milk-producing animal" 10.2613

gatus Numeral "hundred"

-an Numeral "hundreds" 6.2121, 11.84

gawang CN "doorway" 9.10.17

gawas CN "outside (exterior part of something)" 29.12, 9.132, 9.521

Q 6.411 "except" 62.12, 9.9361

ka- -an (←) "freedom" 8.11821, 8.12321, 10.19151

ga:wiq T "use"

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that can be used" 8.21412, 8.23341

gayud Q 6.32 1) "without a doubt' (short form gyud and dyud)

With adjectives "{without a doubt / exactly x}" 1.6, 56.11, 61.8, 61.13, 64.13, 9.262, 9.7411

hustu gayud "just exactly right" 2.3

qi:guq gyud a) "just enough to" 56.11, 61.8, 61.13, 9.10.13

b) "just as x" 60.5

With T "x for sure" 18.9, 20.6, 25.13, 28.12, 29.1, 31.6, 32.3, 38.3, 38.9,

gayud

1) with T

38.12, 44.9, 44.14, 45.1, 45.7, 45.9, 54.12, 56.10, 57.17, 60.4, 61.7, 61.9, 63.4, 65.10, 70.1, 6.311, 9.416, 9.525, 9.97413, 10.1411, 10.185, 10.923, 11.212, 11.22, 11.4111, 12.216

dyud 40.14

With CN, pronoun "it {is / was} x for sure" 17.2, 17.3, 18.4, 23.1, 53.3, 9.52512, 10.24122, 10.2543, 10.913, 11.3552

With words meaning time of day "at x o'clock on the dot" 16.12

With Q "Q without a doubt" 18.10, 28.11, 29.5, 33.14, 58.1, 3.511, 8.152, 12.122

{waq / walaq} gayud "{not x at all / did not x at all}" 21.7, 32.3, 32.14, 35.6, 49.15, 50.10, 57.11, 58.13, 62.2, 66.5, 67.7, 2.2121, 4.62, 8.221521

di:liq gyud "never" 9.423

walaq gyud "never" 11.62

maqu ra gyud "the only one (and nothing else)" 10.24122

2) With abstracts Q 6.2122 "{just as / immediately upon}" 15.12, 21.1, 24.2, 6.2231

3) With T "nevertheless" 54.2, 55.8

*gidlay

ka- T "in tatters" 9.362

giha:pun Q 6.32 1) "still (as before)" 5.7, 6.14, 39.5, 50.2, 65.1, 8.12311, 9.333, 9.5121, 11.3321, 12.124

maqu giha:pun "as always" 3.12, 9.88

2) "nevertheless" 8.11811, 8.16223, 8.2236, 11.4141

3) Q 6.2125 "forever (always at all times)" 36.12, 69.4, 69.11, 69.13

gi:kan Q 6.411 "from (not in sense of time)" 35.7, 48.8, 51.1, 53.15, 9.10.12, 9.10.14, 10.22211, 10.2423, 10.5112

Q 6.2231 49.7

T 1) "come from"

2) "{leave / go away}"

diqin gi:kan "where from" 22.5

didtu gi:kan "it was from there" 66.10

mi- 2) "left" 11.741

mu- 2) "went away" 9.131, 9.9214

gi- -an 1) "place come from" 20.5

qi- 2) "time to leave" 8.2314

paN-2)"leave (plural agents)"

maN-2)"will leave" 9.10.11

-in- -an CN "parents" 1.4, 1.14, 23.5, 24.3, 25.5, 25.12, 26.8, 30.1, 8.233, 10.22211, 10.9131, 11.3563

-um- Q 6.411 "{because of / due to}" 51.4

gilayun Q 6.32 "immediately" 59.15

gi:nang Title "Mrs. (title for married woman)" 10.1563, 10.821

ginha:wa T "breathe"

CN 1) "breathing"

2) "emotion or desire" (used in this meaning only as subject to predicate CN, of 10.2543) 10.2543

mi- "breathed" 64.1

ginhawaqan CN "insides of the body" 10.24131

gining Title "Miss (title for unmarried woman)" 4.211

ginu:qu CN "the Lord" 12.124*

gi:pud T "nick (cut or make a notch on the edge of a cutting instrument)"

ka- "become nicked"

pag- "got nicked" 56.5

gi:ra CN "war" 9.2173, 9.3312, 9.5242, 9.921, 9.10.21

girli N "woman's name" 9.5241

gi:siq T "tear"

-un (→) Adj. "tattered" 68.13

gra:hi CN "garage" (= gara:hi)

T "go to garage"

mu- "am going to the garage" 8.1153

pa- "cause to go to the garage"

mi- "put in garage" 9.1122

griguryu N "man's name (Gregory)" 10.312

gri:pu CN "faucet" 8.12422, 10.10.4

gru:pu CN "group" 9.242

gu:bat CN "war" 9.5221, 12.127

ting- "wartime" 12.262*

gubirnadur CN "governor (head of province)" 18.11, 8.1642

gubyirnu CN "government (ruling authority)" 44.1, 51.9, 9.921

gud Q 6.32 (listed under gugud)

gugma CN "love" 12.112*

hi- T "love"

pag- CN "state of being in love" 8.16221, 9.1341

na- "is in love with" 12.162

gi- "person loved" 5.61

paghinigugmaqay T "love each other"

-an- CN "mutual love" 10.2341

-in- CN "sweetheart" 5.61, 5.63, 9.8431, 10.131, 10.212

mahigugma:qun Adj. "fond of" 10.19151, 11.3523

gu:kud T "pursue"

paginukda:nay T "chase continuously one another"

naginukda:nay "kept chasing each other" 50.11

gu:lang Adj. "old (age)"

tig- Adj. "old"

CN "old {man / woman}" 4.62, 8.129, 9.362, 9.5241, 10.24313, 10.2642, 12.151

(→) (vocative) 11.10, 12.9

ka- T "become old"

ma- "will become old" 9.7411

gu:lang

tig-

hiN- T "grow old"

nag- "was growing old" 9.5121

paka- T "act like an old man"

mag- "will act like an old man" 9.7411

ka- -an CN "forefathers" 8.11821

ma- (→) CN "elder {brother / sister}" 8.1411, 8.2314, 9.432, 11.2151

ka- -an (←) CN "eldest {brother / sister} in the family" 10.9253

ka- -un (→) CN "state of oldness" 10.912

doubling (→) "rather old" 12.127

gu:laq T 1) "go outside" 9.615

2) "appear (of a publication)"

mu- 2) "appear" 9.1341

ning- 1) "went out" 9.14

pa- (→) "cause to go out"

-un "one made to go out" 9.922

paguiqa "thing to be made to go out" 10.1572

paN- "go out (several agents)"

naN- "went out" 11.913

gulyas N "surname (Gullas)" 12.224

gu:nit T1) "take {hold of / hold} (to prevent motion in place)" (Cf. kuput and ha:wid.)

gu:nit

2) "hold (keep in hands)"

pag- 2) 11.82

nag- (→) 1) "was holding" 62.8

naga- (→) 1) "was holding" 10.1915

gi- -an 1) "thing held" 48.15, 55.6

gunsa:lis N "surname (Gonzales)" 9.244

gu:ngut T " {bite / pierce} into so as to get stuck" (Cf. ta:ruy.)

gi- -an "place in which a barb or tooth bit so as to get stuck" 67.3

guqul Adj. "sad"

ka- T "be sad"

CN "sorrow" 50.11, 55.10, 63.2, 8.23143, 9.1134

ma- "is sad" 11.241

nagulqan "reason on account of which one is sad" 66.4

magulqa:nun Adj. "sorrowful" 11.232

guryu N "man's name (short for griguryu - Gregory)" 8.2315, 9.242, 9.612, 12.141, 12.261*

gustu CN " {desire / liking} " 8.1, 12.13, 9.433, 10.1581

Q 6.222 " {want / like} " 12.6, 54.5, 5.211, 5.22, 8.11811, 8.1231, 8.12312, 8.1232, 8.12441, 8.1612, 8.22152, 9.13211, 9.133, 9.1343, 9.711, 9.713, 9.721, 9.73, 9.912, 9.10.11, 9.10.14, 11.3311, 11.35621, 12.125, 12.141, 12.142

gustu

T "like"

base alone (= maka-, but also occurs where maka- does not) 6.2126, 9.1343, 9.27221, 11.25

naka- "liked" 10.122

maka- "like" 8.231124

gutling CN "second (of time)" 8.122312

gu:tum CN "hunger" (= kagu:tum) 8.1212

gi- (gutmun unreal) "be hungry"

paN- T "be hungry (several people)"

gi- "were hungry" 9.7423

ka- CN "hunger" 57.2

gu:yud T "pull ({draw / drag} with moving agent)" (Cf. bira.)

naga- (→) "were pulling" 16.11

maka- "can drag" 33.4

gi- (guyu:run unreal) "thing pulled" 55.4

guyut N "man's name (short for griguryu - Gregory)" 9.8432

gwa:pa Adj. "beautiful (said of women)" 5.622

ka- CN "beauty" 8.235

gwa:pu Adj. " {handsome / beautiful} "

gwapu:hun T"thing to be made beautiful" 12.216

gigwapu:han T"person who considered someone as good-looking" 8.2216, 12.216

gwardya CN "guard (bodyguard)" 11.4

ha Q 6.6 1) "disbelief and scorn at statement known to be false" 23.3, 50.9

2) "interest maintained in narration before going on" 39.10, 41.2, 43.3

3) "Do you understand what I said? Will you do it or not? (following request or command)" 28.4, 41.4, 9.252, 9.10.17, 11.86

4) "surprise at something pleasant or unpleasant" 50.9

haba:gat CN "southwest wind"

-an (→) CN "south" 10.2651

ha:bul CN " {blanket / sheet} "

T " {cover with / put on} blanket"

-i "person on whom blanket will be put" 8.1611

paN- "wear blanket (plural agents)"

qi- "things used as blankets" 9.2173, 9.10.21

-l- -an (→) CN "person on whom blanket is to be put" 10.24323

hadluk T "make afraid"

base alone (= na-) "is afraid" 10.61

ka- "be afraid of" 12.127*

CN "fear" 24.4, 57.14, 58.5

na- "was afraid" 8.16231, 11.3231

ma- "am afraid" 9.2711, 10.1914

hadluk

ka-

paN-"be afraid (plural agents)"

naN- "were afraid" 57.16

-an " {thing / person} of whom one is afraid" 56.16

Culu-

wala y kukahadluk "fearless" 56.16

hadyung T "make a humming sound (loud or soft)"

doubling "hum repeatedly"

mag- "hummed repeatedly" 67.8

hagbay Q 6.2125 "long time ago"

-a Q 6.2125 "a long time ago" (= hagbay)

hagba:ya pa "it had been a long time up to now" 9.961

hagbung T "cause to fall down with a thud"

ka- 1) "fall down with a thud"

2)"fail (in examination)"

ma- 2)"failed (in exams)" 12.13

hagdan CN " {stairs / ladder} "

-an (→) CN (= hagdan) "stairs" 10.2613

ha:git T 1) "challenge (summon to a {contest / fight})"

2)"question ability"

pag- 2) 11.3331

hagsaq T "fall down heavily (with a crashing sound)"

hagsaq

mi- "fell down with a crash" 28.11

hagtub T "thud (make dull sound)"

-in- T "thud continually"

CN "continuous sound of thuds" 66.7

ha:guk T "snore"

-in- T "snore continually"

CN "continuous snoring" 62.12

ha:guq T "exert effort"

CN "effort" 10.28

hagwaq T " {play around with / engage in horseplay} "

doubling T "play around"

CN "playing around" 10.234

ha:kut T "carry (from one place to another)"

mag- -l- (→) CN "person who fetches" 8.12422

hala Q 6.6 "go ahead (in command to do something now)" 2.5, 7.13, 8.1, 8.9, 27.6, 30.7, 42.5, 66.11

hala: Q 6.6 "go on (incites into violent action)" 46.1, 46.3, 47.3

hali:gi CN "post (upright support)" 55.15

halu CN "large lizard" 8.1232

haluk T "kiss"

CN "kiss" 11.3521

muhaluk sa yu:taq "touch the ground" 61.5

gihagkan "one who was kissed" 8.22112

paghagkanan T"kiss habitually"

maghagkanan "habitually kisses at" 9.94

ha:lus Q 6.222 1) "almost" 18.9

2) "hardly" 9.7423, 10.10.21

hambat T "charge to take a large bite"

pag- 8.1233

r- -um- CN "about to charge to take a bite" 8.12311

hambin T "possess (not of physical things)"

gi- (-un unreal) "thing possessed" 69.9

hambug T "brag"

hambugi:ru Adj. "braggart" 11.22

ha:mis Adj. "smooth (refers to surfaces)"

ka- CN "smoothness" 48.12

*hamtang

pa- T 1) "impose {decree / punishment / action}"

2) "center emotion on"

qi- "emotion centered on" 68.7

hamuga:way Adj. 1) "comfortable"

2) "well off (comfortable in circumstances)" 9.6

ha:naw T "make vanish"

ka- "vanish"

na- "got lost" 9.1341

pa- "disappear on purpose"

nag- "disappeared on purpose" 9.1341

handalamay CN "kind of bush" 56.8

handa:may CN "kind of bush" (listed under handalamay)

handum T "remember (think of something or someone in the past)"

pag- 12.215

nag- "is remembering" 10.2121

hantak CN "gambling game with coins" 9.141

ha:ngin Adj. "windy"

CN "wind" 10.155, 10.24121, 12.112

doubling (→) Adj. "windier" 11.521

doubling Adj. "somewhat windy"

mag- T "will be somewhat windy" 8.12213

hangtud Q 6.2231 "until (up to the {time / point} of" 19.14, 21.9, 26.4, 35.14, 57.4, 61.4, 9.27222, 9.9121

Q 6.412 9.5222

hangup T "show affection and joy at seeing someone"

hinangup T "be overjoyed on account of another"

ka- CN "joy on account of another" 10.9213

mahinangpun Adj. "expressing joy at meeting" 11.3521

hangyuq T "request (ask for with humility)"

mi- "request" 6.52

gi- (-un unreal) "{person / thing} requested" 8.12222, 11.112

tag- CN "person who usually asks for something" 10.132

hapak T " {strike / beat} (with hand or weapon)"

gi- (-un unreal) "thing struck" 68.2

hapdus Adj. "painful (stinging)"

ka- CN "pain (stinging)" 26.8

ha:piq T "cause to bend down (not people)"

ka- "be bent"

paN- "be bent (plural agents)"

naN- "were bent" 67.4

hapit T 1) " {drop by / drop in for} "

2) "have a chance to do something in addition to main purpose" (requires infinitive complement)

3) "drop off (deliver to a place)"

mu- 1) "will drop by" 10.131

paN- 2) "have a chance to (several goals)"

naka- "had a chance to" 9.4211

-un 1) "person to be dropped by for" 4.243

qi- 3) "person to be dropped off at" 4.243

ha:pit Q 6.222
" {almost / about to / on the verge of / nearly} "
51.10, 52.12, 52.13, 55.10, 4.44, 6.324, 9.23121

hapun Adj. "Japanese" 8.34, 10.2611, 10.3521, 12.262

ha:pun CN " {afternoon / early evening} "
14.11, 22.8, 6.42, 8.22116, 8.2314, 8.2315, 9.1112, 9.351, 9.712, 9.10.14, 9.10.23, 10.25312

-un Adj. "afternoon" 48.7

ma- Q 6.221122 "afternoon" 10.134

paka- T "stay until afternoon"

mag- "stay until afternoon" 9.7431

pani- T "take evening meal"

maka- "had eaten supper" 62.14

pa- "cause to eat supper"

-a "person caused to eat supper" 12.125

ka- -un CN " {afternoon / early evening} "
15.14, 9.1341

hapus T " {strike / beat} (with weapon only)" (Cf. hapak.)

gihapsan "thing that was struck" 56.2

ha:qi Interrogative Deictic 4.722 "where" (= ha:qin) 64.7

ha:qin Interrogative Deictic 4.722 1) "where from (past)" 8.4, 9.3

2) "where to (future)" 11.5

3) "where at" 54.6

ha:qit Adj. " {sharp / sharp-pointed} "

ka- CN "sharpness" 48.12, 48.14

ha:ra CN "queen" 8.235

pagka- "being a queen" 10.9222

hara:na T "serenade" 9.10.15

paN- "serenade"

naN- "were serenading" 8.221111

ha:riq CN 1) "king" 10.3, 10.4, 10.8, 10.11, 10.13, 11.3, 11.7, 11.9, 11.12, 12.3, 12.7, 12.14, 14.2, 14.7, 14.12, 16.13, 16.14, 17.4, 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 33.6, 34.4, 34.7, 35.3, 35.5, 35.7, 36.2, 36.4, 36.7, 36.10, 36.11, 9.1123, 10.946, 12.126

2) "heads (on a coin)"

sinyur ha:riq vocative 1) "Your Majesty" 34.5, 34.12

pa- T 2) "bet on heads" 9.141

gin- -an CN "kingdom" (= ging- -an) 17.10, 32.14, 33.1, 33.6, 33.9, 33.11, 33.12, 34.1, 34.13, 36.1, 36.4, 36.9, 36.11

ging- -an CN "kingdom" 9.934

-anun Adj. "regal" 11.342

harsya CN "guy rope (ropes that control the sail)" 67.9

ha:rung T "face in a contest or battle"

mi- "faced" 9.936

ha:sul T "bother"

makahahasu:lun Adj. "of a bothersome type" 11.3331

ha:tag T "give" 12.233

base alone (= gi-) "thing given" 8.16413

pag- "give" 13.11

mu- "would give" 50.6, 63.13

nag- "gave" 10.24324

naga- "gives" 23.14

ha:tag

naka- 1) "has given"

2) "caused" 9.1134

gi- -an "person to whom given" 9.6, 10.184

-an "person to whom to be given" 33.6, 53.10, 4.221, 8.311, 11.811

-i "person to whom something is to be given" 12.121

paga- -an (→) "person who will be given regularly" 10.1291

gika- -an "person to whom given" 8.2236

gi- "thing given" 9.523

qi- "thing to be given" 5.12, 7.6, 14.12, 34.14, 53.8, 9.5121

pag- imperative "thing to be given" 8.4223

qiga- "thing to be given" 8.232

na- "thing that has been given" 8.2333, 10.1572

gika- "thing that was given" 8.2333

qika- "thing that {will have been / can be} given" 13.6, 14.13, 12.212*

pa- "cause to be given"

naka- 1) "cause to give"

2) "caused" 9.1134

paN- "give (several {goals / agents})"

gi- "things given" 11.812

qi- "things to be given" 52.2

qika- "thing which can be given" 8.23341

doubling T "pretend to give" 8.211651

ha:tag

Cumu- (→) CN "person who was to give" 10.1563

-anan CN "one to whom gift is usually given" 10.24212

gig- -l- (→) CN "thing to be given" 10.2532

hatud T
" {deliver / take a person somewhere} "

hatud balay CN "windfall" 6.82

gi- "thing delivered" 10.1293

gi- "thing to be delivered" 8.11321, 8.1252

mag- -r- (←) CN "one who delivers" 10.1232

ha:wak CN "waist"

panig- (→) T "have hands on hips, arms akimbo"

nanig- (→) "had hands on hips" 9.9761

ha:wan Adj. "clear space"

-an (→) CN "sala" 10.2613

*ha:waq

pa- "go away"

pag- 65.11

mu- "will get out" 53.7, 53.8, 53.10, 65.13

pa- "drive away"

-un "person who will be driven away" 50.6

ha:wid T
" {hold up / hold (in order to restrain motion -especially motion toward something)} "
(Cf. gu:nit, kuput.)

ha:wid

gihawi:ran "thing which was held" 42.2, 44.8

ha:wud Adj. " {tops / best / most popular} "
11.3336

paN- T "be tops in something"

maN- "will be tops" 9.251

ha:yag Adj. 1) "giving off bright light"

2) "be daylight" 2.1522

T "make bright"

gi- "person for whom made bright" 8.23131

ka- CN " {light given off / brightness} "
21.4, 8.122311

ma- Adj. "bright" 18.12

haya:hay Adj. 1) "refreshing (said of {breeze / an airy place})"

2) "comfortable (situation)" 7.13

pa- T "refresh oneself"

nag- "refreshed oneself" 9.132

mag- "will refresh oneself" 8.1232

pa- T "have someone refresh himself"

-a "person to be had to refresh himself" 9.13

-an (→) CN "place to refresh oneself" 10.24121

hayang T 1) "be supine"

2) "be with {opening / wheels} up"

nag- "was upside down" 8.12311

ha:yaq CN "corpse lying in state" 58.14

tig- (→) T "be flat on one's back (usually in the water)" 9.975

hayun T "swing one's arms (in walking)"

paN- CN "way of swinging one's arms" 10.63

ha:yup CN "animal (domestic)" 51.7

-a (←) "particular animal" 57.3

-an CN "domestic animals" 57.1

hibalu T "know ({facts / how to})" (listed under *balu)

hibu:lung T "wonder" (listed under bu:lung)

hidlaw T "long for {something / person} one misses"

na- -an "person longed for" 9.7422

higa:la CN "friend" 37.12, 38.5, 11.211, 11.3581

panag- CN "friendship" 10.923

higayun CN "occasion {particular time / special event / good opportunity} "

-a (←) "particular {time / occasion} " 18.9, 9.253

T "have occasion"

naka- "had a chance" 8.1322

higdaq T "lie (down)"

mag- "lying down" 9.5122

-anan CN "place to lie down" 46.9

hi:kay T 1) "prepare (food)"

2) "arrange ({settle / put in order})"

base alone (= mu-) 1) "prepare" 10.133

mu- 2) "arrange" 66.2

nag- 1) "was preparing" 10.152

2) "are getting things ready for" 10.153

-ay (→) T 1) "give banquets" 9.621

hikut T "tie (attach one thing to another loosely or firmly)" (Cf. ga:qid.) 58.3, 61.3

CN "thing tied around" 57.18

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing tied" 59.13, 60.13, 61.9

hiktanan CN "place to which something is tied" 59.12

hiktan CN "thing to which something is tied" 68.8

hil N "man's name (Gil)" 9.23121

hilabut T "tamper with" (listed under la:but)

hi:lak T "cry (weep)"

pag- (→) imperative "cry" 6.2234

mi- " {cried / wept} " 6.2126, 8.117

nag- (→) " {cried / cries} " 11.12, 8.129

gi- -an (→) "reason for which someone cried" 8.22141, 12.223

gi- (qi- unreal) "emotion during which one cried" 8.23143 12.223

pa- " cause to cry"

gi- (-un unreal) "one caused to cry" 11.231

hi:lak

-in- T "cry continuously"

CN "action of continuous crying" 3.62, 6.2112

doubling T 1) "cry crocodile tears"

2) "cry with no purpose" 50.13

CN "action of crying crocodile tears" 9.83

nag- 1) "was crying with no purpose" 10.1572

ka- -un (→) CN "one on the verge of crying" 10.1571

-in- -an CN "reason on account of which one cried" 10.2332

ma- (→) Adj. "always crying" 11.25

nag- "always crying" 8.1224

*hi:lay

ka- -an CN "vice" 10.321

hi:lis T 1) " melt"

2) " make something smaller by rubbing"

ka- 2) "get worn down"

na- 2) "got worn down"

figuratively applied to the dust left after honing 48.10

hilit Adj. "secluded (located in a place where there are few people)" 19.2

hi:lum Adj. " silent"

T "make silent"

base alone (= nag-) "are quiet" 8.1621

hi:lum

base alone (= ka-) "be quiet" 9.83

mu- "will make quiet" 12.121

mag- " {be quiet / let us be quiet} " 8.12211, 12.121

maka- "can make quiet" 12.121

ka- "become quiet" 62.11, 63.5

ma- "will be quiet" 12.121

pa- (→) T "be quiet"

mag- "let us be quiet" 9.1343

*hi:man

ka- -an CN "parts of a manufactured thing" 15.10

himbis CN "scale (of fish or reptile)"

-un Adj. "scaly" 56.4

himpus T "do well (succeed)"

mag- "did well" 54.9

hi:mu T 1) "make (construct)" (= hi:muq) (Cf. bu:hat-)

2) "do work"

3) "do (engage in nonphysical activity)"

4) " {be able to / do about something} "

5) " turn something into"

6) "hold (an affair)"

7) "carry out"

nag- 1) "is making" 10.82

naka- 4) "was able to" 32.14

gi- (himu:qun unreal) 5) "thing made into" 9.9361

na- 3) "things done" 25.9, 6.2212

hi:mu

na-

4) "that which could be done about" 34.3

ma- 4) "thing which can be done" 2.1, 3.5, 13.2, 27.2, 27.3, 30.4, 31.7, 35.4, 35.5, 35.6, 11.713

5) "thing made into" 10.24232

7) "thing that can be carried out" 12.263

ka- "become"

na- Q 6.314 " {became / could} " 17.6, 17.9, 36.8, 36.11

ma- Q 6.314 " {can become / can} " 8.8, 13.3, 14.7, 29.8, 33.8, 35.1, 36.6, 6.322, 10.173

-in- CN "thing made" 10.124

himunga:qan CN "hen that has raised chicks" (listed under bu:nga)

hi:muq 1) "make (construct)" (= hi:mu)

2) "do work"

3) "do (engage in non-physical activity)"

4) " {be able to / do about something} "

5) "turn something into"

6) "hold (an affair)"

mu- 5) "turns x into y" 23.13

naka- 5) "caused to become" 9.1133

maka- 4) " can " 44.3, 45.5

gi- 1) "thing made" 57.6

-un 1) "thing made" 10.192

hi:muq

-un

5) "thing to be made into" 60.12, 10.2613

-a 6) "thing held" 18.12

pagahimu:qun 3) "thing to be done" 9.8432

ma- 1) "thing which can be done" 10.949

pa- "cause to become"

naka- "caused to become" 9.1133

ka- "become"

ma- Q 6.314 " {can become / can} " 8.21143

ka- -an CN "goings on" 8.2145

hi:nam T "be eager"

doubling (→) "be eager"

nag- "was eager" 8.1233

hina:nuk T "sleep soundly"

na- "was sleeping soundly" 12.171

hina:qut Q 6.2231 "hope"

hina:qut quntaq "I hope" 10.42

hi:nay Adj. "slow"

pa- "make slow"

-un 1) "thing caused to go slow" 12.243

-a 1) "thing caused to go slow" 8.221113

2) "thing caused to be slow" 8.221113

-an 2) "thing made to go slow" 12.243

-i 1) "thing someone makes go slow" 8.221113

2) "thing made to go slow" 8.221113

hi:nay

pa-

-i

3) "thing caused to be slow" 8.221113

qi- 1) "thing {to be slowed down / someone is to make slow} " 8.221113, 12.243

-an (→) Adj. "slowpoke" 9.721

hinluq T "clear (remove to leave a space)"

pag- 54.8

paN- "clear (several things)"

naN- "was clearing" 19.6

hinu:gun T "hate parting from something cherished"

-in- CN "thing cherished such that one would hate to lose it" 49.8

hinungdan (listed under tungud)

hinu:qun Q 6.2231 "however" (nu:qun short form) 8.232

Q 6.32

1) "qualifies unpleasant event contrary to {desires / expectations} " 3.2, 32.8, 53.3, 10.1592

2) "instead (contrary to {expectations / desires} " 11.522, 11.5221

nu:qun 64.9

3) "true (admitting something contrary to another fact)" 53.14

hinga:ri Q 6.221122 "{keep / always} doing something" 8.12222, 9.5262, 9.86

hi:pi CN "chief (head - highest in rank)" 22.4, 23.3, 50.7, 63.4, 63.9, 64.2, 64.4, 64.11, 64.13, 65.3, 65.10, 65.12, 65.14, 66.1

pagka- CN "being a chief" 37.1

hi:pus T 1) " {gather and keep / put scattered things together} "

2) "put things in their proper place"

nag- 2) "was putting away" 19.6

gi- (-un unreal) 1) "thing gathered and kept" 10.952

pa- 2) "have someone clear things away"

qi- "things to be had cleared away" 8.423

paN- 2) "put things away" 19.8

naN- "was putting things away" 19.3, 20.2

hitabuq T "happen (take place)" (listed under *tabuq)

hitsu:ra CN "appearance" 59.12, 9.10.11, 10.5112

hiwasaq T "be uneasy"

nag- "was uneasy" 50.3

*hi:yum

pa- T "smile" (= pahiyum)

CN "smile" 49.1, 11.712

hu:bad T "untie"

pag- 52.5

hubag Adj. "swollen (increased in size of part of a body living or not)" 23.7

hubug Adj. "drunk"

T "make drunk"

mu- "will make drunk" 12.122

nag- "made himself drunk" 12.122

naka- " made drunk" 12.122

na- (hubgun unreal) "person who was made drunk" 8.21422

ka- "become drunk"

na- " {became drunk / was drunk} " 9.3, 12.122

pala- (←) Adj. "one who likes to get drunk" 11.232

*hudhud

paN- T "do (voluntarily and slowly for all or almost all of a large group)" (requires infinitive complement)

naN- "almost all" 19.1

hu:gas T "wash" 8.21144

(→) CN "bamboo stick for cleaning the tube in which tuba is gathered" 10.5231

paN- " wash" 8.411

ka- -i "things that have been washed" 10.24121

-an (→) CN "washing place" 10.24121

hugpaq T " {alight / land from the air} (for predatory purpose)" (Cf. tugpa.)

mi- "alighted" 54.10

hugut Adj. "tight (held firmly)"

nahugta:nun Adj. "firm" 11.3561

*hu:guy

doubling T "go around in a group"

pakig- T "go around with" 9.712

hukum T "judge"

pag- CN "act of judging" 11.35112

mu- "will judge" 50.14

hulagway CN 1) "appearance of the face"

2) "picture" 10.945 (always occurs with /i/)

hulam T "borrow"

pag- 10.25222

hulat T "wait (stay in expectation)"

base alone (= mag-) 28.4

mu- "will wait" 11.8111

nag- "waited" 28.6, 10.432, 10.956

-in- T "wait continually" 9.811

hu:law CN "drought" 3.543

*hu:lay

pa- "rest"

maka- "can take a rest" 10.1433

qig- -r- CN "time for resting" 52.8

hulgaq T "threaten"

gi- (-un unreal) "person threatened" 53.3

hu:lug T "drop (freely, persons or things)" (Cf. ta:gak.)

hu:lug

ka- "fall"

paN- "fall (several agents)"

CN "action of falling (several agents)" 10.192

pag- "upon falling" 8.331

maN- "fall" 7.5, 7.9

ña- "fell" 8.2313

ma- "fall"

mahu:g ku "I may fall" (words to imitate the cry of the flying lemur) 51.16

pa- "cause to drop"

naka- "caused someone to drop" 9.1133

qi- "thing caused to be dropped" 9.1131

tig- (→) "{go downward / let oneself fall}"

pa- "{go downward / let oneself fall}"

mu- "will hurl myself down" 8.119

nag- "went down" 8.1232

ka- -an CN "day on which an event takes place" (always with /1/) 10.10.2

*hu:lug

ka- -an CN "meaning" (always with /1/)

ma- -un Adj. "meaningful" 10.62

human T "{bring to an end / finish}"

(Cf. ta:pus, tiba:was and tiwas.)

human

Q 6.411 and 6.412 "after (x being finished)" 18.6, 19.7, 23.9, 68.11, 8.122312, 8.33, 9.4132, 9.432, 10.32, 11.62, 12.152

Q 6.221122 "after (doing a thing or an action)" 35.13, 42.4, 58.6, 58.11, 58.14, 60.6, 63.6, 63.8, 6.81, 8.11321, 8.321, 8.411, 9.15, 9.2171, 9.23111, 9.31, 9.3313, 9.432, 9.6132, 10.131, 10.2441, 10.2612, 12.122, 12.171

base alone (= na-) "finished" 9.4161

naka- "have finished" 60.5

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing to be finished" 52.4

ka- "be finished" 40.2

pag- "having finished" 59.12, 61.3

qinig- "the moment x is finished" 10.2251

ma- "are finished" 41.7, 41.8

humay CN "rice (ground or unground)" 54.9

-a (←) "particular rice" 10.313

-an (→) CN "ricefields" 10.2621

ka- -an CN "ricefields" 8.122311

*hu:naq

doubling T "think"

CN "thought" 9.13, 20.11, 27.5, 27.8, 29.11, 8.1381, 11.84

Q 6.2231 "thought" 13.10, 35.5

pag- 32.6

*hu:naq

doubling

nag- " {were thinking / thought} " 12.14, 25.6

gi- "person for whom something is thought up" 12.212*

-in- T "kept thinking over and over" 59.7

manggi- -un Adj. "thoughtful"

pagka- CN "thoughtfulness" 8.23122

hu:ni CN " {music / song} " 18.3

hu:nung T "stop (cease {doing / moving})" 5.10

mi- "stopped" 5.14, 8.321

pa- "cause to stop"

gi- (-un unreal) "one caused to stop" 11.4

hungi:hung T "whisper"

Culu- T "whisper around"

CN "rumors" 58.1

hungki:ra CN "name of street (Junquera)" 4.243

*hupaw

paN- T "sigh (in a long, slow manner)" (Cf. pangaghu.)

CN "sigh" 63.7

huqut T "fit tightly into something"

mi- "got stuck" 67.3

hurus T "blow hard"

pag- 12.112

hurut T 1) " {use up / consume entirely} "

2) "do V— to all of something"

na- (hutdun unreal, nonpotential) 2) "thing V—-ed to all" 10.2242

ma- 1) "thing that could be consumed" 6.2112, 6.81

2) "thing V—-ed to all" 52.12

hu:say T "settle (disputes)"

Adj. "peaceful (orderly)"

ka- CN "peace (order)" 9.9215

husi N "man's name (Joseph)" 8.1383, 8.21422, 8.21433, 8.23121, 8.2334, 9.331, 9.34, 9.721, 9.9215, 9.97412, 10.24131, 10.912

huslug T "make something tight come off"

ka- "come off"

ma- "will come off" 60.5

huspital CN "hospital" (= quspital) 21.11, 8.2123, 9.94

-a (←) "particular hospital" 9.244

ka- T "be confined in hospital"

na- "was confined in hospital" 9.3313

hustu Adj. "right ({sufficient / suitable})" 2.3, 3.511, 8.122312, 9.10.14, 10.2542, 11.354

hutu:hut CN "breeze" 48.7

hu:yad T "brandish"

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing brandished" 49.2

hwan N "man's name (John)" 1.3, 1.10, 2.3, 2.5, 2.10, 2.13, 3.1, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.14, 4.1, 4.10, 4.12, 5.5, 5.7, 5.10, 5.14, 7.3, 7.8, 8.2, 8.6, 8.7, 9.3, 9.5, 9.13, 10.7, 10.13, 11.1, 13.2, 13.13, 14.1, 15.1, 15.3, 15.12, 16.7, 16.13, 17.6, 17.8, 3.421, 3.511, 4.221, 4.231, 4.43, 4.64, 4.681, 4.91, 4.92, 4.93, 5.61, 6.21231, 6.322, 6.52, 9.10.17, 12.212*, 12.232*

hwas T " {relieve / cure} "

doubling "relieve a bit"

pag- 68.13

na- -an "thing that was somewhat lessened (thing from which one was relieved)" 69.2

ka "x's place" Q 6.511 59.9 9.15, 9.4112, 9.621

ka "linker between numeral and noun" 4.232 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 4.1, 4.4, 7.3, 9.7, 9.12, 9.13, 9.14, 10.10, 13.1, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.12, 14.9, 14.10, 15.7, 16.3, 16.8, 18.7, 19.2, 19.5, 21.2, 23.13, 25.2, 25.3, 25.13, 26.5, 26.6, 26.11, 27.9, 30.6, 32.10, 32.12, 32.13, 32.14, 37.8, 39.7, 39.12, 48.15, 49.1, 51.1, 52.7, 53.5, 53.14, 55.1, 56.7, 57.4, 57.8, 57.9, 58.11, 59.10, 60.2, 61.2, 62.1, 62.10, 66.8, 66.11, 67.3, etc.

ka "you (singular)" (listed under qikaw)

kaba:yuq CN "horse" 8.221113, 9.10.17

(→) T "ride"

gikabayqan "thing ridden" 8.22122

kabqut T 1) "reach"

2) "obtain"

pag- 2) 8.11821

ka:da Q 6.511 " {every / each} (day, month, etc.)" 26.1, 62.3, 9.23111, 9.10.17

kadi:na CN "chain" 59.13, 67.8

kadtu Demonstrative Pronoun 4.7

1) "that (far from 1st and 2nd person in space or time)" 54.16 etc.

2) "that (something referred to previously either remote in time or space)" 6.12, 18.1, 31.4, 33.3, 33.4, 37.3, 38.4, 38.8, 41.12, 41.14, 43.7, 52.16, 53.1, 53.3, 53.5, etc.

3) "that {time / situation} "

niqadtu (← [{y / qug / sa} + kadtu])

1) 3.13, 8.14, 17.5, 37.2

2) 33.12, 34.1, 34.8, 34.9, 37.5, 52.14, 53.2, 61.9

3) 56.15

sukad niqadtu "from that time on" 8.14, 36.3, 36.8, 56.15

tu (nom.) 2) 42.12, 46.8

kadyu N "man's name (short for qarkadyu - Arcadio and others)" 6.81, 8.1372, 10.1232, 10.173, 10.2613

kadyut "for a short time" (listed under diyut)

kagat T "bite (inflicting a wound)"

kagat

-um- CN "prone to bite" 48.4

kaging T 1) "stiffen"

2) "die"

mi- 2) "died" 62.4

kagiqkiq T "snicker"

mi- "snickered" 8.2216

ka:gut T "gnash (teeth)"

mika:gut qang qi:ya ng baqqang "He gnashed his teeth." 50.5

kagwang CN "flying lemur" 51.16

ka:ha CN "cash box"

kahi:ru CN " cashier"

pagka- CN "being a cashier" 10.92221

kahoq Q 6.32

1) " {could it be? / has / have} —— ? } (entertaining of possibility that it might {be / be done})" 10.7, 23.4, 4.2331, 4.2332, 4.68, 4.92, 8.22142

2) "could it be? (which possibility out of several)" 25.7, 9.416

kahima:nan CN "parts" (listed under hi:man)

kahimtang CN "state" (listed under butang)

kahulu:gan CN "meaning" (listed under *hu:lug)

kahun CN "box"

-in- CN "things put in boxes" 10.213

ka:huy CN " {wood / tree} " 2.12, 3.2, 4.4, 4.7, 4.8, 6.2, 27.12, 28.1, 28.5, 28.8, 28.10, 29.5, 29.14, 52.13, 56.8, 56.10, 61.2, 61.4, 61.7, 3.721, 5.25, 8.21123, 8.22115, 8.35, 9.2621, 9.935, 9.10.18, 10.1915, 10.532, 10.9251

-a (←) "particular tree" 10.2331, 12.232*

paN- "gather firewood"

pag- "gather firewood" 1.8, 2.3, 2.6, 2.8, 4.2 3.511

pa- "cause to gather firewood"

-a "person caused to gather firewood" 9.1112

maN- -r- (→) CN "wood gatherer" 3.242

tig- CN "log" 9.9361, 10.952

ka:ki Adj. "khaki" 9.933

kalabaw CN "carabao" 49.7, 66.8, 8.22122, 8.33, 9.5122, 10.1213

kalag CN " {ghost / soul} " 51.15, 8.2321

kalagiw T " {flee / escape} " 43.11, 44.9

mi- "ran away" 10.9213

kala:ki CN "ability to do something" (does not occur without /1/)

wala y kala:ki "no good" 8.13721, 10.949

pa- CN "know-how" 22.1

kala:may CN "sugar" 8.22, 9.2173, 9.10.21

kalamunggay CN "a kind of tree with edible leaves" 49.3, 49.9

ka:las T "waste (expending on something which gives incommensurate return)"

base alone (= nag-) "wasted" 3.6

-an "person who considers something a waste" 12.212*

ka:law CN "bird similar to a hornbill" 51.14

kala:yu CN "fire" 10.26231

mi- "burst into flames" 8.1121

nag- (⟶) " was on fire" 8.12113

kalibu:tan CN "world" (listed under li:but) .

kalida:dis T "be varied"

nag- "was varied" 68.3

kalit T "suddenly" (requires inf. complement)

Q 6.2124 "sudden" 55.3, 6.2124, 9.41111

mi- "suddenly" 54.15

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing suddenly..." 48.16, 49.3

pa- "take unawares"

-an "person to be taken unawares" 8.22152

paniN- T "do something surreptitiously" (requires infinitive complement)

maniN- "will x surreptitiously" 9.97412

kalsa:da CN " {highway / road} " 45.9, 53.15, 12.213, 12.243

kalu:ha CN "twin" (listed under duha)

ka:luq CN "hat" 68.13

kalus T "fetch water" 9.5122

-anan (⟵) CN "place from where one fetches water" 10.2423

kalyi CN "street"

kalyi:ha "particular street" 11.142

kami Pronoun 4.7 "we (exclusive)" 37.14, 65.7, etc.

mi (nom.) "we" 38.3

qa:muq (pronominal) "our"

sa qa:muq "at our place" 37.13, 38.2

na:muq (gen.) 63.11, 64.5

kampa:na CN "bell" 8.1342, 8.1611, 12.112

kampu CN "camp (name of a settlement)" 51.8

T "camp"

mag- " camped" 51.9

kamu Pronoun 4.7 "you (plural)" 19.13, 45.3, 45.4, etc.

ninyu (gen.) 46.14, 47.5

ninyu (dat.) 63.4

kamut CN 1) "hand (end of man's arm)" 5.11, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 48.11, 59.10, 62.7, 69.7, 8.22117, 9.425, 9.931, 11.3231

2) "hand (in marriage)" 36.5

-in- "by the use of the hand" 10.251

sing- (⟵) T " {strive for / exert effort} "

paN- " {strive for / exert effort} "

CN "effort" 54.2, 9.1133

-in--an CN "thing achieved by striving" 10.2311

kanang Q 6.2231 "when" 57.1, 67.5, 68.4

kanaq Demonstr. Pronoun 4.7

1) "that (near 2nd person far from 1st person in space)" 5.11, 7.5, 9.3, 13.2, etc.

2) "that (something referred to previously near in time but far in space)" 8.8, 13.6, 14.13, 15.8, 15.9, 27.7, 30.3, 30.4, 35.4, etc.

3) "that well known" 39.9, etc.

naq (nom.) 1) 46.14, 49.13

2) 8.3, 12.9, 34.14, 38.1, 42.14, 50.2, 66.5a

naq (gen.) 1) 42.5

2) 59.3

niqa:naq (= * [{y / sa / qug} + kanaq])

1) 41.1, 42.6, 42.9, 50.13, 58.9

2) 10.8, 13.11, 14.5, 15.2, 25.11, 33.7, 33.8, 44.3, 63.14

qusa niqa:naq ka {qadlaw / panahun} "one {day / time}" 2.2, 4.1, 9.12, 9.14, 26.11, 27.9, 30.6, 32.12

qusa niqa:naq ka ... 37.8

qa:naq 1) 40.12, 41.1

kanaq Q 6.31 refers to an action which should not {have been / be} done 46.11

kana:qug T "descend" (listed under*na:qug)

kandida:tu CN "candidate"

masig ka- "each one of the candidates" 10.192

kandi:lag CN "candle" 10.1421

kanding CN "goat" 9.9742

kanhi Q 6.51 1) "at a previous time" 4.244

2) "former (of a past time)" 10.191

kanhi:qay CN (used only in set expressions)

sa kanhi:qay "in olden times" 11.742

kaniqadtu "formerly" (short form niqadtu)

Q 6.2212 43.13, 12.262

niqadtu 37.6, 43.8, 8.21142, 9.927, 12.262*

kansa Pronoun "whose (relative)" 23.6

kanta T "sing" 9.251

mu- "sings" 9.721

paN- "sing (several agents)" 9.8431

kanu:nay Q 6.221121 "always (at all times)" 27.1, 51.16, 52.11, 54.7, 62.6, 62.8, 6.11, 8.12241, 9.23121, 10.2121, 10.24232, 11.3331, 11.353, 11.73

mag- -an (→) T "is always at a certain place" 9.941

kanusqa Interrogative 4.41 "when (real or unreal - at what time?)" 22.7, 6.323

kanyun CN "cannon" 8.231123

kang Form preceding datives of names Sec. 4.7 25.1, 28.9, 43.8, 53.1, 56.11, 64.5, 69.12, etc.

kapa:yas CN "papaya {tree / fruit}"

kapa:yas

-a (←) "particular papaya" 4.62

kapi Adj. "brown" 48.5

CN "coffee" 8.21432, 9.2171

kapin CN "extra"

hiN- (←) "be too much"

nag- "too much" 9.523

kapitan CN "captain" 6.2231

kapitulyu CN "Capitol (place in Cebu City)" 12.141

ka:puy Adj. "fatigued"

ka:puy na naq kaqa:yu "That is very tiring." 8.21164

gi- (-un unreal) T "one who was tired" 20.2

ka- CN "fatigue" 68.14

kaqa:yu Q "very" (listed under *qa:yu)

kaqi:ngin CN "temporary clearing in forest planted to crops" 51.12

kaqugali:ngun CN " {one's own / oneself}" 67.2, 2.142, 2.1521, 2.1522, 10.92221, 12.215

ka:qun T "eat" 40.2, 40.3, 41.7 41.9, 42.4

CN 1) "what has been eaten" 25.12, 26.4, 26.10, 30.2, 9.23111, 9.34

2) "action of eating" 26.1

pag- "to eat" 41.8

pag- (→) "eat! (imperative)" 8.411

pag- CN 1) "food" 32.10, 8.151, 9.2111, 10.152,

ka:qun

pag- 1) 10.9542

2) "consumption of food" 8.311

qinig- "every time he ate" 25.13

mu- "eat (s)" 25.13, 8.11321, 8.1611, 8.2314

nag- (→) "was eating" 48.4

mag- (→) "eat" 8.152

gi- (-un unreal) "thing eaten" 11.912

gikanqan "thing from which a part was eaten" 8.22124

pa- "feed"

pag- 8.321

mu- "feed" 27.1

pakanqun "person caused to eat" 8.2311221

qi- "thing to be fed to someone" 26.9, 32.11

qika- "thing that can be fed" 8.2334

paN- "eat (several agents)"

naN- "were eating" 39.13

doubling T "keep eating"

tig- CN "one who habitually eats between meals" 10.131

-in-T "eat continuously"

gi- "thing that was eaten continuously" 9.961

paniN-T "eat (of animals)"

naniN- "is feeding on" 9.9742

tig- (→) CN "one who often eats at a place" 10.1311

tali- (→) CN "one about to eat" 10.1592

kanqun CN "cooked staple ({rice / corn})" 10.133

Ka:qun

kanqunun CN "thing to be eaten" 10.2233

kalanqun CN "thing to be eaten" 10.2221

kanqanan CN "dining place" 55.15, 10.1431

kalanqanan CN "eating place" 10.2441

maka:qun CN "food" 3.7, 7.14, 8.10, 8.13, 8.14

gi- (→) CN "food" 8.16223

ting- (→) CN "time one usually eats" 19.9

karabaw CN "carabao" (= kalabaw) 16.4, 16.10

karag Adj. "unstable {restless / unbalanced in personality / wobbling / doubling}"

hi-/ha- T "be in a dither"

naha- "moved around in a dither" 49.6

karangkal N "man's name" 25.1, 25.4, 25.8, 26.1, 26.14, 27.9, 27.10, 27.13, 28.4, 28.9, 28.11, 28.14, 29.1, 29.4, 29.11, 29.13, 30.7, 30.9, 31.2, 31.6, 31.12, 31.14, 32.11, 33.10, 33.12, 34.4, 34.10, 35.6, 35.7, 35.11, 36.4, 36.8, 36.10, 4.44, 5.25, 6.11, 8.2311221, 9.932

*ka:raq

doubling T "move about aimlessly in state of agitation"

hi-/ha-

naha- "moved about aimlessly" 66.12

kardu N "man's name (short for rikardu)" 10.22331, 11.52

karga T "load (put something into something for transport)"

CN "freight" 3.8

base alone (-m-) "hold (a load)" 8.1611

pag- 16.4

mu- "holds (a load)" 8.1163

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing loaded into something" 10.313

karlus N "man's name (Charles)" 12.211

karnabal CN "carnival" 10.2543

karni CN "meat (flesh used as food)" 8.12311, 8.231122, 10.213, 10.25221, 12.211

karsa:da CN " {highway / street} " 10.914

karsil CN "jail" 10.212

karsu:nis CN " {trousers / pair of pants} " 8.2231, 10.251, 12.225*

T 1) "wear trousers"

2) "make trousers out of"

mi- 1) "put on trousers" 9.10.11

nag- 1) "am wearing trousers" 9.10.11

maka- 1) "can wear trousers" 9.10.11

-un 2) "thing to be made into trousers" 8.21162, 12.212

-an 1) "person on whom trousers are put" 9.10.11

qi- a) "thing worn as trousers" 9.10.11

karsu:nis

qi-

b) "person for whom trousers are worn" 9.10.11

c) "time to wear trousers" 9.10.11

-un (⟶) CN 2) "cloth to be made into trousers" 10.2212

karti:ru CN "postman" 9.941

karuma:ta CN "cart" (= kurma:ta) 3.72

karun Q 6.2212 1) "now" (short form run) 2.7, 7.12, 9.6, 9.10, 14.6, 17.8, 32.3, 41.1, 41.2, 43.14, 45.5, 62.5, 62.8, 68.9, 69.2, 3.541, 4.422, 6.21231, 8.21125, 8.21142, 8.232, 9.1123, 9.2712, 9.4161, 9.712, 9.9211, 9.931, 10.1292, 10.132, 10.1332, 10.1422, 10.1731, 10.2212, 10.2221, 10.24222, 10.24312, 10.25421, 10.25422, 10.314, 10.522, 10.9214, 10.10.41, 10.10.6, 11.35111, 11.356, 11.521, 12.141, 12.232

run 2.1522, 2.1523, 3.511, 8.12212, 8.16232, 8.21122, 8.21125, 8.23313, 9.141, 9.525, 9.621, 9.711, 9.9214, 10.159, 10.25312, 10.2542, 10.521, 10.10.5, 12.123, 12.211

2) No temporal meaning (going on to next point in story) 40.12, 43.3

3) "this (preceding time of day)" 8.2315, 9.132, 9.2122, 9.23, 9.23122, 9.632, 9.10.14

karu ng qadla:wa "today" 6.2212

ru ng gabi:qi "tonight" 12.125

karun

karun lang "just now" 22.8

ru ng baqqu "recently" 8.21313

karya N "woman's name (short for makarya - Macaria and others)" 8.2315, 10.22121

kasa:baq T "scold" (listed under *sa:baq)

kasal CN "wedding" 9.978, 10.10.2

T 1) "perform wedding ceremony"

2) "hold a wedding"

pag- CN 2) "wedding" 10.28

pa- "get married"

nag- "got married" 9.131

-in- CN "man and woman who have been married" 10.8131

kasi:li CN "eel" 5.621

*ka:sing

doubling CN 1) "heart"

2) "heart (seat of emotions)" 29.3, 69.13, 8.12241, 10.831

-in- 2) "heartfelt" 11.4132

kasi:ra CN "boarder" 12.242

kasti:gu T "punish"

kastigu:hun "person to be punished" 8.21162

kasya CN "traces of a plow"

kasya:hun "heavy type of rope used as traces to a plow" 60.8, 67.8

kata:wa T "laugh" (listed under *ta:wa)

katkat T "climb"

-un "thing to be climbed" 8.21123

katkat

-an "thing to be climbed" 8.21123

katqun T "learn"

hi-/hing- (→)

nahi- -an (→) "thing that is learned" 9.422

katri CN "bed" 9.4113, 12.225, 12.252*

katsi:laq CN "Spaniard" 41.6, 41.10, 10.1432

ka:wat T "steal"

paN- "steal"

naN- " {was / were / stole} stealing } "
8.4, 8.134, 8.321, 9.52512, 10.1213

maN- "would steal" 8.7

gi- (-un unreal) "thing stolen" 10.952

-an (→) Adj. "thief" 2.1522, 2.1533, 8.112, 8.119, 9.4151, 10.2613

kava:yan CN "bamboo" 10.25221, 12.122*

kay Q 6.2231 "because" 2.5, 2.8, 3.4, 4.2, 4.10, 5.7, 5.11, 7.8, 9.6, 14.13, 16.2, 18.5, 18.8, 18.10, 18.12, 18.13, 19.9, 23.1, 25.9, 25.12, 26.6, 26.14, 27.11, 29.8, 30.7, 31.1, 32.9, 33.14, 34.7, 34.11, 36.8, 37.6, 38.6, 38.9, 38.13, 39.3, 39.4, 40.8, 40.9, 40.13, 42.2, 42.4, 45.6, 45.8, 45.14, 46.10, 52.3, 52.10, 53.1, 53.4, 53.7, 54.8, 54.11, 56.8, 56.9, 56.13, 57.3, 57.10, 57.16, 62.3, 64.9, 65.6, 65.11, 66.6, 66.11, 67.2, 69.11, etc.

kay

tungud kay "because" 1.7, 1.11, 26.3, 33.1, 52.2, 69.6, 10.1424

basta kay "provided that" 13.4, 14.8

kay qarun "in order to" 66.2, 9.10.13

di:liq kay makaqusa ra "more than once" 57.7

di:liq lang kay... kun diq "not only... but also" 68.8

kay {sa / kang} "__er than" 5.7, 11.52, 11.521

kay N "woman's name (short for qangkay - Juana)" 49.11, 49.15, 50.6, 64.2, 64.11, 65.8, 66.11

kayqag T "put in disorder"

ka- "get in disorder"

na- "were in disorder" 43.3

ka:yuq T "ask for"

paN- "ask (for something to be given)"

pag- "ask" 36.5, 5.23, 5.43, 10.1571

maN- "asks" 8.2236

manga:yu g katahu:ran "greeted" 63.9

gi- (-un unreal) "thing asked for" 17.5

-un "thing asked for" 8.232

ka- -un (→) CN "one about to ask" 10.1572

-an (→) Adj. "fond of asking" 9.27221

ki:da CN "lacking something to round off a number" 11.86

kidapa:wan CN "a town in Cotabato Province" 50.16

kidlap T "flash"

pag- 8.1121

ki:ha T " {file complaint / charge with offense} "

gi- (qi- unreal) "person charged with" 8.1612

ki:lat CN "lightning flash" 8.1121

ki:lid CN "side (of a person or object)"

kiliran CN "sides (of persons only — place where sides are)" 5.1

kilumitru CN "kilometer" 53.14

kinabu:hiq CN "life" (listed under bu:hiq)

kinahanglan CN "needs" 9.10

Q 6.222 "it {should / must / is necessary} "
14.12, 26.4, 10.124, 10.2641

T "need"

mag- "need" 2.1531, 8.1253

gi- (-un unreal) "thing needed" 4.2331, 4.2332, 4.68, 4.92, 8.2334

*kinhas

paN- T "gather shellfish"

maN- -r- CN "shell gatherer" 10.1211

-un (→) CN "shellfish" 10.1211, 10.2613

kini Demonstr. Pronoun 4.7

1) "this (near 1st and 2nd person in time or space)" 4.12, 4.13, 6.11, 7.3, 7.4, 9.8, 11.13, 12.8, 12.12, 17.1, 17.2, 42.1, 42.11, 50.14, etc.

2) "this (something referred to previously or near in time or space or just considered near because it is in a story being told)" 2.4, 2.8, 12.14, 14.12, 16.5, 18.5, 22.9, 23.12, 23.14, 26.14, 27.1, 30.2, 34.12, 35.11, 35.12, 39.1, 43.2, 49.2, 50.7, 50.13, 51.8, 57.8, 57.9, 57.17, 59.1, 62.2, 62.4, 65.11, etc.

3) "this well known" 37.7 etc.

ni (nom.) 2) 38.11

niqi:ni (=*[{y / sa / qug} + kini])

2) 2.14, 18.8, 22.13, 23.5, 24.4, 25.7, 31.9, 33.4, 33.10, 33.11, 34.5, 35.5, 35.10, 45.5, 48.12, 48.14, 51.8

"in this situation" 26.13, 26.14, 27.1

ni (gen.) 1) 69.12

2) 25.6, 54.1

kining Q 6.6 "er... (word used while pausing to find the right word)" 37.6, 41.6

kinsa Interrogative 4.3
" {who / whose} ? " 4.12, 4.13, 50.2, 50.4, 58.2, 58.3, 64.3, 4.62, 8.133, 8.321, 9.979, 9.10.12, 10.1213, 10.1343, 12.111, 12.114*, 12.262

bi:san kinsa "whoever" 44.2

bi:san kung kinsa "whoever" 33.3, 33.4

kiqkiq CN "food particles stuck between teeth after eating"

kiqkiq

paN- T "pick one's teeth"

maN- "pick the teeth" 9.23113

*ki:si

doubling T "wriggle"

nag- (→) "was wriggling" 56.1

ki:su CN "cheese" 8.22124

kita Pronoun 4.7 "we (inclusive)" 2.9, 7.12, 9.6, 9.8, 26.14, 27.6, 27.11, 30.7, 30.8, 31.7, 37.10, 50.6, 65.11, 66.3, 66.5

ta (nom.) 27.2, 49.15

2) "you (people in general)" 8.12422

na:tuq (gen.) 30.3, 65.4

ta (gen.) 29.4, 31.7

ga:tuq (pronominal) 2.8, 7.13, 9.10, 27.7, 27.8, 30.5, 49.15, 65.3, 66.4

ka- T "be ours"

ma- "will become ours" 9.332

kana:tuq (dat.) 27.3, 50.10

na:tuq (dat.) 58.2

doubling (←) T "to be just us" 9.9771

ki:taq T "earn"

mi- "earned" 12.114

naka- "earned" 12.114

paN- CN "occupation" 1.8, 2.9, 4.3

T "earn"

maka- "can earn" 30.5

ki:taq T "see (perceive with eyes)"

pagka- (→) "upon seeing"

ki:taq

pagka- 49.7, 3.541, 8.34, 10.24131, 10.8311, 11.3231

qiniqka- (→) "upon seeing" 8.16311

naka- (→) 1) "saw" 4.4, 57.17, 4.63

2) "found" 4.231

maka- (→) "could see" 44.14

na- "thing seen" 5.2, 5.8, 6.1, 30.12, 31.3, 55.16, 3.425, 4.26, 6.2125, 8.2144, 8.22115, 9.2172, 9.936, 10.2331, 10.41, 11.3513, 11.712

ma- "thing that {was / is / can be} seen" 35.14, 52.9, 8.03, 8.221111, 9.931, 10.2651

pa- " {show / show oneself} "

mu- 1) "will show" 12.13

2) "will show herself" 12.13

nag- "displayed" 25.8

mag- 1) "will show" 9.13

2) "will show himself" 9.13, 12.13

naka- "was able to show" 12.13

maka- "show herself" 12.13

paka- 1) "cause to see"

(For 2) cf. paka- below.)

naka- (→) "caused one to see" 9.11121

paN- 1) "look for" 21.1, 3.71 4.231

2) "look to see"

pag- 1) "look for" 20.10, 22.13, 59.5

naN- 1) "looked for" 32.9, 10.111, 10.173, 11.3571,

ki:taq

naN-
11.511
maN- 1) " {looking / will look} for"
3.2, 26.9, 9.242, 12.212

gi- 1)"person looked for" 55.10

-un 1) "thing looked for" 23.1

-a 2) "thing looked to see at" 28.14

hi-/hing-

hikitqan " {thing / person} which chanced to be seen" 21.1, 21.6, 6.72, 8.22115, 11.873, 12.224

hikitqi "person that chanced to be seen" 6.2112, 8.321

kitqan (= hi-/hingkitqan) "thing seen" 8.22115

nakitqan (= nahikitqan) " {person / thing} seen" 9.13, 12.122, 12.122*, 12.172

pakig- "go to see someone"

nakig- "went to see" 10.212

-an "person whom someone will go to see" 12.224

paka- (→) 2) "see"

pag- "upon seeing" 9.932

qinig- "at the moment of seeing" 9.7422

pag- "see each other"

ki:taq "see each other" 9.921

ki:taq (= mag-) "will see each other" 8.16221

nag- "saw each other" 10.821

ki:taq

mag- "see each other" 5.621, 9.252, 9.9211, 10.2612, 11.62

nagka- "happened to see each other" 6.21231, 8.1383, 9.351

gi- "person with whom met" 12.261

-un "person met with" 8.21151

gi- -an "place at which persons met" 12.261

gipanag- -an "reason on account of which people met" 12.263

qig- "person met with" 8.2315, 10.151, 12.262*

qiga- "person met with" 8.2321

qigka- "time one can meet" 8.234

kitkit T" {gnaw for food / nibble}"

gi- -an (→) "thing from which something was nibbled" 8.22124

kiwiq T "twist out of shape"

mi- "twisted itself" 49.2

kla:si CN 1) "type" 53.14

2) "classrooms" 9.3311

3) "class sessions" 9.861, 9.9211, 9.10.15, 10.162, 11.8111

krismaskard CN "Christmas card" 8.1612

ku (listed under qaku)

kubit T 1) "touch lightly"

2) "nibble at bait"

mi- 2) "took the bait" 57.12

kudkud T "grate"

kudkuran CN "grater for cocconut" 5.622

kudlit T 1) "engrave (cut in solid)"

2) "write"

-in- CN "thing that is written" 9.425

ku:gi T "put effort into"

gikugi:han "thing into which an effort is put" 57.3

ka- CN "industry (hard work)" 54.3

ku:gun CN "cogon grass"

kakugnan CN "area covered with cogon" 8.112, 8.1121, 8.119

ku:gus T 1) "carry in arms"

2) "be sponsor at baptism"

pa- "have sponsor at baptism"

-un "person had to be a sponsor" 9.9213

ku:haq T 1) "get ({obtain / take hold of})"

2) "remove"

base alone (= mi-) "got" 30.9, 45.12

maka- (→) "have gotten" 8.4

-un " {person / thing} to be gotten" 19.10, 66.11

gi- "thing taken" 4.5

-a "thing that is taken" 9.3, 10.955

na- "thing gotten" 55.7

ma- "thing that {can be obtained / has been gotten} "

ku:haq

50.13, 10.192

kuha:qan " {person / thing} from {which / whom} something is taken away" 8.11821, 10.24311

gi- "person for whom something is gotten" 12.211*

pa- "cause to take"

-i "thing from which one lets someone take something away" 8.423

panag- " {take / remove} (several things)"

gi- "things that were removed" 9.935

gi- -an "place from which things were removed" 9.935

kuk CN "coke" 10.731, 12.122

kukaku:la CN "Coca Cola" 8.2334

kuku CN " {finger / toe} nail" 48.13, 9.525

hiN- (←) T "cut the nails"

paN- T "cut nails"

maN- "will cut the nails" 9.23122

hinakqan "one whose nails are to be cut" 9.525

ku:lang Adj. "lacking" 61.4

doubling (→) Adj. "moronic" 11.5221

kulas N "man's name (short for nikulas)" 11.3231, 11.52

kulikut CN "small chili pepper" 9.10.12

kulira CN "cholera" 10.92122, 11.721

ku:lun CN "pot" 10.124

mag- -r- (→) CN "pot maker" 10.124

kulur CN "color" 48.5, 6.323

kumagat CN "prone to bite" (listed under kagat)

kumagkuq CN " {thumb / big toe} " 48.13, 59.10

kuma:ri Title "term of address for females used by sponsors and cosponsors of wedding, confirmational and baptismal rites to each other" (short form ma:ri)

mari Vocative 8.21163

kumbintu CN "convent" 9.931, 9.934

kumbira CN "feast (banquet)" 37.11, 38.3, 43.6

T "hold a banquet"

nag- "was holding a feast" 38.10

mag- "hold a feast" 37.14, 38.2

maka- "can give a banquet" 9.10.16

gikumbirahan "something for which a banquet was given" 9.10.6.

kumingking CN "little finger" 34.9

kumpa:ri Title "term of address for male used by sponsors and cosponsors of wedding, confirmational and baptismal rites to each other"

mag- CN "personswho are 'compares'" 9.9213

ku:mu Q 6.223 " {as / because} " 38.11

kumusta Interrogative 4.3 "how {is / are / was / were}?" 2.214, 4.211, 9.88

kumusta na "how did it go?" 14.1

paN- "give regards"

gi- "person for whom regards are to be given" 9.252

kun Q 6.2231 (= kung) 1) "if ({when {future / iterative} / condition})" 1.12, 13.5, 14.13, 26.6, 27.1, 27.6, 27.7, 28.14, 29.8, 34.12, 37.13, 53.8, 53.9, 59.1, 61.10, 61.12, 62.4, 62.7, 64.13, 65.3, 66.2, 6.2231, 8.03, 8.11321, 8.11821, 8.311, 9.1321, 9.7411, 9.7422, 9.822, 9.9215, 10.1342, 10.171, 11.3322

2) introduces indirect {question / statement} (Sec. 4.62) 54.6, 57.2, 60.6, 4.232, 4.68, 4.92

kun {di:liq / diq} "but {rather / also} " 50.4, 53.2, 68.9, 10.913

kun di:liq "but (none other)" 9.922

kun kinsa "who (indirect question)" 4.62

kun qunsa "what (indirect question)" 8.231124

kunsuylu N "woman's name (Consuelo)" 6.2125

kuntintu Adj. "contented"

kuntintu

ka- "become contented"

ma- "contented" 10.92221

kunu Q 6.32 "{he said / it is said} (quoting)" 14.7, 50.6, 50.7, 53.5, 53.8, 53.9, 57.16, 58.1, 58.8, 63.13, 65.3, 65.9, 65.11, 66.2, 66.3, 66.6, 4.91, 6.322, 8.12212, 9.133

kunu:hay Q 6.32 "they say" 11.742

kung Q 6.2231 (= kun) 1) "if ({when {future / iterative} / condition})" 1.13, 33.3, 33.4, 8.119, 8.12422, 9.23113, 9.23121, 9.2711, 9.97412, 10.191611, 10.231, 10.2414, 10.923

2) introduces indirect question 4.2331

kupras CN "copra"

-a (←) "particular copra" 10.25312

kuput T "{take hold of / hold tightly}" (Cf. gu:nit and ha:wid.)

gikuptan "thing held" 35.12, 10.161

kuptan "thing held" 2.1552

kupti "thing to be held" 12.222

kinupta:nan CN "thing held by lovers as a token" 10.2341

kuqan Q, CN, T expression used to fill in gaps when speaker cannot recall proper word - used in place of proper word 40.8, 44.12, 46.1, 66.6

ku:qut T "reach into (put extension of body into something)"

ku:qut

-a "thing reached out for" 12.232*

qi- "thing to be made to reach into" 5.11

kural T "fence"

CN "fence" 9.2112

maka- "had fenced" 51.12

kurat T "startle"

hi-/ha- "be startled"

nahi- "was startled" 10.8311

na- (= nahi-/ha-) "was startled" 64.1

kurma:ta CN "cart" (= karuma:ta) 13.5, 13.6, 13.12, 14.9, 15.8, 15.12, 16.3, 16.11, 6.42

kurti CN "court (followers of a sovereign)" 18.6

ku:rug T " {quiver / tremble} "

nag- (→) "was trembling" 11.11

paN- "trembled all over" 3.62, 3.664

hi-/ha- (→) "tremble involuntarily"

mahi- "tremble involuntarily" 9.41111

kuru:na CN 1) "crown (head covering for king, queen, etc., as symbol of kingship)"

2) "tonsure" 41.14

3) "tails (in game with coins)"

T "crown"

mu- 1) "will crown" 18.11

pa- T 3) "take tails" 9.141

kurunasyun CN "coronation" 18.5, 18.7, 18.10, 18.13, 20.8

kusi:na CN "kitchen" 19.4, 19.6

kusini:ru CN "male cook" 42.9

kusiq T "pinch"

doubling "tear into shreds" 31.8

(←) "pinch playfully"

-un "one who is pinched playfully" 9.82

kusmu T "snort"

paN- "snort"

nag- "snorted" 50.5

kusug Adj. 1) "fast"

2) "strong"

3) "loud (noisy)"

CN "strength" (= kakusug) 30.3, 68.2, 9.7423

T " {be / become} 1) fast 2) strong "

nag- (←) 1) "are fast" 8.12212, 9.6111

kusga 2) "thing to be made loud" 9.421

ka- CN 1) "loudness" 19.14, 20.3

2) "strength" 56.9

pa- (←) CN "show of strength" 69.7

ma- Adj. "very strong" 56.7

kusgan Adj. "strong" 30.2, 30.3, 8.1372

ka- "how strong" 69.4

CN "strength" 10.9214

doubling Adj. 1) "faster" 11.52

kusug

doubling

2) "stronger" 12.24121

kuta:na T "ask"

paN- "ask (a question)" 8.9

CN "question" 50.2, 65.1, 10.5111, 11.84

pag- 49.6, 4.92

naN- "asked (a question)" 12.151

nag- (→) "kept asking (many times)" 12.151

maka- "have asked" 12.151

gi- "person asked" 11.9, 22.4, 64.8, 65.3, 4.62

pangutangun "person to be asked" 4.221

pangutangan "person to be asked" 4.221

gig- -l- (→) CN "something to ask" 10.25321

kutas T "be out of breath"

ka- CN "breathlessness" 68.14

ku:taw T 1) "stir (mix in circular motion)"

gi- (-un unreal) 2) "thing which is stirred" 11.84

gig- -r- (→) CN "thing used to stir liquid" 10.25211

kutsa:ra CN " spoon" 39.10

kutsi CN "car" 9.4114

kutsi:ru CN "rig driver" 3.92

ku:tub Q 6.411 "point as far as (space or time)" 54.6, 54.7

-in- -an CN "limit" 10.2331

kuyaw Adj. "terrifying"

gi- -an "one who was badly frightened"
gipaN- -an "one who was terrified" 9.2172

kuiyug T " go together with" (Cf. guban)

Q 6.411 "together with" 9.712
base alone (= qi-) "person had to go with" 8.16413

qi- "person had to accompany" 2.3, 27.14, 5.1, 11.3311

pakig- "go with"

nakig- "went with" 8.16311

pag- "go together"

mag- "go together"
-an- "go together" 9.934

-un "persons had to go together" 8.21153

kwarta CN "money" 7.14, 8.4, 9.4, 9.8, 66.5, 4.722, 9.52512, 12.211, 12.221, 12.225*, 12.232

paN-T"obtain money"

pangwarta:hun "person from whom money will be taken" 11.212

kwartu CN "room (part of a house)" 19.7, 8.22116, 8.22121, 12.232

kwartu:ha "particular room" 9.244

kwatru Number "four" 16.5, 2.14, 2.146, 2.1522

kwintas CN "necklace"
T "wear a necklace"
nag- "is wearing a necklace" 69.9

kinwinta:san CN "one around whose neck a necklace has been tied" 68.10, 69.5

laba T "wash (clothes)"

paN- "wash clothes"

CN "thing to wash with" 10.721

pag- 12.242

naN- "was washing (clothes)" 54.16, 12.172

tig- -r-(←) CN "one who washes repeatedly" 10.1331

labad Adj. "aching (of the head)"

gilabdan T "one who has a headache" 9.1122, 12.211

labaw Q 6.2231 "above (in addition)"

labaw pa niqa:naq "furthermore" 33.8

labay T " { pass / go } by"

pag- 8.11322

mi- " { went / passed } by" 4.232, 11.3321

la:bay T "throw" (Cf. balibag, la:bug and qitsa.)

-un "person at whom something will be thrown" 8.21122

-i "person to whom something is thrown" 8.21122

tig- -r- (→) CN "one who usually throws something away" 10.1332

labi Q 6.313 " { most / more } " 18.4

labi na Q 6.2231 "especially (x is more likely to happen or a does x more than others)" 1.6, 1.13, 18.10, 24.1, 58.1, 9.8431

doubling (←) + pa- T "treat with contempt"

labi
doubling + pa-
palabilabi:han "person treated with contempt" 8.16231

labihan Q 6.2233 "extremely" 1.11, 3.3, 7.7, 12.7, 13.9, 18.8, 3.62, 3.63, 3.64, 3.664, 4.44, 6.11, 6.2112

hilabihan Q 6.2233 "extremely (slightly fancier form than labihan)" 19.14, 6.2126

labnut T " {draw / pull} {out / away} with a jerk)" (Cf. lenit)

mi- "pulled out quickly" 48.14

la:bug T "throw (underhanded with energy)" (Cf. la:bay)

pag- "upon throwing" 6.8

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing thrown away" 6.7, 6.14, 32.2, 35.13

la:bung Adj. "growing full and thick (of grass, grasslike plants, hair, etc.)" 20.14

ma- Adj. "very thick" 21.3

labtik CN "sudden {flip / flick / snap}" 56.7

la:but CN "concern (something someone has something to do with)" 9.132

la:but pa Q 6.2231 "in addition" 33.7, 35.1

hi- (→) T " {tamper / meddle} with"

pag- 6.325

gihilabtan "thing tampered with"

hilabtan "thing to be tampered with" 11.85

la:but

panggi- T "butt in (interfere with another's affairs)"

-an "thing with which someone interfered" 9.977

labyug T 1) "swing (move back and forth)"

2) "move in a free, swinging motion" 8.1511

lagi Q 6.32 1) "nevertheless for sure (contrary to what someone else said or contradictory situation)" 5.6, 12.11, 29.8, 8.1612, 8.21143, 8.21433

2) With imperative "repeated command after a refusal (insistence)" (Cf. nga:niq) 10.12

lagmit Q 6.2231 "it is likely" 9.615

lagubu T "make {thudding / booming} sound"

-in- T "make continuous thudding sound"

CN "continuous thudding sounds" 66.7

lagum T "discolored due to injury"

paN- (←) " {be / become} discolored (more than one thing)"

naN- (←) "were discolored" 23.8

la:gut T 1) "be angry"

2) "dislike intensely"

nag- 1) "was angry" 11.2121

mag- 2) "hate" 11.22

pa- "cause one to be angry"

naka- 1) "caused one to be angry" 10.1432

ka- CN "anger" 56.2

lahay CN "desire to do something"

lahay

layhan "person who feels like" 8.2314

lahiq Adj. "different from" 5.7, 6.201

pag- (←) T "be different from one another"

nagka- (←) "are growing apart" 8.1381

lahug CN "Lahug (part of Cebu City)" 9.9212, 9.10.18, 12.262*

lahus T "pass through (with or without obstruction)" (Cf. lusut.)

mi- "went through" 56.10

la:kang T "step"

ni- "stepped" 56.11

paka- "can step"

nag- "could take a step"

-an- "could take a step" (plural) 9.7423

lakat T 1) "walk" (Cf. lakaw.) 12.122

2) "go (riding or walking)"

nag- 2) "was going (along)" 3.9

lakaw T 1) "walk" 8.1322

2) "go (riding or walking)" 8.8, 10.12, 15.7

3) "leave (go {out / away})" 11.742 (Cf. lakat.)

CN "action of walking" 5.7

base alone (= mi-) 2) "went" 8.12

pag- 3) "departed" 3.4, 8.332

mi- 2) "went" 11.1

lakaw

mi-

3) "went away" 6.13, 13.10, 5.7, 10.1581, 11.512

mu- 3) "will go away" 11.8111

lakwun 1) "place to be walked to" 8.21121, 12.213

gilakwan 1) "thing walked upon" 8.22125

lakwan 1) "thing to be walked upon" 8.21121, 12.213

gi- 1) "thing used for walking" 12.213

pa- 3) "cause to go away"

gi- (palakwun unreal) "one made to go away" 46.5

paN- (←) " {go / walk} (more than one agent)"

naN- (←) 2) "went" 30.11

maN- (←) 1) "will walk" 9.21212

hi-/ha-/hing-

pag- 3) "time that one left" 3.51

3) "act of leaving" 8.332, 9.4151

mahi- 3a) "had left" 9.412

3b) "might leave" 9.412

pakig- (←) "walk with someone"

nakig- (←) 1) "wanted to walk with" 9.73

tig- (←) 1) "wanted to walk with" 9.73

kig- (←) 1) "wanted to walk with" 9.73

doubling (←) "go around (without purpose)"

mag- "walk around" 24.3, 9.812

laki CN "male (animal)"

r- (←) CN "male (human)" 1.2, 9.1121, 10.2611, 10.263

*la:ki

kala:ki "ability to do something" (listed under kala:ki)

lakip T "include. (x is within the group)"

Q 6.2214 20.11

lalibirtad CN "La Libertad (name of a place)" 22.6

lalin CN "immigrant" 50.16

(←) T "immigrate"

mi- "immigrated" 51.3

la:lis T "argue"

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that can be disputed" 10.9131

pag- -ay (→) "argue"

nag- -ay (→) "argued" 12.263

lalum Adj. 1) "deep" 64.1, 8.1511, 9.9361

2) "late (at night)" 8.13312

qi- (←) CN "place underneath" 10.532

Q 6.411 "under" 9.4113

ha- Adj. "very deep" 8.342

lama:nu T "shake hands"

lamanu:hun "person with whom one shakes hands" 12.262*

la:mang Q 6.32 (lang short form)

1) "the only {time / person / thing / action} that x out of several possibilities" 1.14, 2.8, 3.5,

la:mang

4.3, 5.12, 8.9, 19.3, 19.7, 27.1, 38.12, 38.13, 39.13, 4.93, 5.23, 5.43, 6.2125, 9.931, 12.125*

2) "merely (no {little / more} than x)" 3.7, 7.4, 7.8, 9.7, 10.9, 9.426, 10.2121, 10.913, 10.92221, 11.713, 12.225*

3) "something that happens inevitably"

lang 1) 39.5, 39.6, 39.14, 40.5, 40.8, 46.4, 56.3, 57.11, 58.8, 62.12, 64.9, 64.12, 64.13, 65.8, 65.14, 4.43, 4.723, 6.323, 8.11811, 8.12422, 8.1611, 8.16221, 8.21142, 8.21162, 8.21163, 8.21164, 8.211651, 8.2123, 8.21432, 9.21212, 9.253, 9.4211, 9.433, 9.521, 9.5262, 9.5263, 9.611, 9.6131, 9.73, 9.7433, 9.74331, 9.10.13, 10.731, 11.4141, 11.812, 11.86, 12.122, 12.141, 12.242

2) 44.8, 46.12, 53.6, 9.334, 9.362, 9.73, 10.251, 10.8131, 11.86, 12.225*

3) 9.333, 9.41111

basta lang "just so long" 8.21162

na la:mang "only (after there was more before)" 3.11

na la:mang "the worthwhile thing to do now" 26.13, 9.4161

na lang a) "the only worthwhile thing" 40.4, 2.146, 2.1531, 8.23143, 9.131, 9.1343, 9.941, 10.1424, 12.223, 12.261*

b) "only thing needed to bring something to perfection" 61.5

c) "a good enough choice" 8.1372, 9.941, 10.723

la:mang
  waq na la:mang "didn't feel like any longer" 23.7
  diq lang "not worthwhile" 11.8111
  ha:pit na lang "almost did x what should not have been done" 51.10
  qayaw lang "never mind (forbidding)" 9.9
  karun lang Q6.2212 "just now" 22.8
  di:liq lang...kan diq "not only...but also" 68.8
  pa la:mamg "lest" 9.631
  baghu:qay pa lang "just a while ago" 11.741
  sagdi lang "never mind" 12.121
  qaku lang "let me be the one" 2.1512, 12.121, 12.122
  qikaw lang "you be the one" 2.1212, 10.133

lamaq CN "stain"
  -in- (←) CN "red thread used for weaving" 57.18, 68.9, 69.5

lambir CN "lumber" 37.7

lamiq Adj. "having nice taste"
  -an (←) Adj. "having a good taste" 23.1, 11.4142

lami:sa CN "table (article of furniture)" 39.6, 40.5, 43.2, 5.1, 9.10.14, 9.23113, 10.25212
  lamisa:ha "what a table!" 3.63
  Culu- CN "toy table" 10.82

lampus T "succeed"
  pag- CN "success" 9.971, 9.10.16
  mu- "will succeed" 11.4111
  ka- -an CN "success" 54.5, 12.251

lamuy T "swallow whole (without chewing)"
  ma- (lamyun nonpotential) "thing that will be swallowed" 10.955

la:na CN "vegetable oil" 10.22211

la:naw CN "name of place" 51.6, 51.7

landung CN "shade" 3.2

*landung
  pa- T "ponder"
    nag- "was pondering" 31.9
    na- (-un nonpotential, unreal) "thing pondered on" 69.2

lanit T "pull out quickly (for t things in something)" (Cf. labnut)
  gi- (-un unreal) "thing pulled out quickly" 55.14

lansis CN "lie" 9.426

lansu:nis CN "lanzones" 9.621

lantaw T "look (at the direction of)"
  pag- CN "foresight" 51.5
  nag- "was looking" 62.6

lantip Adj. "sharp-edged"
  -in- CN "long, sharp-edged bolo" 48.1, 48.11, 48.17, 50.15, 62.8

lantu:giq " {debate / argue} "
  paN-T "to debate" 11.213

lang (listed under la:mang)

la:ngay T "delay (let time pass by)"
  mag- "delayed" 67.13

langgam CN "bird" 46.10, 46.11, 46.13, 47.1, 9.4211, 10.5112

langgis Adj. "having a high and sharp sound" 68.5

la:ngit CN 1) "heaven" 8.12213, 11.63, 11.742

2) "sky" 10.1551

pa- (→) 1) "go to heaven"

pag- 8.12312

ka- -an CN "skies" 11.3513

la:ngub CN "cave" 8.231123

languy T "swim"

mi- "swim" 9.975

langyaw CN "foreigner"

T " {go abroad / go on a long trip} "

Cumi- CN "one about to go abroad" 10.1561

la:pis CN "pencil" 12.261*

la:puk Adj. "muddy"

CN "mud" 21.10

-un Adj. "muddy" 12.213

lapula:pu N "man's name (Lapu-lapu, the chieftain from Mactan Island who fought Magellan)" 12.262*

kadu:guq ni lapula:pu "Lapulapu's kinsmen" (i.e, the Filipino) 10.19151

la:qay Adj. "tiresome" 8.23142

gi- -an "person who grew tired" 10.92221

la:qin CN 1) " {other / another} (different)" 14.10, 43.6, 50.4, 67.14, 68.1, 9.922, 10.1572

la) "additional" 8.1253

Adj. 2) "bad" 56.6, 2.1521, 8.1621

T 3) "feel sick"

la:qin

nag- 3) "felt sick" 10.24131

pa- (→) T "do something different"

nag- "took up something else" 54.11

manggi- T "feel oneself a stranger"

nag- "feel oneself a stranger" 9.9771

qig- CN "person not related to another"

di:liq qigla:qin "person who is related" 10.181

doubling Adj. "different kinds" 11.53

nagka- "various" 54.4, 9.4132

laqug Adj. "greedy" 12.225*

la:qum T 1) "expectation that something will happen"

2) "hope"

.ag- CN " {expectation / hope} " 4.28, 9.5261

larag Adj. "withered" 5.621

la:raw CN "plan (evil or good)" 59.8

larga T "leave" (Cf. gi:kan)

larga na "get moving" 8.1341

pag- 3.8

mi- "departed" 10.25311

mu- "will leave" 6.2212

lasang CN "jungle (virgin-not second growth)" 27.11, 28.1, 28.2, 8.12113, 12.122*

lasangnun CN "that which lives in the jungle" 51.7

la:ta CN "tin can" 8.1233, 9.5121, 10.132

la:ta
-in- (→) "canned goods" 8.12212, 10.213

latag Adj. "rotten (said of food)" 9.621

latas T 1) "take a short cut"
2) "go straight over"
-un CN 2) "thing to be crossed straight over" 9.9361

la:tay T "walk along something narrow"
-anan CN "catwalk" 9.9361

lawak CN "room" 9.922
doubling (←) T "little room" 10.812

la:was CN "body (physical whole of man or animal not including hands, arms or feet)" 21.8, 52.10, 52.15, 55.6, 56.11, 60.3, 67.5, 6.2126, 8.11321, 8.1511, 9.963, 10.24131, 11.3512
magqagi sa patay ku ng la:was "over my dead body" 49.11
ka- -an CN "body; all the parts of the body together" 23.6, 48.7
paN- CN "physical condition" 8.1312

lawig T "sail"
r- -an (←) CN "province (one of the principal divisions of a country)" 18.11

lawra N "woman's name (Laura)" 10.232

la:wud CN "deep part of sea"
T 1) "go to sea"
2) "be at sea"
mu- 1) "go to sea" 8.1153
nag- 2) "was at sea" 8.122311

la:yag CN "sail"
-um- -an CN "squid" 8.152

la:yas T 1) "flee (go away without anyone's knowing)"
2) "go stealthily"
paN- "go stealthily (plural agents)"
naN- "went" 47.2

laytir CN "lighter (instrument that starts something burning)" 8.2333

la:yug T "wrestle"
doubling T "wrestle for some time" 9.416

layuq Adj. "distant (in space or time)" 10.2423, 12.141, 12.213
CN "distant place" 34.13, 35.14, 62.6
T "be far away"
pa- "cause something to be far away" 9.113
hi-/ha- "be far away"
mahi- "was far away" 10.131
gilayqun CN "distance"
-a (←) CN "particular distance" 9.10.13
ma- Adj. "very distant" 33.5

*libang
ka- T "defecate"
su:ka kalibang T "vomit and defecate continually"
nag- "was vomiting and defecating" 6.81
ma- "might defecate" 8.23113
-an (←) CN "{toilet / room with toilet}" 10.24123

libkas T "{snap / spring} back or away with elastic force"

libkas
base alone (= mi-) "sprang" 8.1611
mu- "will spring" 61.11, 61.13

libru CN "book" 8.211651, 8.23341, 9.424, 10.1432, 10.312, 11.213, 12.211, 12.233
libru:ha "particular book" 8.2333, 8.4223, 10.25311, 10.2532

li:bu Numeral "thousand"
libu:ha T "thing to be made into a thousand" 11.86

li:bun CN "thicket" 9.935
ka- -an (→) CN "woods (thicket)" 8.213112, 9.244

li:but T "go around (surround)"
mi- "went around" 21.3
doubling T "go around and around"
CN "action of going around" 4.242
pa- CN "surroundings" 10.41
ka- -an CN "world" 69.12
-un Adj. "wordly" 11.33331

lidya N "woman's name (Lydia)" 10.63

li:gid T "cause to roll"
mu- "will (cause to) roll" 12.122
nag- 1) "rolling (oneself)" 12.122
2) "lie" 12.122
maka- "can (cause to) roll" 12.122
ka- "roll"
ma- "will roll" 12.122
maligi:ran "thing that got rolled upon" 67.5

li:gid
(→) CN "wheel" 8.12311
qisig ka- "both wheels" 10.191612

ligqun Adj. 1) "strong (not yielding)"
2) "durable" 10.227
ka- -an CN "document" 64.7

*li:guq (listed under di:guq)

li:huk T 1) "move"
2) "take action"
CN " {movement / action / act} " 5.7, 11.2151, 11.3582
mi- 2) "took action" 20.6
mag- (→) 1) "moved" 38.14

li:kiq T "do something intensely" (requires infinitive complement)
-un "something to be intensely V-ed"
likyu g (rapid speech form of liki:qun qug) 43.1

li:kit T "make into a roll (thin flat material)"
-in- CN "thing made into a roll" 11.873

likud CN "back" 4.14

lilu:qan CN "Lilo-an (a town north of Cebu City)" 12.233

lima Numeral "five" 8.1163

limbag T "toss and writhe (in pain)"
doubling "rolling about (in pain)"
nag- "was tossing about" 67.5

limbung T " {cheat / deceive} " (Cf. tikas.)
na- -an "one who was cheated" 56.14

limpyu Adj. "clean"
T "make clean"
mu- "cleans" 8.141
mag- "cleaned" 9.5262
ma- (limpyu:hun nonpotential) "thing that can be cleaned" 8.21412
kalimpyu:han "thing that can be cleaned" 8.2231
nalimpyu:han "thing that {has / had} been cleaned" 8.2232
na- "thing happened to be used in cleaning" 8.2333
gika- "thing happened to be used in cleaning" 8.2333
qika- "thing that can be used in cleaning" 8.23312

limus T "give alms"
CN " {alms / handout} "
paki- T " {beg / ask for alms} " 8.413
nag- "is asking for alms"
-an-"were asking for alms (plural agents)" 9.9311
maki- -r- (←—) CN "beggar" 10.1291

limut T "render unconscious"
ka- (←) "forget" 10.2213
ma- (←) "will forget" 10.185
nalimtan " {person who / thing that} was forgotten" 8.1224
hi-/ha- (→)
nahi- (→) "has forgotten" 63.1

limut
ka- (←)
hi-/ha- (→)
hikalimtan "thing to be forgotten" 9.423

li:na N "woman's name (short for qili:na - Elena and others)" 9.721, 10.131, 10.1571, 10.181, 10.2311, 11.3211, 11.356, 11.3561, 11.3581, 12.112, 12.211, 12.233, 12.242

linda N "woman's name" 10.173, 10.19131, 10.913, 11.232

lindug CN "trunk (of nondicot)" 66.14

lintiq Adj. "incorrigible (one whose behavior cannot be improved)" 9.244

li:nu N "man's name (short for katali:nu - Catalino and others)" 9.8432

lingaw T 1) " {attract the mind / divert the attention} "
2) " {amuse / keep busy} "
ka- 1) "be occupied with"
2) " {be amused / entertained} "
na- 2) "were amused" 10.1411
nag- 1) "was occupied" 55.2

lingga:nay CN "bell" 12.112

li:ngiq T "turn one's head "
mi- "turned his head" 4.13, 4.14
gi- (-un unreal) "person who was looked back at" 8.21124

lingkud T "sit" 1.14, 4.93
base alone (= mi-) "sat down" 39.5
pag- "as he was sitting" 6.2111

lingkud

nag- "was sitting" 13.13, 42.7, 10.2613

naga- "was sitting" 10.1, 38.12, 38.13

ga- "was sitting" 39.11, 39.13

mag- "was sitting" 55.2, 62.5

gi- "thing used to sit in" 12.225*

paN- "sit (plural agents)"

naN- "sat down" 12.152

naka- "have sat down" 12.152

lingkura:nan CN "place one sits in" 10.1, 6.2111

li:nguq T "shake one's head back and forth"

doubling (⟶) "keep shaking one's head back and forth"

mi- "shook" 65.14

li:pay T " {console / gladden} "

base alone (= ma-) "will be happy" 8.1632

-a (⟵) "how happy!" 3.64

ka- " {become / be} happy" 7.7, 4.44, 6.11

na- "was happy" 1.4, 1.6, 30.9

gi- -an "thing that is cause for joy" 12.251

gi- "thing by which one is happy" 8.23122, 9.5223, 12.251

paha- T "congratulate"

CN "congratulations" 11.4132

mag- "would congratulate" 9.978

ma- -un Adj. "happy" 36.11, 11.342, 12.211

T "be happy"

mag- "will be happy" 8.12213

li:qug CN "neck" 13.8, 14.14, 21.7, 21.12, 21.13, 57.18, 58.3

masig ka- "both necks" 10.192

li:raw T "stare wildly"

doubling (⟶) T "keep staring wildly"

nag- "were staring wildly" 48.3

li:sang T "terrify"

ka- "be terrified"

CN "terror (extreme fear)" 19.11, 24.1

gi- -an "thing of which someone is terrified" 54.15

maka- -r- Adj. "causing extreme fear" 54.10, 68.12

lisud Adj. " {difficult to do / hard to endure} " 27.4, 27.7, 5.25, 8.12312, 8.12422, 8.1381, 10.172

T 1) "beset with difficulty"

2) "beset with financial trouble"

nag- 1) "had a hard time" 32.6

mag- 2) "have a hard time" (= maglisud) 26.14, 27.6

mag- (⟵) 2) "will have a hard time" (= maglisud) 11.2121

li:suq T "turn around (whole body)" (Cf. tu:yuk)

mi- "turned around" 63.6

nalisu:qan sa buqut "one who went crazy" (Lit. "affected by the turning of his mind") 49.8

li:ta N "woman's name (short for luli:ta- Lolita and others)" 10.19121

litqad T "writhe"

doubling T "writhing"

nag- "was writhing" 66.14

litqag CN "trap (with spring-operated noose)" (Cf. balagqung) 66.9

litsi Q 6.6 a curse used in an annoying situation
  doubling T "say 'leche' to"
    litsilitsi:ha "person to whom 'leche' was said" 8.21163

litsún CN "roasted pig" 8.151

li:tu N "man's name (short for husili:tu - Joselito and others)" 8.213112, 8.311, 9.2172, 9.252, 10.1511, 11.151, 11.812

li:wag T "push out of {the way / its place}"
  ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that can be pushed aside" 60.4

li:yug T "{sway / oscillate} back and forth"
  doubling "keep swaying about"
    nag- "kept swaying back and forth" 67.10

liyun CN "lion" 68.1, 8.11821, 8.12311, 8.1233

lubang CN "name of an island north of Mindoro)" 10.3521

lubi CN "{coconut / coconut tree}" 45.13, 8.1232, 8.2122, 8.331, 10.1343, 10.521, 11.141, 12.252*
  kalubinhan "coconut grove" 10.431, 10.522

lubung T "bury"
  gilubngan "place in which something was buried" 57.9

lu:bus Adj. "the same color all over" 58.12

lugar CN "place (room)" 2.1512

lugas CN 1) "grain"
  2) "counter for {thread / hair / filament}" 48.15

lugnut T "move about violently to tear oneself free (with a certain leeway of motion)"
  CN "action of straining to get free" 61.8
  doubling T "strain repeatedly" 67.7

lugut CN 1) "undergrowth"
  2) "chasm with undergrowth"
  doubling CN "crevice" 9.9361

lugway CN "tether" 11.9131

lu:haq CN "tear" 50.11, 50.14, 6.2124, 8.13911, 10.2332, 11.143

luhud T "kneel"
  doubling (←) T "kneel repeatedly"
    CN "repeated kneelings" 58.10

lukluk T 1) "put something in a narrow, confined place"
  2) "be in between something"
  nag- 1) "was putting in" 11.873
    2) "was in" 10.2623

luksu T "jump (up and down)"
  base alone (= mi-) "jumped up and down" 30.9
  pag- 55.5
  mi- "jumps" 8.117
  hi-/ha- "jump involuntarily"
  pahi- "cause to jump involuntarily"

luksu
  pahi-
    naka- "make someone jump involuntarily" 9.416
  doubling "jump several times"
    nag- "was jumping up and down" 9.2172

lukup T 1) "cover (occupy surface of)"
  2) "do something to an entire area"
  na- (lukpun unreal, non-potential) 1) "thing that was covered" 10.51111
  ma- 2) "thing done entirely" 52.13

lu:kuq T "curl up (of animate things)"
  naga- "were curling up" 62.12

lu:ling N "woman's name (short for dulu:ris - Dolores)" 8.1224, 8.214, 9.1112
  luling (vocative) 8.523

lulu N "woman's name (short for lurdis - Lourdes and others)" 12.215

lu:lu Title "term of address for grandfather" 8.214, 8.23141, 8.23142, 9.4112

*luma
  doubling T "claim to be able to do something one cannot"
    pa- T "claim to be able to do something one cannot" (requires infinitive complement)
      mag- "to claim to be able to do something he cannot" 34.8

lumad CN "native born" 50.16, 53.16

lumaya:gan CN "squid" (listed under la:yag)

lumpayat T "jump up and down (usually to free oneself)"
  doubling (←) T "jump about"
    CN "jumping about" 67.7

lumus T "cause to drown"
  mag- "drown oneself" 8.1231
  ka- "drown"
  ma- "would have drowned" 8.03, 10.191611

lu:nang T "wallow"
  pa- "put out to wallow"
    pag- 9.5122

lunaq CN "space (piece of ground)" 52.2, 52.7

lu:nud T "cause to sink"
  ka- "sink"
  na- "sank" 9.242

lungaq T "desist from action" (requires inf. complement)
  mu- "stop x-ing" 21.7

lungqag T "boil {cereals / bananas / peanuts} in such a way that the water disappears"
  CN "action of boiling" 26.5
  mu- "would cook" 26.5
  -un "thing to be cooked" 26.3, 26.7
  -in- CN "cooked {rice / corn}" 26.1
  tig- -r- CN "one who cooks repeatedly" 10.133

lungsud CN 1) "town (settlement larger than baryu and smaller than dakbayan)" 15.7, 18.2, 18.3, 18.14, 32.14, 51.1, 8.1322, 8.234, 10.191, 10.10.3, 11.711

lungsud

2) "people in the lungsud" 18.9

balay lungsud CN "City Hall" 6.83

mamahandiq lungsud CN "municipal treasurer" 4.66

pagka- CN "state of being a municipal treasurer" 4.66

pa- T "go to town"

base alone (= mag-) "will go to town" 8.16232

mag- "let us go to town" 9.15

tagi- CN "townspeople" 10.112

ka- CN "townsman" 10.19131

makilungsudnun Adj. "civic-minded" 11.3582

*lupyuq

mu- CN "inhabitants" 10.9544

-um- (= mu-) "inhabitants" 10.9544

r- -um- "inhabitants" 57.13

luqis N "man's name (Louis)" 4.244, 5.61, 8.4222, 9.8432

luqug Adj. "savage" 10.952

luqum T "choke on one's breath"

qi- "emotion during which one choked" 8.23143

lu:quy Adj. " {sympathizing / pitiful} (used only in set expressions)"

lu:quy sa dyus "If God wills it" 6.82

ka-T" {feel pity for / sympathize with} "

na- "felt pity" 10.9211, 11.412

ma- " {feel pity / will sympathize with} " 46.11, 69.14, 10.19161

lu:quy

ka-

Culu- CN "action of feeling pity for"

wala y kukalu:quy "pitilessly" 68.3

paki- (→) T "ask for pity" 8.321

base alone (= mi-) "begged for sympathy" 8.1612

base alone (= mag-) "asked for sympathy" 8.16233

pag- 8.321

mi- "asked for sympathy" 8.11811

mag- "asked for sympathy" 9.9121

maka- -r- Adj. "pitiful" 49.3

maluluyqun Adj. "sympathetic" 11.3552

lurdis N "woman's name (Lourdes)" 12.112

lurna N "woman's name (Lorna)" 12.242

lusi:la N "woman's name (Lucila)" 6.2212

lusing N "woman's name (short for lusi:ya = Lucy and others)" 9.88

luspad Adj. "pale"

paN- T "become pale (plural agents)"

naN- "become pale" 9.262

lusut T "go through (something where there is hindrance)" (Cf. lahus

pa- "allow to go through"

gi- (palutsun unreal) "one who was allowed through"

paN- (←) "go through (plural agents)"

naN- (←) "went through" 9.2112

luta CN "joint (in the body)"
luta:han "joints" 10.2642

lutay Adj. "limp (flaccid)" 21.6

lu:tu CN "black dress for mourning"
T "be in mourning"
nag- "are in mourning" 9.10.16

lu:tuq T "cook (with several ingredients)"
CN "cooked staple {rice / corn}" 8.151
pag- 8.231122
pagka- "way of being cooked" 8.36
mu- "will cook (food)" 4.67
gika- -an "person for whom something has bean cooked" 8.2236
gi- "time to cook" 8.2314
pa- "cause to cook"
-un "person had to cook" 9.1111
paN- "cook (plural agents)"
maN- "will cook" 9.2111
-in- CN "thing cooked" 4.2342
-in- -an CN "way of cooking" 11.4142
hiN- Adj. "person fond of cooked staple" 11.2121

luwag CN "ladle" 5.621

luwas T "save (keep safe from something bad)"
na- (-un nonpotential, unreal) "person who was saved" 22.1, 58.10

lu:ya Adj. " {weak / feeble} " 8.16231
maluyahun Adj. "weak" 63.5, 11.3512

luyu CN " {place behind / rear (back)} " 8.21124, 10.191612

mabaq Adj. "short" (= mubuq) 8.23312

mabaw Adj. "shallow (water)" 10.61

magalya:nis N "Magellan (surname)" 12.262*
CN "Magallanes (name of a street in Cebu City)" 9.921, 10.2232

magsaysay N "surname" 8.22126

magtiqa:yun CN "married couple" (listed under tiqa:yun)

mahal Adj. "dear ({expensive / cherished})" 8.133, 10.94.111, 12.111
T "hold dear"
gi- (-un unreal) "one held dear" 10.1915

ma:hay T "feel bad about something (feel regret for a loss or for something which did not come about)"
ma- -un Adj. "regretful" 50.1

mahu:g ku "I will fall" (listed under hu:lug)

makina CN 1) " {machine / engine} " 8.221113, 12.221*
2) "sewing machine" 10.251, 12.211*

makinilya CN "typewriter" 8.2333

mala Adj. "dry (not wet)"
T "make dry"
pag- "make dry" 4.82, 9.122
mu- "will dry" 12.124

mala

nag- "dried" 12.124

maka- "can dry" 12.124

pa- "make dry"

pag- "make dry" 4.82, 9.122

mu- "will dry" 12.124

nag- "dried" 12.124

maka- "can dry" 12.124

ka- "become dry"

ma- "{will / did} dry up" 4.82, 12.124

kamadqan CN "dry {land / place}" 10.313

ma- Adj. "dry"

CN "dry place" 32.2

mali:yu N "man's name (Maleo)" 5.7

ma:ma Title "mother" 2.1523, 4.722, 8.1322, 8.1632, 8.321, 9.711, 9.7422, 9.979, 9.10.12, 12.161

man Q 6.32 1) "for (because)" 1.7, 2.8, 4.3, 6.1, 6.11, 8.3, 10.9, 11.1, 16.2, 17.1, 17.4, 18.5, 18.12, 19.1, 21.13, 25.7, 26.3, 26.6, 27.6, 29.8, 30.4, 32.1, 33.2, 34.1, 34.3, 34.8, 37.6, 39.3, 39.4, 40.8, 40.13, 42.3, 42.4, 43.14, 45.8, 45.14, 46.10, 47.5, 51.8, 52.2, 54.9, 54.11, 56.9, 64.9, 65.5, 65.6, 65.11, 66.5, 2.1532, 3.631, 4.44, 5.2141, 8.1153, 8.1232, 8.12421, 8.13112, 8.1312, 8.1322, 8.133, 8.1411, 8.16233, 8.211411, 8.2236, 8.231124, 8.2314, 8.23142, 8.233, 9.1121, 9.141, 9.2173, 9.251, 9.2712, 9.417, 9.52512, 9.621, 9.7411, 9.9213, 9.9311, 9.941, 9.10.11, 9.10.12, 9.10.15, 10.1291, 10.1342, 10.1562, 10.1563, 10.1572, 10.181, 10.2112, 10.2241, 10.2242, 10.24323, 10.2441, 10.28, 10.313, 10.9542,

man

11.212, 11.232, 11.241, 11.33341, 11.3572, 11.512, 11.713, 12.121, 12.141, 12.223, 12.263

man gud "because" 5.7, 9.1122

2) Establishment of fact (after question or action which leads to the information) 5.2, 6.6, 6.14, 10.7, 17.2, 17.3, 19.11, 27.6, 29.9, 29.11, 29.13, 30.2, 31.12, 32.8, 36.9, 45.2, 46.9, 46.10, 46.13, 52.3, 53.13, 55.7, 65.5, 2.1522, 2.154, 5.621, 8.16223, 8.22142, 8.231124, 9.141, 9.41111, 9.88, 10.25321, 11.5221, 12.113, 12.125

tu:qud man "and so (in accordance with what went before)" 2.10, 5.14, 8.11, 11.8, 15.2, 15.11, 28.6, 31.2, 32.4, 33.12

3) Question particle following interrogatives 6.11, 8.4, 11.10, 12.2, 14.5, 22.5, 22.7, 22.9, 27.13, 29.4, 30.3, 31.7, 35.5, 35.10, 41.7, 58.2, 58.3, 63.4, 63.14, 64.7, 65.1, 65.4, 66.4, 66.5a, 2.1551, 2.1552, 3.242, 4.722, 5.1, 8.2113, 8.211411, 8.22141, 9.9771, 10.1343, 10.181, 10.19151, 10.2261, 10.25221, 10.947, 11.221, 11.356, 11.5221, 11.73, 12.126, 12.215, 12.223, 12.233

4) Answer to question or statement contradictory to interlocutor's belief ("but") 22.10, 38.5, 40.8, 43.14, 44.1, 46.11, 64.5, 65.5, 4.43, 4.723, 5.42

maqa:yu man qug "it would be good if it were..." 64.10

mananap CN "{bird / insect / animal} (untame)" 55.8, 56.5, 56.15, 57.7, 57.18, 68.7, 68.8, 6.13

-a (←) CN "particular beast" 57.17

manang Title 1) "title for elder sister" 10.1292, 10.28, 10.832

2) "title for female older than speaker"

nang (vocative) 2) "Ma'am" 3.93

manda:wi CN "Mandawe (a town north of Cebu City)" 9.9214, 10.24212

manday Q 6.222 "it is too late" 40.2

manday...maqu pa y... "did not... until... (when he should have)" 41.6, 41.8, 9.10.11

manduq T "command"

CN "command" 9.1123

pag- "command" 66.12

mani CN "peanut" 4.67

manidyir CN "manager" 6.2231

mani:laq CN "Manila" 3.61, 4.242, 4.722, 6.2231, 8.12213, 8.1243, 9.10.14, 10.126, 12.142

mansa CN "stain (discoloration)"

T "stain"

naka- "happened to stain" 8.133

maka- "can stain" 8.13311

mansa:nas CN "apple" 9.13211

manta:laq T "publish (report in writing)" (not without /l/)

-an CN "{journal / paper}" 9.979

mantikaq T "cook with fat"

CN (←) 1) "fat from animals for cooking"

2) "any fat or oil for cooking" 9.5121

mantinir T "substitute something inferior temporarily"

gumantinihan "thing for which makeshift thing is substituted" (requires infinitive complement) 54.9

manuk CN "chicken" 37.9, 54.14, 62.11, 6.324, 8.1322, 8.13311, 8.321, 9.7421, 9.74331, 10.1292, 10.24231, 10.955

-an "chicken raising" 10.26211

ma:nuy Title "title for elder brother" 10.1342, 10.82

manwil N "man's name (Manuel)" 11.322

manga Q 6.511 1) plural marker 1.4, 1.14, 2.12, 6.9, 7.5, 16.8, 16.10, etc.

2) preceding numerals, numbers, or expressions of time of day "approximately" 15.4, 16.5, 2.14 2.146, 2.1522, 6.42

mangga CN "mango (fruit)" 6.2126, 10.1592, 10.10.41, 12.241

manghud Adj. "younger (in age)"

CN "younger {brother / sister}" 4.62, 8.13312, 8.1612, 9.52511, 10.1331, 10.9253

mangliw CN "katydid" 62.14

mangtas Adj. "monstrous" 67.14

maqis CN "corn" 54.10, 62.3

maqistra CN "female teacher" 4.231, 9.2111, 12.151

maqistru CN "male teacher" 9.615

ka-T "become a teacher"

na- "happened to be the teacher" 9.34

maqu CN 1) "correct"

2) "the aforementioned" 53.14, 60.14, 9.9361

ka- T "turn out to be right"

na- "turned out to be right" 9.334

doubling "more nearly correct" 11.522

maqu Q 6.33 " {is / was / etc} " (mu

short form) 1.8, 2.8, 3.12, 7.5, 12.11, 12.13, 16.10, 17.6, 17.9, 18.4, 18.5, 18.11, 20.2, 22.12, 23.1, 25.11, 27.1, 27.6, 32.8, 35.4, 36.5, 36.9, 36.10, 50.14, 51.6, 51.14, 51.16, 52.4, 52.16, 53.3, 53.6, 53.9, 53.16, 55.3, 55.16, 56.9, 59.13, 60.10, 60.12, 66.2, 66.13, 4.221, 4.27, 4.28, 6.13, 10.1331, 10.1332, 10.1431, 10.1432, 10.1563, 10.19131, 10.22211, 10.946

maqu nga Q 6.2231 "therefore" 3.13, 5.2, 5.8, 6.6, 7.1, 9.9, 11.14, 17.5, 20.12, 26.7, 26.11, 27.9, 29.14, 30.6, 32.2, 32.9, 33.2, 59.5, 8.1322

maqu ra gug Q 6.222 "seem" 26.8, 6.33, 8.213212, 9.10.18

mu ra g 9.83

maw ra gug 2.1522, 2.154

maqu pa y + instrumental passive " {did / does} (not do x until y)" 41.7, 42.5, 8.2314, 8.23141, 8.23142, 9.10.11, 9.10.17

maqu pa {y / gang} + abstract

1) "the first time x happened" 8.311, 8.321, 10.10.22

2) "x has just y" 3.541, 9.511

maqu

maqu pa + active "the first time x happened" 3.543

maqu pa y + abstract "x happened at the same time as y" 9.4151

maqu ra y "the only time that" 8.234

*maqu

ka- T " {learn / know} "

kamahuqan "thing one has learned" (= kamaquhan) 4.25

kamaquhan "things known" (= kamahuqan) 12.221*

marbil CN "name of a place in Cotabato" 53.16, 54.15

mari (listed under kuma:ri)

maring N "woman's name (short for mari:na and others)" 10.1572, 12.142

mari:ya N "woman's name (Mary)" 8.11321, 8.1252, 8.22, 8.221521, 8.23113, 8.36, 9.1111, 9.244, 9.31, 9.615, 10.1581, 10.24232, 10.923, 12.242

marka CN "mark (sign)" 2.1532

maryu N "man's name (Mario)" 9.10.14, 12.122, 12.242

masun CN "mason" 40.10, 40.13

mata CN "eye" 23.9, 48.3, 50.12, 66.13, 6.2124, 9.931, 11.143

T " {wake up / wake} "

naka- "woke up (by outside influence)" 20.3

hig-/hag-

mahig- "might wake up" 9.431

matag Q 6.511 "every (day, month, etc.)" 1.9, 2.9, 26.5, 9.94, 9.10.17, 10.192, 11.811

ma:tang CN "{kind / type}" 10.313

matay T "kill (not by violence)"

maka- "have killed" (dialectic for makapatay) 47.5

ka- "die"

pag- CN "death" 9.511

na- "died" 3.10, 17.8, 36.10, 55.9, 6.13, 8.134, 10.131

ma- "{died / will die}" 6.324, 9.521

pa- "die for a cause"

nag- "died for" 8.12321

gipakamatyan "thing for which one gave his life" 9.1341

paN- (←) "die (several agents)"

naN- (←) "died" 11.82

ka- (←) CN "large number of deaths" 10.92122

ka- -un (←) CN "death" 56.14, 58.11, 68.12

himalatyun Adj. "dying" 11.713

matikud T "notice"

himatikdan "thing that will be noticed" 11.913

matngun T "{be conscious of / notice}"

hi-/hing- (→)

hi- -an (→) "person who will be noticed" 9.615

ma:tud Q 6.411 "said" 12.3

ma:tud pa "(it is) said" 52.3, 12.162

matun CN "leader of ruffians" 10.173

may 1) LP of existential sentence 3.4 "there {is / are / was} ; ___ {has / have / had}" 1.1, 1.2, 4.4, 4.8, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.8, 6.11, 7.5, 15.5, 16.3, 20.7, 20.14, 22.11, 22.12, 25.3, 29.9, 30.12, 32.12, 33.13, 57.18, 58.12, 66.3, 69.4, 69.6, 3.421, 3.4221, 3.4222, 4.2334, 4.63, 4.68, 4.92, 10.3521, 10.92211

2) preceding number or expression meaning time of day "approximately" 15.13, 16.5, 8.2232

mayqung Adj. "similar to"

doubling Adj. "somewhat similar to" 68.6

mayur CN "mayor (chief official of a city or town)" 20.8, 43.14, 8.13312, 12.113*

midalya CN "{medal / medallion}" 10.1563

midyu Q 6.313 "somewhat (x to a certain extent)" 19.2, 21.6, 29.7

mil nuybi syintus syi:ti Number "1907" 6.42

mil syi:ti Number "a thousand seven hundred" 10.951

mi:na N "woman's name (short for pilumi:na - Filomena)" 12.162

mindanaw CN island in the Philippines (Mindanao) 8.12441, 9.7413, 10.1241

mindu:ru CN island in the Philippines (Mindoro) 10.34

minti N "man's name (short for kliminti - Clement)" 12.161

minyuq T "cause to marry"
mag- "got married" 11.3561, 11.35621, 12.151
-un "person had to get married" 12.261*
ka- "get married"
na- "married" 37.3
ma- "get married" 8.2314
gi- "time one marries" 8.2314
pakig- "get married to"
makig- "want to get married to" 10.181

mi:ngaw Adj. "{lonely / deserted} (without many people)"
ka-...-an "become deserted"
na- "became deserted" 18.13

minggu N "man's name (short for duminggu)" 59.16, 60.6, 60.8, 60.13, 61.3

mirika:nu CN "American" (= qamirika:nu) 40.10, 40.11, 43.4, 43.5, 44.1

miriku CN "folk doctor" 58.10

mis Title "Miss" 2.1512, 6.2125

mismu Q 6.52 "{same / self}" 6.52

mistir Title "Mr." 50.4, 50.8, 50.9, 52.14, 53.1, 53.7, 53.8, 53.11, 53.13, 63.8, 63.12, 64.4, 64.5, 64.12, 65.12, 68.10, 69.12, 4.211, 5.42, 10.1592
Culu- T "call one 'mister'"
-a "person called 'mister'" 8.21164

misyun CN "mission (to spread Christianity)"
misyunaryu CN "missionary" 11.4143

mi:ting CN "meeting (gathering)" 9.1321

mu (listed under qikaw)

mubuq Adj."short" (= mabaq)
T "make short"
mubqi "thing to be made short" 8.22112

mudtu Adj. "noon" (= qudtu) 3.511, 9.132, 10.2542

mugnaq T "make come into being"
gi- (-un unreal) "thing created" 10.124

mugtuk Adj."sullen"
ka- T "be sullen"
na- "was sullen" 48.2

multa CN "fine (paid in punishment)" 44.6

muntiqapu CN "Mount Apo" 48.8

munyi:ka CN "doll" 9.521

muru T "frown"
murha:nun Adj. "always frowning" 8.13112

murun CN "torch made from small bamboo tube filled with kerosene and having cloth wick" 66.11

musmus T "push {face / snout} into"
pagka- 42.6

mutsatsa CN "maidservant" 8.1642 8.221521, 8.423, 9.9761

mutsatsu CN "manservant"
T "make into manservant"
mutsatsu:ha "person to be made into servant" 8.21162

mutyaq CN "jewel"

mityaq

paka- "thing that is considered a jewel"

-un "thing that will be considered a jewel" 9.7411

na 1) "{action completed / state come into being} as of set point in time"

a) With CN, pronouns, or numerals 2.7, 3.11, 4.7, 19.9, 24.6, 28.12, 44.11, 50.8, 53.14, 57.13, 57.14, 62.1, 65.11, 3.51, 4.231, 6.2121, 6.21232, 8.1411, 8.1631, 8.2334, 8.332, 9.1112, 9.2173, 9.244, 9.4151, 9.426, 9.5221, 9.931, 9.10.21, 10.151, 10.1511, 10.1562, 10.1571, 10.1572, 10.1573, 10.1581, 10.159, 10.1592, 10.1593, 10.314, 10.947, 10.10.22, 10.10.3

b) With real T or Q, LP 1.5, 1.7, 2.3, 3.12, 4.3, 15.5, 16.1, 16.2, 16.13, 17.9, 21.3, 22.2, 28.14, 29.4, 31.6, 36.3, 37.4, 43.1, 48.1, 54.8, 54.13, 55.4, 56.15, 57.5, 57.11, 58.14, 62.4, 62.9, 63.8, 63.11, 64.14, 67.12, 2.1531, 3.511, 4.44, 6.21233, 6.2125, 6.2231, 6.311, 8.12311, 8.1322, 8.1341, 8.1342, 8.1611, 8.1621, 8.214, 8.21422, 8.21433, 8.2145, 8.22112, 8.2232, 8.2236, 9.1123, 9.251, 9.2712, 9.333, 9.34, 9.4114, 9.4161, 9.418, 9.5121, 9.5261, 9.6111, 9.7411, 9.74331, 9.811, 9.10.17, 10.1212, 10.1232, 10.1342, 10.181, 10.2113, 10.231, 10.25321, 10.42, 10.92221, 10.9252, 10.945, 11.512, 12.112, 12.152, 12.161, 12.233

c) With unreal or Q future 9.11, 40.2, 40.9, 41.7,

na 1)

c) 52.12, 52.13, 54.10, 57.1 8.11321, 8.11322, 8.122312, 8.1251, 8.1252, 8.23313, 8.3313, 9.23121, 9.332, 9.52511, 9.10.14, 10.151, 12.142

d) With adjectives 7.13, 9.6, 17.8, 21.1, 21.6, 25.2, 52.3, 53.7, 56.6, 57.5, 4.211, 4.232, 4.25, 4.91, 6.322, 6.323, 8.21142, 8.21164, 9.525, 11.332, 12.127, 12.211

e) {waq / walaq / diq} na (= {wanqa / dinqa})

"no longer" 7.12, 19.11, 24.2, 28.13, 33.5, 34.13, 35.14, 46.5, 48.5, 52.2, 56.15, 65.14, 2.1531, 3.424, 3.51, 4.244, 4.62, 6.311, 8.1381, 8.1411, 8.16223, 8.16413, 8.21143, 8.2315, 9.362, 9.6132, 9.961, 9.9761, 10.131, 10.191, 10.24222, 10.24231, 10.2622, 10.722, 11.62, 11.713, 11.8111, 11.86, 12.13

f) expression of time 6.21233, 11.811

g) with unreal T 6.21233, 6.311

du:gay ná ng katuqi:gan "many years ago" 1.1

2) do x in place of y now

with real 4.7, 8.21433

with unreal 8.11812, 8.1182, 8.2334, 9.10.11, 10.1211

with adjectives 11.35121

with Q 8.21142

with {imperatives / hortatory} 8.8, 8.10, 2.1532, 2.1533, 8.1341, 8.1631, 8.411, 8.423, 9.1112, 9.1343, 9.2153, 9.4211, 9.52511

na
2) with {nouns / pronouns} 2.1512, 2.1532, 10.1292, 10.1731, 10.133
a) different from others in a group 57.16 (with T) 50.13
b) na pud "now x is the one (now it is x's turn)" 8.1411
qayaw na "stop (doing x) 8.9, 6.81, 8.21164
3) action completed at last (after doing many other things) 63.11
4) action completed within short time 10.132
kumusta na "how did it go?" 14.1
na {lang / la:mang} a) "the worthwhile thing to do now" 26.13, 40.4, 2.146, 2.1531, 8.23143, 9.131, 9.1343, 9.4161, 10.1424, 12.223, 12.261*
b) "a good enough choice" 8.1372, 9.941, 10.723
c) "only thing needed to bring something to {perfection / completion}" 61.4
waq na la:mang "no longer worthwhile" 23.7
diq na lang "no longer worthwhile" 11.8111
ha:pit na lang "almost did V when they should not have" 51.10

na {qusab / pud} "again" 5.3, 5.4, 5.8, 6.14, 7.2, 32.9, 49.15, 54.1, 57.14, 10.185, 11.712

labi na "especially (x is more likely to happen or a {does / is} x more than others)" 1.6, 1.13, 58.1, 9.8431

na Q 6.6 1) "all right (accedence to request under condition)" 13.1,
2) "well anyway (be that as it may-i.e., going back to the original trend of narration)" 37.8, 38.8, 38.10, 39.4, 41.10, 41.14, 42.7, 42.9, 43.3, 43.4, 44.9, 45.9, 46.4, 46.7, 46.8, 47.4
3) "for (preceding necessary condition for an event previously related)" 44.12, 45.14

nan Q 6.6 1) "precedes reason" 38.9, 8.16222
2) "reason to the contrary" 41.12, 42.11
3) "resumes thread of conversation interrupted" 45.11

na:nay Title "mother" 2.214, 10.213, 10.2311, 12.211
nanay vocative 7.12, 8.6, 9.5, 10.3, 10.12, 14.1, 15.2, 15.6
nay vocative "ma!" 29.10, 31.11, 2.214, 3.31

nang (listed under manang)

napu:luq Numeral "ten" (listed under pu:luq)

*na:qug
ka-T "{go out of the house / {go / come} down}"
saka kana:qug T "keep going up and down" 6.81
pag- "going down" 31.13, 9.4151
ning- "went down" 35.7
na- "went {down / out}" 44.11, 45.9, 45.13, 9.10.11, 10.5231

*na:qug

ka-

gi- "thing to be put out" 8.23113

r- -um- CN "person who is about to go out of a house" 10.151

na:sud CN "nation" 10.9214, 11.322, 11.83

na:wung CN "face" 48.2, 8.11321, 8.12211

nay (listed under na:nay)

ni (listed under si)

nihit Adj. "scarce" 9.2173

ni:na N "woman's name (Nena)" 9.23121, 10.263, 10.8132

nindut Adj. "pretty" (listed under ganindut)

ni:niq N " {man's / woman's} name" 12.252*

ning Q 6.6 "pause word used preceding a sentence while speaker is thinking of the proper word to use" 40.3

ning N "man or woman's name (short for names ending in ning)" 8.21122

ni:paq CN "a kind of palm that grows in swamps, the leaves of which resemble that of a coconut palm" 21.3

ka- -an CN "nipa grove" 20.13

ni:qa Deictic 4.72 "be here (near 1st and 2nd persons)" (listed under qani:qa)

niqadtu "formerly" (listed under kaniqadtu)

ni:wang Adj. "thin"

ka- T "become thin"

ma- "could become thin" 9.34

nu Q 6.6 "see?"

1) explains situation before exciting event 39.14

2) asking listener if he understands 45.3, 2.14

nu:ka CN "sore (small infected wound caused by injury or by parasites)"

gi- (→) T(nukaqun unreal) "one who got sores on him" 8.213112

numir N "man's name (short for numirya:nu)" 8.4222

nunut T "follow"

hi-/ha-

pahi- "submit oneself to go along with"

nag- "submitted himself" 9.4161

hag- "conform to"

pa- "cause something to conform to"

qi- "thing which is had to conform to something" 9.433

nurma N "woman's name (Norma)" 12.262*

nusnus T "rub"

gi- -an "thing that was rubbed" 8.22112

nyur Title "sir" 22.8, 22.10

ng 1) alternant of kang, ni after vowels (listed under si)

2) alternant of nga after vowels, /n/ and /q/

nga Linker (short form ng)

1) between pronominal and passive or noun 1.3, 1.4, 1.13, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10, 2.13, 3.4, 3.11, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 5.3, 5.11, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.14, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, 7.10, 7.13, 8.1, 8.3, 8.7, 8.8, 9.3, 9.8, 9.10, 10.1, 10.4, 10.14, 11.10, 11.14, 12.2, 12.6, 12.12, 12.13, 13.3, 13.4, 13.13, 13.14, 14.5, 14.7, 14.8, 15.3, 15.6, 15.13, 16.4, 16.9, 17.5, etc.

2) between {noun / pronoun} + {noun / PP / existential} 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 4.4, 4.8, 4.13, 5.4, 5.8, 5.11, 6.4, 6.9, 6.12, 7.3, 7.5, 8.3, 8.7, 8.14, 9.3, 9.7, 9.9, 9.13, 10.8, 10.9, 10.11, 10.14, 11.6, 11.11, 12.8, 13.1, 13.6, 13.10, 13.11, 14.5, 15.8, 15.9, 15.10, 15.14, 16.4, 16.10, 16.11, 17.8, 17.9, etc.

3) between {demons. / adj.} + noun 3.13, 4.12, 9.9, 15.4, 15.5, 16.1, 16.4, 16.5, 16.9, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, etc.

4) preceding sentence 2.3, 3.9, 6.11, 10.4, 10.8, 10.13, 12.4, 12.5, 12.13, 12.14, 13.2, 17.2, 17.3, etc.

maqu nga "therefore" 3.13, 5.2, 5.8, 6.6, 7.1, 9.9, 11.14, 17.5, etc.

5) linker for qualifier

kinahanglan 14.12, etc.

du:gay 1.1, etc.

sakapi 3.1

nga:mu 6.11, 14.4, etc.

labihan 7.7, 12.7, etc.

{na- / ma-} hi:mu 8.8, 13.3, 14.7, 17.6, 17.9, etc.

nga

5) gustu 12.6, etc.

dihaq 15.5, etc.

Adjective 15.8, etc.

6) in quantity sentences 8.14, 16.2, etc.

7) nga meaning measures 13.5, 13.6, 13.12, 14.5, 14.9, etc.

8) between adjective + noun in set expressions 14.10, etc.

9) following quntup + time of day 16.12, etc.

nga:bil CN "lip" 49.21, 8.152, 9.262

ngadtu Deictic 4.72 "there (place far from 1st and 2nd persons)"

Q 6.22111 4.2, 6.1, 6.7, 7.11, 7.14, 8.9, 8.10, 8.12, 10.13, 11.9, 14.12, 15.7, 20.4, 27.14, 28.7, 28.9, 30.11, 30.12, 32.13, 33.5, 34.4, 34.12, 35.11, 53.13

nga:lan CN "name" 3.14, 50.8, 51.8, 53.16, 9.1341

-a (←—) "particular name" 4.27

T " {name / call} "

nganlan "person called" 43.14

ginganlan "person who was named" 1.3, 25.3, 40.13, 43.8, 57.10

nganhaq Deictic 4.72 1) "there (place near 2nd person)"

2) "place referred to previously" 56.7

nganhi Deictic 4.72 1) "here (near 1st and 2nd person)"

2) "here (place being talked about)" 32.4, 51.4

nga:niq Q 6.32 (= ga:niq)

nga:niq

with imperative "repeated command after person commanded shows hesitation (note of exasperation)" (Cf. lagiq) 5.10

ra nga:niq "urgent request" 10.3

3) "however" 62.2

nga:mu Q 6.2231 "why" 6.11, 14.4, 22.9, 40.6, 41.7, 43.12, 47.5, 65.4, 2.1552, 4.62, 5.1, 8.1231, 8.21141, 9.977, 9.9771, 10.181, 11.221, 11.241, 11.356, 11.5221, 11.73, 12.151, 12.215, 12.225

ngari Deictic 4.72

1) "here (near 1st person and far from 2nd person)"

2) "here (near 1st and 2nd persons)" 28.4

ngilngig Adj. "horrible (making one shudder)"

-a (←) "very horrifying" 3.63

ngitngit Adj. "dark" 2.1532, 10.532

ka- CN "darkness" 9.1341

pa Q 6.32

1) "still (until now)"

a) With T "still" 23.8, 28.14, 4.231, 4.2331, 4.2332, 4.68, 4.92, 5.621, 8.1231, 8.2236, 8.23142, 8.23341, 9.1122, 9.133, 9.5121, 10.331, 12.171

b) With negatives " {is / was} not yet" 23.12, 37.6, 44.7, 46.8, 46.9, 50.10, 51.7, 52.4, 53.10, 62.2, 2.1522, 3.511, 8.11321, 8.1382, 8.16231, 8.16232, 8.214, 8.23341, 9.244, 9.333, 9.412, 10.2542, 10.2543, 12.125,

pa-1)

b) 12.127, 12.151

samtang walaq pa "until" 9.863

sa walaq pa "before" 8.127, 9.131, 9.921, 10.212

c) with CN "was still" 25.8, 43.13, 51.6, 2.14, 2.146, 2.1522, 3.511, 10.2241, 10.24323, 10.25312, 10.2542

d) with {numeral / numbers} "only (up to now)" 19.4

e) with adjectives "still (up to now)" 22.3, 23.8, 34.7, 44.1, 2.1532, 6.2112, 6.2212, 8.16231, 9.7431, 10.24321, 11.3512, 12.13

f) with deictics, LP's " {be still here / there} " 70.1, 9.23113, 9.34, 9.94, 10.24121, 10.331, 10.3521

g) With Q 9.1122

hagba:ya pa "it had been a long time up to now" 9.961

qu:saq pa "before" 9.5121

2) " {in addition / as well} "

a) following Q 36.1

b) following T (1) "in addition" 32.2, 54.1, 56.10, 59.3, 65.5

(2) "have to (do x when not necessary)" 8.2236, 9.977, 12.215

(3) pa...pa "not only...but also" 53.10

c) following Q 6.2122 (things done which one was not necessarily going to do) 6.3, 6.6, 6.8, 6.10, 29.12, 55.4, 10.191

d) {la:but pa / labaw pa} "in addition" 33.7, 33.8, 35.1

pa

2) e) kinsa pa "who else" 50.4
qunsa pa "what else" 12.233

f) following CN 10.213
bisan pa sa "despite" 48.7, 53.2, 58.6, 69.9, 69.10

g) bisan pa {kun / qug} "even if it gets to the point of" 59.1

3) "more x"
a) with adjectives 53.7, 3.53, 5.622, 10.913, 11.52

b) with CN 12.113

c) with T "x is more likely to happen" 3.53

4) "condition contrary to fact" 46.12, 62.4, 64.13, 65.3, 8.03, 9.521, 10.191611, 11.3322

5) with genitive following quotation "according to" 52.3, 8.12312
ma:tud pa "according to x" 12.162

6) bagqu pa Q 6.2231 "recently" 10.159, 11.741
kanusqa pa "when first" 22.7

7) maqu pa y + instrumental passive "{does / did} not do x until y" 41.7, 42.5, 8.2314, 8.23141, 8.23142, 9.10.11, 9.10.17

maqu pa {y / qang} + abstract
a) "the first time x happened" 8.311, 8.321, 10.10.22

b) "x has just y" 3.541, 9.511

maqu pa +active "the first time x happened" 3.543

pa

8) pa la:mang "lest" 9.631

pablu N "man's name (Paul)" 11.3336

pada:yun T "continue" (listed under da:yun)

padri Title "Father (title for priests)" 39.3, 40.4, 40.8, 41.3, 12.261

padulung T "go towards" (listed under du:lung)

paghut T "bark"
mi- "barked" 9.415

pagka Prefix forming CN 10.922
pagka wala y hinungdan exclamatory sentence 3.6
"how useless!" 25.6

pagka dig taga dinhi "condition of not being from here" 6.2113

paha:waq T "go away" (listed under *ha:waq)

pa:hid T "wipe (of things small in area)" (Cf. tra:pu)
paN- "wipe oneself off"
naN- "wiped himself off" 8.1511

pahiyum T "smile" (listed under *hi:yum)

pahu:lay T "rest" (listed under *hu:lay)

paking N "man's name (short for pransisku - Francis)" 11.741

paki:ti CN "package" 9.1133

pakpak T "clap the hands"
CN "applause" 10.2321

pakyas T "frustrate"

pakyas

ka- "fail"

na- "failed" 10.26211

paN- "fail (plural agents)"

naN- "failed" 57.7

pa:lad CN 1) "palm (of hand)"

2) "luck (good or bad)"

3) "good luck" 49.15

4) "fate" 9.4161

palandung T "ponder" (listed under landung)

palanggaq T "bestow especial care upon"

-in- CN "someone to whom especial care is given" 55.11, 59.1

palasyu CN "palace" 11.3, 16.13

palit T "buy" 8.10, 4.25

pag- 7.14, 8.12, 15.7, 15.11, 10.1333, 10.263

CN "action of buying" 64.7

mi- "bought" 59.13, 8.151, 10.213

mi- "will buy" 10.24131

nag- "bought" 12.111

maka- "was able to buy" 12.111

ka- (= maka-) "buy" 9.10.12

gi- "thing bought" 10.951

-un "thing to be bought" 12.211

-a "thing to be bought" 8.1, 8.10, 2.1551

na- "thing bought" 52.7, 53.1

ma- "thing that can be bought" 10.94.111

gi- -an 1) "person for whom something was bought" 8.22, 12.211

2) "thing from which a part was bought" 8.22

palit

gi- -an

3) "place from which a thing was bought" 8.22; 12.211

-an 1) "person for whom bought" 10.2212

gi- 1) "thing used to buy" 8.23121, 12.211

2) "person for whom something is bought" 12.211

3) "time to buy" 12.211

pa- "cause to buy"

-un "person caused to buy" 12.241

gi- -an "person for whom something was had bought" 12.241

gi- "thing that will be caused to be bought" 12.241

paN- "buy (several things)" 10.2441

CN "action of buying (several things)" 8.12212

naN- "bought" 37.6, 9.9722, 11.3332

hi-/hing-

hi- -an "person for whom something might be bought" 9.521

hiN- (←) T "buy frequently"

gi- -an "thing that is widely bought" 9.5223

-in- CN "thing bought" 64.5

-unun (←) CN "things to buy" 10.2232

palumaluma T "claim to be able to do something one cannot" (listed under *luma)

pa:lung T 1) "extinguish a fire"

2) "turn {out / off} (appliances)"

pagnga 2) "thing to be turned off" 9.4211

pama:haw CN "breakfast" (listed under ba:haw)

pami:naw T "listen" 45.2

-un "thing to be listened to" 68.6

pan CN "bread" 10.2233, 12.241

panahun CN 1) "time (not of day, multiple or rate of speed)" 2.2, 3.9, 4.1, 9.12, 19.9, 22.11, 24.5, 25.2, 26.4, 30.6, 32.12, 67.13, 69.4, 6.21, 8.234, 9.961, 10.2611

2) "weather" 10.2642

-a (←) "particular time" 10.1581, 10.25422

pananglit Q 6.222 "for example" (listed under sanglit)

panaptun CN "cloth" (listed under saput)

pa:naq T "{spear / pierce with arrow}"

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that happened to be speared" 8.21431

pa:naw CN "extended journey" 10.9252

T "{go on a trip / travel}"

pag- CN "action of traveling" 9.7413

panaygun T "carol" 9.15

panday CN "carpenter" 12.232

panibuquk T "well up" (listed under buquk)

panimalay CN "household" (listed under balay)

panimalus T "take revenge on" (listed under ba:lus)

paningka:mut CN "effort" (listed under kamut)

pa:nit CN "{skin / peel} (animal or human)" 56.4

paN- CN "complexion" 10.913

pantalan CN "pier" 2.2521

taga- CN "people from the pier" 10.25421

pantaw CN "kitchen stoop (uncovered porch by the kitchen)" 9.5122

panulay CN "devil" (listed under sulay)

panumpaq T 1) "vow to do something"

2) "swear to the truth of something"

CN "vow" 69.1

nanumpaq 2) "swore" 57.17

qika- 1) "thing that can be sworn" 58.14

panun CN "{flock / herd / swarm / group (of people)}" 66.8

pangadyiq T "pray"

CN "prayer (action of praying)" 9.511

maN- "pray" 10.2261

pangaghu T "sigh gruntingly" (Cf. hupaw.)

CN "action of sighing" 8.342

naN- "sighed" 8.1511, 8.342

panga:has T "dare"

naN- "dared" 62.11

panga:ku T "assume responsibility" (listed under gaku)

pangandak T "dare to do something dangerous or not easily done"
CN "thing said in daring" 59.14

panganduy T "long for"
CN "longing" 51.5
naN- "longs for" 8.2321
maN- "long for" 22.11

panga:nud CN "cloud" (listed under qa:nud)

panga:yuq T "ask (for something to be given)" (listed under ka:yuq)

panghupaw CN "sigh (listed under hupaw)

pangi:lin CN "feast in honor of saint" (= pista) 8.234, 10.10.21

pangilyu:puq T "implore forgiveness"
CN "imploration" 58.9
ma- -un Adj. "imploring" 11.3521

pangi:taq T "look for" (listed under ki:taq)

pangpang CN "cliff" 10.131, 10.2651

pangu:lu CN "chief" (listed under qu:lu)

pangusmu T "snort" (listed under kusmu)

panguta:na T "ask (a question)" (listed under kuta:na)

pa:pa Title "papa" 6.81, 8.12211, 8.12222, 9.1121, 9.521, 9.7422, 10.1333, 10.159, 10.541, 11.35621, 12.121, 12.161

papha T "{brush off / flick off with hand}" (Cf. tra:pu.) 48.9

papil CN "paper" 53.5, 8.2313, 12.212*

papi:lis CN "papers (documents)" 53.5

pa:qa CN "thigh" 42.11, 42.12, 55.8

paqa:but T "wait for" (listed under qa:but)

pa:qak T "bite"
gi- (-un unreal) "person bitten" 9.415
pag- -in- -ay (→) "bite one another"
nag- -in- -ay (→) "bit each other" 9.612

paqi:lub T "be patient ({enduring / persevering})" (listed under *qi:lub)

paqingun T "{towards / go towards}" (listed under *qingun)

paqit Adj. 1) "bitter"
2) "difficult (situation)"
ma- 1) Adj. "very bitter" 49.1
2) "very difficult" 9.7412

paqu:liq T "go (home)" (listed under qu:liq)

paqun T "bait"
gipanqan "thing for which bait was set" 57.C

pa:ra Q 6.411 1) "{for sake / benefit} of" 2.1512, 4.43, 8.231121, 10.24131, 10.731, 12.232*
2) "for (in direction of)" 2.144, 2.1511, 2.1533

pa:rang T "{vie / compete} with"

pa:rang

ka- CN "one with whom one is matched" 56.12, 68.9

parat Adj. "salty"

ka- T "become salty"

na- "became salty" 9.31

para:yig T "show affection for"

parayganan CN 1) "one to whom affection is shown" 10.24222

2) "one from whom affection is received" 10.24222

pari:hu Adj. "similar" 10.912

pa:riq CN "priest" 39.1, 39.4, 39.5, 39.8, 39.11, 40.3, 40.6, 40.14, 41.1, 41.11, 41.14, 42.8, 43.3, 44.7, 45.6, 8.1233, 9.934, 10.1424, 10.1432, 10.182

T "make someone become priest"

mag- "make oneself a priest" 8.12312

pa- T "allow to become priest"

-un "person made into priest" 9.1121

ka- T "become a priest"

na- "became a priest" 9.331

pa:ris T "pair off {somebody / something} with {somebody / something} else"

gi- (gi- unreal) "{person / thing} paired with" 39.11

pakig- "pair off with another"

makig- "will pair off with" 9.721

-an (→) CN "a pair" 10.24131

parki CN "park" 8.2315, 9.712, 12.152

parul CN "lantern" 12.216

paryinti CN "relative (kin)" 9.362

pasa:ngil T "accuse" (listed under sa:ngil)

pasa:yan CN "shrimp" 8.231122

pasaylu T "forgive" (listed under saylu)

pasipa:la T 1) "do harm"

2) "insult"

mu- 1) "will do harm" 49.11

gipasipadqan 2) "person insulted" 45.6

pasi:yu CN "stroll"

paN- T "take a stroll"

CN "stroll" 12.152

pakig- "go strolling with someone"

makig- "will take a stroll with someone" 9.712

pasku CN "Christmas" 10.184, 10.185

paN- T "ask for Christmas presents"

pinasku:han CN "Christmas presents" 10.184, 10.2311, 10.24212

pasqan T "carry on the shoulder (something not hanging)"

nag- "was carrying" 60.9

gi- (-un unreal) "thing carried" 29.14, 60.7

pa- "cause to carry"

gi- (-un unreal) "one made to carry" 10.213

pastilan Q 6.2231

1) with exclamatory sentences "very" 29.3; 3.62

2) expression of surprise (pleasant or not) 30.2, 3.63

pastilan ka gud qanak "Oh God, son! (desperation)" 14.3

pastilan

3) "what are you worrying so much for (feigned surprise or concern with disdainful tone)" 15.2

pasuk T "put a thing into a place which is hard to get out of"

gi- (qi- unreal) " {one / thing} put in" 23.9

hi-/ha-

naha- "thing happened to be put in" 9.4113

pasul T "go fishing (with hook and line)"

paN- "fish (with hook and line)"

maN- "fishing" 8.1372

pamaslanan CN "place one fishes with a line"

tig- CN "one who often fishes at a place" 10.131

pasu:lit CN "examinations" (listed under *su:lit)

pasyinti CN "patient (sick person)" 9.42

pasyu N "man's name (short for bunipasyu-Bonifacio)" 11.873

patay T "kill (by violence)" 59.3, 67.13

CN 1) "dead {person / thing} " 28.12, 28.14, 29.1, 29.4, 31.6, 32.3, 49.11, 9.974, 10.24131, 10.531, 12.124*

2) "action of killing" 44.6

pag- 32.7, 44.3, 45.5, 5.25

mi- "killed" 32.8

mu- "will kill" 9.623

naka- "have killed" 64.14

gi- "person killed" 42.8, 10.125, 10.173

patay

patyun "one who {will / is to} be killed" 26.13, 32.8, 44.7, 44.9, 45.14, 46.3, 47.3, 47.5

patya "one who is to be killed" 46.14

pa- "cause to kill"

gi- "person who was had killed" 10.232

qi- "one to be had killed" 44.11, 45.7

paN- "kill (several things)"

gi- (pamatyun unreal) "things that were killed" 10.2621

palatyun CN 1) "one who is to be killed" 44.5

2) "reason on account of which one is to be killed" 47.6

patyanay T "engage in killing"

CN "killing" 9.623

pati CN "pigeon" 8.21451

patimqaw T " {appear / show up} " (listed under *timqaw)

pati:nu CN name of street in Cebu City 10.956

pa:tu CN "duck" 54.14

pawntinpin CN "fountain pen" 8.21152

payag CN "hut" 51.3

paypay CN "fan"

T "fan"

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing used as a fan" 68.12

pidilrusaryu CN name of street in Cebu City 4.243

pidiri:ku N man's name (Frederick) 9.931

pidru N "man's name (Pedro)" 4.2342, 4.43, 8.1233, 8.127, 8.134, 8.1384, 8.21151, 8.221113, 8.2313, 9.1131, 9.1133, 9.3, 9.52512, 9.61, 9.621, 9.921, 9.934, 10.131, 10.1561

piging CN "eating party" 9.971

pigqut Adj. "narrow" (listed under pi:qut)

pi:kas CN " {one of a pair / half of whole} "55.8

ka- CN 1) "other half" 8.2321

qisig kapi:kas "each side" 9.611

2) CN "spouse" 10.1915

piknik CN "picnic" 6.2125

pila Interrogative "how {many / much} " 10.947
to what extent

{ka- / maka-} Q 6.221122 "how many times" 11.85

sa makapila "for the nth time" 9.9761

Numeral "several" 4.232, 6.2121

-r- Numeral "several" 6.21231

pilang N "woman's name (short for tyupila= Theophila and others)" 8.411

pilar N "woman's name" 10.24221, 11.332, 12.172, 12.241

pi:lay T 1) "make something standing up be down"

2) "fell trees" (regional use only) 5.9

pag- 2) 2.12, 4.6, 4.7, 5.14, 28.4, 4.812

pi:lay

nag- 2) "felled" 28.7

nag- (—→) 1) "is bent"

-an- "bending over" 12.122*

gi- 2) "thing felled" 28.9, 29.5

-a 2) "thing to be felled" 4.10, 7.7

paN- 2) "fell (more than one thing)"

maN- "will fell" 27.11, 28.1

pag- 52.12

pilimun N "man's name (Filemon)" 9.7412

pilipi:nas CN "the Philippines" 9.34, 10.312, 10.34

pilipi:nu CN "Filipino" 45.1, 12.262.

pi:liq T "choose (pick out)"

pag- CN "election (act of electing)" 12.263

mi- "chose" 48.15, 10.351

gi- "{thing / person} chosen" 4.68, 5.24

-a "thing to be chosen" 5.24

na- " {person / thing} chosen" 18.5, 60.12, 11.221

-ay (—→) CN "elections" 9.4132, 9.4161

T "continually choosing" 9.4132

-r- -um- (—→) CN "voter" 10.1413

pili:qik T "squeal (of small animals)"

nag- (—→) "was squealing" 56.1

pinpal CN "pen pal" 12.142

pinggan CN "plate (dish or soup plate not made of metal and not a large serving dish)" (= pla:tu) 19.6, 39.9, 10.1431

pingpung CN "pingpong {ball / game}" 57.9, 57.10, 57.11

T "play pingpong"

gi- -an "place where pingpong was played" 9.10.14

pingwit CN "pole, line and hook for fishing"

paN- "fish with short line and hook"

maN- "will go fishing" 31.1, 3.53

pipila Numeral "a few" (listed under pila)

piping N "man's name (short for pili:pi, husi and others)" 8.11322, 8.16311, 8.21164, 8.22125, 8.231121, 9.3313

piqpiq T "beat into shape"

-un "thing to be beaten into shape" 8.122312

pi:qut Adj. "narrow (having little width)"

piqqut Adj. "narrow" (= pi:qut) 11.142

pir CN "pier" 8.1231, 9.921

pirla N "woman's name (Perla)" 2.133, 2.145, 2.1531, 8.1262

pirla CN "Perla (brand of soap)" 10.721

pirmi Q 6.221121 "always" 11.214

piru Q 6.2231 "but (on the contrary)" (= pi:ru and qapan) 43.14, 44.6, 46.12, 4.231, 6.21231, 8.21142, 8.22112, 9.13211, 9.9722, 12.124

pi:ru Q 6.2231 "but (on the contrary)" (= piru, qapan) 10.331

pi:si CN "P.C. (Philippine Constabulary)" 57.4

pi:siq CN "{cord / rope}" 60.8, 60.14, 61.4, 61.9, 61.12, 67.8

T "make into rope"

gi- (-un unreal)" thing made into rope " 11.9131

pista CN "fiesta (celebration of saint's day) (= pangi:lin) 18.1, 9.418, 9.10.13

pisuq CN "chick" 10.1511, 10.9251

pi:sus CN "peso (unit of currency)" 8.2236, 8.23121, 11.811 12.114

maN- -un (⟶) CN "one peso bill" 11.33351, 11.872

maN- (⟶) CN "one peso bill" 11.872

pisyang N "woman's name (short for sulpisya - Sulpicia)" 12.262

pisyung N "man's name (short for sulpisyu - Sulpicio)" 11.33341

pita:ka CN "purse (container for money)" 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 6.12, 6.13, 7.3, 9.7, 15.4, 15.13, 12.232, 12.232*

pitiw CN "trigger" 61.1, 61.6, 61.11

pitrumaks CN "pressurized kerosene lamp" 21.4

pitsa Q 6.42 "date" 6.42

pitu Numeral "seven" 53.14, 55.1, 5.81, 10.1412

qika- {CN / Numeral} "seventh"

pitu

qika-

T "be seven o'clock"

mag- "is about seven" 8.1251

piyal T "entrust"

-in- -an CN "person entrusted with something" 10.232

pla:sa CN "plaza (public square)" 18.12, 19.1, 20.7, 33.14, 35.8, 10.112, 10.2221

pla:tu CN "plate (dish)" (= pinggan) 8.411, 8.423, 10.2242, 10.24121

platun CN "platoon" 57.4

pli:ti T "pay the fare"

qika- "thing which can be used to pay the fare" 9.21212

plu:wid CN "fluid" 8.2333

prangka Adj. "frank"

T "say frankly"

giprangkahan "person who was frankly told" 65.12

prid N "man's name (short for qalpri:du-Alfred)" 9.412, 10.25311

primyu CN "reward" 36.5

prinsipi CN "prince" 17.9, 36.8

prinsi:sa CN "princess" 10.11, 11.1, 17.7, 33.8, 36.6, 36.9

prisidinti CN "president" 43.13, 44.1, 44.2, 45.3, 8.16413

pagka- CN "state of being president"

pri:su T "imprison"

pa- "have one put to jail"

qi- "had one put to jail" 53.4

ma- "will be jailed" 53.10

prisyu CN "price" 8.12212, 8.133

prubli:ma CN "problem (difficulty)" 29.9, 31.10, 4.28

prugram CN "program" 8.16221

prusisyun CN "procession"

T "hold a procession"

pag- "to parade" 16.6

prutistanti CN "protestant (by religion)" 40.10, 40.13, 41.3, 41.4, 41.5

pubri Adj. "poor (having {scanty / little money})" 10.9

pud Q 6.32 "also" (listed under qupud)

pudyut T "pick up gingerly (with thumb and with tips of fingers)"

gi- (-un unreal) "thing gingerly picked up" 6.12, 7.2

pugaq T "{squeeze out (extract) / rack (one's brains)}"

gi- (pugqun unreal) "thing squeezed"

gipugaq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng qu:tuk "he racked his brains" 59.5

pugas T "plant (said of seeds only)"

pag- 54.9

pugung T " {restrain / control} "

pag- 8.22126

maka- "hold back" 61.8

ka- (= maka-) "could restrain" 11.143

makag- "could hold back" 8.13911

pugung

gipugngan "person who was restrained" 10.1561

pugus T "compel (cause one thing to do another against its will or natural condition)"

mu- "compels" 22.13

naka- "compelled" 52.4

gi- (pugsun unreal) "person who was forced (by someone)" 11.1

na- "one who was forced (by circumstances)" 4.2, 12.1, 38.9

ma- "person who will be compelled" 65.10

pu:kan T 1) "bring something erect down (not by cutting)"

2) "bring to a downfall"

pag- 2) 70.2

na- (-un unreal nonpotential) 2) "thing brought to a downfall" 69.6

ma- 2) "thing that will be brought to a downfall" 69.11

ka- "fall"

pag- CN 2) "downfall" 69.4

na- 1) "fell" 49.4

pu:kaw T "arouse from sleep"

na- (-un nonpotential, unreal) "person awakened" 20.1

pukqung T "squat on heels"

mag- "was squatting" 62.9

pula Adj. "red" 10.953

T "{be / become} red"

mi- "became red" 8.11321

nag- "was red" 8.12211

paN- T "be red"

pula

naN- "was red" 48.3

pu:lak T "cause to fall down (only for fruits on the tree)"

(→) CN "fallen fruits (matured or unmatured)" 8.2122, 10.431, 10.522

pulambatu CN "village in northern Cebu (Redstone)" 10.1211

pu:law T "do something late into the night"

nag- "did x late at night" 9.27222

paN- "do something till late at night"

naN- "did x until late at night" 9.27222

pulbura CN "{gunpowder / explosive powder}" 57.10, 8.231123

pulding N "man's name (short for lyupuldu - Leopold)" 8.2216

pu:li T "{substitute for / replace by (temporarily)}"

gipuli:han "thing which was replaced" 66.7

doubling "happen one after the other (take turns successively)"

mi- "happened one after another" 54.4

pulis CN "policeman (peace officer)" 9.422, 10.173

ka- -an CN "police force" 20.8, 22.2, 22.4, 23.4

pulisi:ya CN "policeman" 8.16411, 8.16413

pulqan CN "handle of instrument" 62.8

pulta CN "door (barrier closing an entrance)" 9.10.17

pultahan CN "doorway" 11.4, 31.13, 8.1224, 9.10.17, 12.222

pu:lung CN "word" 8.1381

-a (←—) "particular word" 8.13911, 9.426

paN- T "speak"

naN- "said" 63.7

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing said" 64.2

maN- -r- (—→) CN "speaker" 12.152

-un (—→) CN "saying (proverb)" 10.2213

puluq CN "island" (= pu:luq) 10.2651

pu:luq CN "island" (= puluq) 51.1, 10.3521

kapupudqan CN "archipelago". 10.34

pu:luq Numeral "ten" (= napu:luq) 8.122312, 8.1611

na- Numeral "ten" (= pu:luq) 13.5, 13.6, 13.11, 14.9, 15.7, 16.3, 16.8, 57.9

pulus Q 6.313 "{each and all / each part of}" (= pu:rus) (does not occur without /1/) 52.3, 5.7, 9.362, 10.191612

pulus CN "use"

T "make use of"

mag- "{is / was} of use" 56.4, 10.331

pahiN- T "make use of"

mag- "make use of" 24.4

pahimusli "thing to be made use of" 10.9214

kapusla:nan CN "usefulness" 10.331

pulusyirt CN "sport shirt" (does not occur without /1/) 48.5

pu:lut T "pick up (something that has fallen from plants)" (not without /1/)

paN- "gather (several things)"

gina- "things gathered from where they were scattered" 8.2122

pu:nay Q 6.221121 "always" 3.5

T "always" (requires infinitive complement)

mag- "would always" 1.14, 4.93

gi- -an "person who was always x-ed" 22.3

punduk CN "{cluster / group}" 21.3

pag- T "gather together"

nag- "gathered" 10.112

mag- "gather" 10.263

nagka- "had gathered together" 67.12

punit T "pick up"

qi- "person for whom picked up" 8.2313

paN- "pick up (several things)"

pag- 10.431

punsi:suk T "occupy a place to overflowing"

mag- "will fill place to overflowing" 18.9

punta T "go towards"

Q 6.411 "towards" 47.2

puntik CN "spot (a part colored differently from rest)" 58.12

*pu:nung

ka- -an CN "organization" 10.173, 10.351, 11.35621

punuq Adj. "full"
T 1) "fill"
2) "add"
na- (punqun nonpotential, unreal) 1) "thing which became filled" 18.3
punqi 2) "thing to which something is added" 8.21432

pu:nuq CN "tree"
-an 1) " {trunk (of tree) / lower part of tree} " 6.1, 3.91, 12.261

pungasiq T "rain down (cause to come in rapid succession)"
nag- "coming in rapid succession" 56.3

pungaw CN "a kind of bird" 51.15

punggut T "cut {down / off} (cleanly-usually with a single stroke)"
-an "one from whom x will be cut off" 13.8, 14.13

pungut Adj. "angry"
paN- T "be angry"
naN- "was angry" 68.2
ka- CN "anger" 68.7, 69.1

pu:qu T "exterminate"
pag- 70.1

puqul Adj. " {bored / tired} of something"
gipulqan "person who was {bored / tired} " 57.5

purbitsu CN "usefulness" 3.4

puru N "man's name (short for tilispuru)" 12.162

puruhan CN "likelihood" 66.3

purul CN "short pants" 2.5

pu:rus Q 6.313 "each and all" 2.1522, 2.154 (= pulus)

puru:sa N "woman's name (short for sinpuru:sa)"
purusa (vocative) 8.2216

pusil CN "gun"
paN- T "shoot" 9.4211
CN "action of shooting" 11.3522
hi-/hing-
hi- -i "thing that had been shot" 58.6

puspus T "strike one with something (so as to hurt)" 21.9
-in- CN "repeated beating" 23.7

pusqu:pis CN "post office" 9.1131, 9.1133

pusta T "bet in gambling"
naka- "happen to bet on" 8.13311
paka- "happen to bet on"
nag- "happened to bet on" 9.7421

pu:sud CN " {navel / umbilical cord} " 51.2 (It is a tradition to hang a baby's umbilical cord on a roof beam so that the person will always return to his birthplace before he dies.)

pu:suq CN 1) "ear (of corn)"
2) "banana blossom"
-in- (→) CN "large ear of corn" 62.3, 8.21165

putak T "cackle"
nag- "was cackling" 8.1322

puthaw CN "iron" 8.122312

putiq Adj. "white" 16.3, 6.33

putiq

ka- T "become white"

paN- "become white (plural agents)"

nag- "were becoming white" 9.936

-in- (←) CN "long, slender and sharp bolo for special use (kept white and shiny)" 55.14, 56.4, 56.5, 10.2113

putu CN "a cooked mixture of coconut or coconut milk plus rice, cassava, buri or corn" 9.9722

putul T "cut" 3.721, 9.935

pag- 5.25

pagka- "way of being cut" 49.1, 3.73

nag- "was cutting" 3.721

mag- "cutting" 3.2

gi- "thing cut" 3.721

putla "thing to be cut" 5.5

pag- "cut" (imperative) 5.13

na- "thing cut" 49.9

ma- "thing cut" 8.127

paN- "cut (several things)"

pagka- CN "action of having cut"

-a (←) "action of having cut" (exclamatory) 8.35

gipamutlan "thing from which things were cut off" 60.13

doubling "cut into pieces"

pag- 2.13

ka- CN "other half of a whole" 10.1915

putung Adj. "quick to show anger irrespective of consequence"

-in- Adj. "in a hot-tempered manner" 69.7

putus T "wrap"

pusta "thing wrapped" 52.6, 12.233

puyuq T "be still (not moving)"

hiN- "be at ease"

nahiN- "was at ease" 9.5241

puyuq T "dwell in "

mu- "dwell in" 23.13

nag- "have been living" 4.25

-an-"were living" 9.9361

naga- "lived" 6.21

naka- "resided" 37.5

pakig- (←) "live together with"

makig- (←) "live together with" 9.713

pag- (←) "live together as man and wife" 9.921

(←) "live together as man and wife" 9.921

(←) (= nag-) "were living together" 8.16221

gi- (←) "person had to live with as wife" 12.262*

gi- (←) "person had to live with as wife" 8.23113

-um- -l- (←) CN "residents" 10.154

pinuyqa:nan CN "dwelling place" 51.7, 57.13

pwinti CN "fountain" 9.73

pyista CN "fiesta" (=pangi:lin, pista) 12.114

qa Q 6.6 "ah" or "oh"

1) preceding refusal 38.6

2) pause before calling attention of a person 40.10

3) "so" (expressing surprise at someone's impudence) 41.11

4) statement following is not surprising 44.9, 50.4, 9.88

5) pause expressing doubt 41.12

qa 6) preceding statement that something is x or like x despite conditions to the contrary 44.14

qaba:ga CN "shoulder" 41.13, 5.42

qabaka CN "abaca plant" 52.13, 54.7, 54.9

qaba:ya N "surname (Abaya)" 5.42

qa:bi Q 6.2231 "___ thought (took for granted)" 12.7, 17.1

qabilidad CN "ability (power to accomplish)" 25.9

qa:bin CN "league"
  pakig- T "team up with someone" 9.721

qabli T "open" (= qabri)
  nag- "opened" 10.1231
  qabli:hun "thing to be opened" 12.222
  qabli:han "thing to be opened" 12.222
  qi- "thing used to open" 12.222

qabri T "open" (= qabli)
  nag- "is open" 8.1224

qabtik Adj. 1) "agile"
  2) "clever in taking advantage of others"
  3) "cannot be fooled" 57.12
  ka- CN 2) "cleverness" 69.3, 69.10

qabu CN "ashes"
  qabu:han CN "stove" 10.26231

qabuga:du CN "lawyer" 66.2, 66.4, 66.5a
  qabugaduhun Adj. "having the characteristics of a lawyer" 11.3334

qabut T 1) "arrive"
  2) "attain"

qabut
  base alone (= mi-) 1) "arrived" 45.14
  pag- 1) 11.3, 11.8, 13.12, 15.13, 28.2, 29.1, 34.4, 35.8, 35.11, 45.11, 46.7, 51.6, 59.15, 63.8, 9.34, 9.412, 9.511, 9.5222, 10.10.2, 12.152
  qinig- 1) "upon arriving" 2.11, 2.14, 2.146, 2.1522, 8.1182, 8.2314
  mi- 1) "arrived" 9.12, 26.4, 56.13, 60.6, 6.21232, 6.81, 8.321, 10.151, 10.1571, 10.181, 10.5112, 10.531, 10.9252
  mu- 1) " {arrives / will arrive} " 8.2321, 8.234, 9.10.14, 10.132
  naka- 1) "arrived" 55.9
  maka- 1) "can arrive" 9.10.13
  ma- (qabtun nonpotential, unreal) 2) "thing that can be attained" 25.7, 54.7
  gi- -an "one to whom something arrived" 67.9
  qig- (= qi-) "time one reaches" 8.23141, 8.23142
  hi-/ha-/hing-
  na- (= nahi-/ha-) "happened to arrive" 10.1592
  mahi- " {arrived / arrives} " 8.1251
    naqabtan "person come upon (= nahiqabtan) 9.5221
  *doubling (←)
    pag- "immediately upon arrival" 42.10
  pag- (←←) "meet"
    giqabu:tan "place where two people met" 9.921
  tali- (←) CN "one about to arrive" 62.7, 10.159
  r- -um- (←) CN "about to arrive" 10.152

*qa:but
pa- T "wait for" 63.11
nag- "is waiting for" 6.2212, 9.934
gi- (-un unreal) " {thing / person} waited for" 9.418

qadi:qa Deictic 4.72 "be here (close to speaker far from hearer)" (di:qa short form)
di:qa 47.1

qadlaw CN 1) "day" 1.9, 2.9, 9.14, 16.1,26.11, 27.9, 6.21231, 8.12421, 9.935, 9.978, 10.32
1a) "birthday" 10.2112
2) "sun" 6.311, 8.21144
-a (←) 1) "particular day" 6.2212, 9.2122, 9.632, 10.1551, 11.356
2) "particular sun" 12.124
ka- T "be day"
ma- "daytime" 57.2
ka- -an (→) CN "the special day of something" 10.10.21
ka- -anan (→) CN "the special day of something" 10.10.21
-an CN "daytime" 10.10.22
tingadlaw CN 2) "hot season" 10.10.4
doubling Q 6.2125 " {day by day / every day} " 6.2125, 9.10.14, 11.921
T "do every day" (requires inf. complement)
mag- "will ___ every day" 8.12422

qadtu Deictic 4.72 "there (future-far from speaker and hearer)" 44.14
T "go (to place far from speaker and hearer)" 10.3, 37.10
base alone (= mu-) "will go" 10.24121

qadtu
pag- 33.13, 59.16
mi- "went" 11.2, 15.11, 45.9, 31.13, 33.12, 6.21233, 8.311, 10.1213, 10.263
ni- "went" 35.8, 36.4, 43.8
mu- "will go" 27.11, 28.4, 30.14, 33.11, 38.1, 38.3, 6.21233, 9.94, 10.24312
qadtu:qun "purpose for which one goes" 8.2113, 8.22125
qadtu:qa "person to whom one goes" 10.1342
pagaqadtuqun "person always to be visited" 8.2123
qadtu:qan "place where one goes to" 8.22125, 12.141
qi- 1) "time to go" 3.511
2) "to go" 8.23142
pa- T "have someone go"
gi- (paqadtu:qun unreal) "person sent" 8.214
paN- T "go (several agents)" 19.1
naN- "went" 10.2322, 10.2611, 10.2612
maN- "let's go" 30.7
"are going" 9.10.11
hi-/ha- "go coincidentally"
ma- (= mahi-) "go" 8.12213
qig- -l- CN 1) "time to go" 3.511, 10.2542
2) "desirous of going" 10.2543

qadun N "man's name" 4.62

qadu:na LP to existential sentence 3.4 "there {is / was / were} ; x {had / has / have} " (short form du:na) 1.5, 5.12, 11.6, 25.2, 52.3, 59.6, 69.13, 6.2121, 9.9361, 10.2112, 10.2121, 11.3563
du:na 1.7, 37.13, 38.2, 41.14, 46.9, 53.4, 62.7, 5.63, 9.623,

qadu:na

du:na

10.1562, 10.25321, 10.2652, 10.5112, 10.812, 11.2152

qaduna:han Adj. "wealthy" 9.1133

qadwa:na CN "customs house"

taga- CN "person from the customs house" 10.111

qag Subject marker (specific) footnote to 3.242, 5.1.

qaga:lun CN "master" 59.3

qa:gas T " {flow / ooze} "

mi- "flowed" 67.1

qagaw CN "cousin"

mag- (←) CN "people who are cousins" 9.6132, 10.182

qig- (←) CN "cousin" 10.181

qa:gaw T " {take / snatch} away by force"

maka- (→) "was able to take away" 42.13

na- (-un nonpotential unreal) "thing which was taken away" 42.14

qagda T "ask somebody to do something"

mi- "said" 9.52511

qa:gi T " {go / pass} {by / through} "

CN 1) "trace (what is left behind to show that something passed over)" 48.10

2) "thing accomplished" 9.632

paghi- (→) "passed" 10.1433

mi- 1) "went {by / through} " 11.3, 25.2, 6.2121, 10.184, 12.114

qa:gi

mi- "go by" 8.1612

mag- (→) "will pass over" 49.11

giqagiqan "thing gone on" 9.4211

qagiqan "place to be gone over" 11.511

paN- "go {by / through} (several agents)"

naN- "went by" 1.2, 12.215

hi-/hing-

hipangqagiqan "things which one happened to pass by" 9.4211

qagiqa:nan CN " {pathway / passageway} " 60.10, 9.9361

ka- CN "experience" 8.235, 9.5221

pa- CN " {way / means} " 57.6, 59.6, 9.4132, 11.4111, 11.4141

-in- Q 6.411 "by means of" 69.7, 69.8

qagila CN "eagle" 4.26

qa:giw CN 1) "ashes from something smoked"

2) "fine ashes (in general)" 51.13

qagiwa:nan CN "ash tray" 10.24213

qagtang CN "forehead (man or animal)" 58.12

qagtaq CN supernatural being inhabiting a variety of places. If the qagtaq show themselves they assume the form of an extraordinarily large black man. They usually do good to those to whom they show themselves. 9.931, 9.934

qagu:luq T "moan (of pain or agony)"

qinagu:luq "moan continually"

CN "continuous moaning" 51.15

qagustu CN "August" 6.42

qaha Q 6.6 "aha" (expressing surprise at new information) 10.1341

qakasya CN "acacia tree" 10.24211, 12.261

qaku Pronoun 4.7 "I" 4.10, 4.11, 5.5, 5.6, 5.12, 7.7, 9.6, 11.14, 12.1, 12.5, 13.4, 14.5, 22.11, 30.14, 31.1, 31.6, 32.1, 33.11, 34.5, 35.1, 37.12, 37.13, 38.5, 38.6, 41.3, 44.5, 47.1, 47.4, 47.5, 63.8, 63.10, 64.2, 64.3, 64.8, 64.14, 65.3, 65.5, 65.9, 65.10, 65.13, 66.1

ku (nom.) 5.12, 8.3, 11.6, 25.1, 28.4, 38.6, 38.7, 40.4, 40.9, 41.8, 44.7, 64.9

na:kuq (gen.) 13.11, 22.10, 32.2, 63.8

ku (gen.) 10.4, 11.13, 12.5, 13.8, 17.1, 17.4, 44.7, 44.8, 49.11, 59.3, 64.6, 64.11, 65.6, 65.10, 66.11

qa:kuq (pronominal) 2.7, 7.6, 8.8, 9.7, 11.14, 12.12, 13.3, 22.12, 23.1, 26.13, 29.3, 29.5, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 34.12, 34.14, 35.4, 37.1, 44.5, 47.1, 47.6, 64.2, 65.4, 65.12, 66.3, 66.4

kana:kuq (dat.) 2.6, 22.13, 27.11, 30.7, 32.3, 35.1, 40.7

na:kuq (dat.) 41.9, 65.5

T (←) "bring oneself to"

ka- (= maka-) "can bring oneself to" 6.311

paN- (←) T "take something on (assume responsibility which is not one's duty)"

maN- (←) "assume the responsibility for" 9.254, 10.2222

qa:lak CN "strong alcoholic drink" (not without /1/) 6.81, 8.12222, 8.1323

*qa:lam

ma- Adj. "{wise / intelligent}" (not without /1/) 38.12

ka- CN "knowledge"

kinaqadman CN "knowledge" 10.944

qala:mag T "gleam ({give off / reflect} weak light)"

mi- "gleamed" 48.12

qa:lang Q 6.411 " {for the {use of / benefit} / directed towards a person} " (not without /1/) 1.8, 18.8, 23.4, 26.10, 27.3, 68.8, 8.23121, 9.971, 10.152, 10.153, 10.82, 12.125*

qala:qut Adj. "unfortunate" (not without /1/) 11.412

qalas Q 6.42 "precedes numbers in time of day (except qu:na "one")" (not without /1/) 14.11, 15.14, 16.5, 16.12, 2.14, 2.146, 2.1522, 2.212, 4.44, 6.2212, 6.42, 8.2232, 8.2314, 9.27222, 10.159

T "become ___ o'clock"

pagkaqalas "at" 8.321

muqalas qutsu "it gets to be eight" 8.11321

maqqalas syi:ti "at about seven" 8.1252

taqqalas "at ___ o'clock every time" 11.811

qalhu CN "pestle (wooden pole used for pounding in a mortar)" 67.14, 6.11

qali T "block"

CN "cross bar" 61.11

qa:liks N "man's name (Alex)" 10.1332

qali:ma T "take care of children or older people" (Cf. galam.)

gi- (qalima:hun unreal) "person taken care of" 10.1511

tig- CN "person who usually takes care of" 10.1292

qalimyun CN " {sweet smell / pleasing odor} "

paN- T "give off sweet odor"

qalimyun

maN- "gives off nice smell" 22.11

qalingagngag CN "palate (roof of the mouth including alveolar ridge)" 67.4

qalinggurya CN "name of store (Aling Goria)" 11.811

qalingi:sig Adj. "high-pitched, scratchy sound" 68.5

qalkuhi:ris CN "abaca mosaic (virus disease)"

gi- T "affected by mosaic disease" 54.8

qalsa T "lift (take up heavy object from the ground)" (Cf. qaswat, sakwat)

pag- "to lift" 33.1

gi- (qalsa:hun unreal) "thing lifted" 35.12

qalug Name "Alog (family name)" 50.4, 50.8, 50.9, 52.14, 53.1, 53.7, 53.8, 53.11, 53.13, 63.8, 63.12, 64.4, 64.5, 64.12, 64.13, 65.12, 68.10, 69.12

*qama

qamahan CN "father" 1.6, 1.11, 2.2, 2.11, 3.3, 3.10, 4.4, 26.11, 27.9, 27.14, 28.3, 28.7, 29.11, 30.6, 30.12, 31.3, 32.6, 51.2, 3.242, 5.621, 5.7, 6.42, 8.134, 8.2311221, 8.321, 9.9121, 9.922, 10.912, 11.3561, 12.122, 12.251

qa:mag T "gleam" (listed under qala:mag)

qambak T " {dive / leap} {down / off} "

paN- "jump (several agents)"

pag- 50.12

qambi T "thing to be given" (used only in imperative local passive) 10.25211

qambir Q 6.6 "let us see" 8.231124

qambut Q 6.6 "I don't know" 38.1

qamgu T "become aware of"

naka- "became aware" 56.6

qami:gu CN "friend" 37.10, 38.5, 4.723, 11.212

qamigu:ha "particular friend" 9.27221

manag- CN "persons who are friends" 38.9

qamirika CN "America" 37.13, 38.2, 6.11, 9.34, 12.142

qamirika:nu CN "American (person)" (nearly same as mirika:nu and qamirka:nu) 37.2, 37.3, 38.11, 39.2, 39.12, 39.13, 40.3, 40.6, 42.2, 42.8, 43.4, 44.3, 44.12, 44.13, 45.5

qamirikanu:ha "particular American" 42.12

qamirka:na CN "American woman" 2.1512

qanad Adj. "accustomed"

T (←) "be accustomed to"

CN "habit"

sigun lang sa qa:nad "it is just a matter of getting used to it" 4.43

ka- (←) "become accustomed"

na- (←) "was accustomed to" 6.11, 9.251

naqandan "thing to which one is accustomed" 63.1

qanak CN " {son / daughter} " 1.2, 3.4,

qanak
8.7, 10.5, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10, 10.14, 11.14, 12.2, 12.6, 12.12, 13.3, 14.4, 14.8, 17.6, 19.4, 25.3, 26.10, 29.8, 32.7, 33.8, 34.14, 55.12, 59.1, 62.12, 5.64, 5.81, 8.21142, 8.2216, 9.7411, 9.7413, 9.7422, 9.936, 11.3521, 11.3552, 12.113*, 12.122, 12.125*, 12.251
T "give birth"
mu- "gave birth" 9.244
maka- "happen to have a child" 9.244
qi- -an "place one gave birth" 9.244
qi- "person who was born" 9.244
paN- T "give birth"
maN- "{gave / will give} birth" 9.244, 10.1211
maka- "has given birth" 9.244
qi- -an "place one gave birth" 9.244
qi- "person who was born" 9.244
r- -um- (←) CN "one about to give birth" 9.244
-in- CN "godchild" 10.185

qanam T 1) "become more and more" (requires infinitive complement)
2) "do x as it comes along"
naga- 1) "became ___ -er" 26.2, 26.3
gi- (qamnun unreal) 2) "thing done as it came along" 52.11

qanaːq Q 6.6 "exclamation for something contrary to one's expectation" 2.1522, 2.154

qanaːqa Deictic 4.72 (short form naːqa)
1) "be there (near 2nd person)"
2) LP to existential "there is" 70.1

qanay CN "pig that has had a litter"
-un CN "a pig raised to bear a litter" 10.2212
-un (←) CN "sow" 10.22121

qandam T "{prepare for / prepare}"
-un "thing that will be prepared for" 8.231121
-a "thing to be made ready" 12.232*
qi- "thing to be made ready" 8.231121, 12.232*
ma- "thing to be made ready" 2.14

qanduy N "man's name (short for qalihandru - Alexander and others)" 8.33

qanhaq Deictic "there (far from 1st person: near 2nd person)"
T "go (to place far from speaker but near to hearer)" 10.1291
qanhaq ku "I bet" 4.67

qanhi Deictic 4.72 "here (future ___ near 1st and 2nd persons)"
T "come here" 8.12421, 8.142
CN "action of coming" 11.811
pag- 12.1, 8.321
mi- "came" 6.21231, 6.323
mu- "{will come here / is coming}" 12.5, 6.22111, 8.16311, 11.742
maka- "{could / can} come" 10.1563, 12.123
qi- "thing to be brought (cause to come to speaker)" 10.2213
pa- "cause to come"
paqanhiːqun "person made to come" 8.221521

qanhi

hi-/ha-

ma- (= mahi-) "has come" 8.11321

qanhiqan "come somewhere habitually"

mag- "comes habitually" 9.94

tig- CN "one who often comes somewhere" 10.131

qanhing Title "the late (title for dead person)" 8.22126

qa:ni T "harvest (usually rice only)"

qanihun CN "thing to be harvested" 54.10

qani:naw T "look for something into the distance"

nag- "was looking for something in the distance" 62.6

qanindut Adj. "{beautiful / pretty}" (nindut short form)

nindut 6.323, 9.8431, 10.124, 10.62, 10.913

ka- "how pretty!" 2.154

ma- Adj. "beautiful" 16.9

qanini:pat CN "firefly" 9.11121

qani:qa Deictic 4.72 "be here (near speaker and hearer)" (ni:qa short form) 45.4

ni:qa 7.13, 38.5, 63.11, 63.12

LP to existential sentences 3.4 "there is here"

ni:qa 31.10, 38.5

qanti:gu T "know how to"

ka- "know how to"

base alone (= ma-) 9.975

ma- "knows how to" 69.14, 9.7421

qanti:gu

naqantiguhan "thing one knows how to do" 9.254

qantug T 1) "let fall with a bang"

2) "toss coin (in any direction)"

nag- "is tossing" 9.141

qantus T "suffer ({undergo pain / endure})"

pag- "suffering" 54.6

nag- "suffered" 6.21232

qa:nud T "carry in the {water / wind}"

ka- "be carried by {wind / water}"

na- "were carried away by the water" 10.22121

ma- "will be carried away" 10.61

paN- CN "clouds" 10.5112

(→) CN "thing which drifted" 10.521

qanusqa Interrogative 4.41 "when?" (unreal) 8.1611

qanyag Adj. "lovely (of a woman's face)"

ma- Adj. "lovely (of a woman's face)" 10.22331

qang Subject marker (Chapter Five) 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.10, etc.

qa:ngay Q 6.312 "fitting (proper behavior); {should / ought}" 11.13, 6.322, 9.132, 9.7432, 9.977, 10.10.A

-an (→) Adj. "fitting (proper behavior)" 10.9241

maki- -un Adj. 1) "fair-minded" 11.358

2) "sociable (in an indiscriminating way)" 11.3581

qangkay N "woman's name" 49.6, 50.2, 50.9, 52.5, 54.13, 54.16, 55.3, 55.4, 55.5, 56.14, 59.15, 60.1, 62.9, 63.5, 65.2

gangqang CN "{step / rung of ladder}" 62.5

qapan Q 6.2231 "but (on the contrary)" (= piru, pi:ru) 1.10, 2.1, 2.14, 3.7, 3.12, 5.1, 5.7, 6.8, 6.13, 7.6, 8.2, 8.8, 9.1, 9.14, 11.13, 13.2, 19.10, 21.6, 23.4, 23.14, 25.8, 25.11, 25.12, 27.2, 27.6, 29.3, 29.9, 30.3, 31.7, 32.12, 34.3, 34.10, 35.5, 35.10, 45.10, 53.14, 54.10, 54.12, 55.7, 56.3, 57.7, 57.10, 57.11, 62.2, 66.3, 67.6, 69.8, 5.23, 5.43, 6.201, 8.11811, 8.231123, 9.244, 9.334, 9.74331, 9.931, 10.1232, 10.1561, 10.1563, 10.1572, 10.1581, 10.24231, 10.25311, 10.25321, 10.26211, 10.94.111, 11.3321

qapapa:ngig CN "jawbone" 9.11121

qaparadur CN "{cupboard / wardrobe}" 8.22124

qa:pas T "{overtake / go after}"
gi- (-un unreal) "{thing / person} after {whom / which} one went" 8.1232
hiqapsan "person who can be overtaken" 11.741

qapida:bit CN "affidavit" 23.9

qapil T "include"
qi- "thing to be included" 59.3
doubling T "butt into another's business" 9.872

qapilyi:du CN "family name" 38.4

qa:ping CN "cheek" 11.3521
ka- -an CN "cheeks" 8.13911

qaplay T "apply for {job / papers}"
gi- -an (→) "thing applied for" 65.5
qi- "thing to be applied for" 65.4

qapu CN "grandchild" 9.7411

qari:yus CN "earrings" 2.154

qarmirul CN "starch for ironing" 10.25211

qartipisyal Adj. "artificial" 5.7

qartista CN "{actor / actress}"
mag- T "worked as an actress" 8.1243

qartur N "man's name (Arthur)" 8.1232

qarun "{in order to / so that}"
Q 6.412 2.6, 4.2, 8.12, 18.10, 19.8, 20.7, 20.9, 24.4, 36.4, 48.14, 52.10, 56.12, 57.6, 68.13, 4.82, 8.11821, 9.1222, 10.1213, 10.2611, 10.263

Q 6.2231 2.9, 2.14, 19.10, 21.14, 26.5, 28.1, 30.5, 32.10, 33.5, 34.13, 36.6, 52.6, 55.11, 59.6, 59.16, 60.4, 66.2, 8.1262, 8.21412, 8.221111, 8.2321, 8.411, 9.1321, 9.615, 9.632, 9.9121, 9.934, 10.1433, 10.162, 10.2212, 10.521, 11.511, 11.86, 11.913, 12.121

kay qarun Q 6.2231 "in order to" 9.10.13

qa:sa Interrogative 4.722 "where" 4.722

qasal T "roast over open fire (not said of fish)"
-in- CN "roasted pig" 58.11, 10.2112
qaslunun CN "pig of roasting size" 56.1, 60.2

qasa:wa CN "wife" 19.3, 26.12, 27.4, 36.6, 36.9, 46.5, 66.12, 8.234, 9.244, 9.7412, 10.92211, 12.212*

T "take a wife"

naka- (⟶) "happen to marry" 8.13312, 12.113*

paN- T "take a wife"

pag- "to marry" 10.8

maN- "will marry" 10.10, 10.14, 12.6

naka- "was able to marry" 9.7413

naka- (⟶) "happened to marry" 8.13312

pangasawqun "person to be taken as wife" 10.4, 13.3, 14.7, 34.14

pa- T "{have someone take a wife / marry one's daughter off}"

papangasawqun "man allowed to marry" 8.2311221

qi- "girl to be married off" 33.7

kapangasawqunun CN "person who is about to take a wife" 10.1581

pangasawqunun CN "bride to be" 10.22331

Culu- CN "person who is not a real wife" 10.821

qasgad Adj. "salty"

T "make salty"

paN- "make salty (several things)"

gi- (pangasga:run unreal) "things made salty" 8.211412

ma- Adj. "very salty" 48.6

qasin CN "salt"

T "put salt in"

qasin

-i "thing to be salted" 9.31

-in- CN "thing salted" 10.213

qasi:ru CN "steel" 59.10, 67.3

qaspirin CN "aspirin" 12.211

qasu CN "smoke"

mi- T "gave off smoke" 58.7

qasul Adj. "blue" 4.64, 5.22

qasuy T "relate (a story)"

qi- "thing to be related" 25.1

qikag- "can be told" 8.235

hiN- (⟶) T "continuously telling"

nag- "was telling about" 9.5222

qaswang CN "person who has a force in him which drives him to drink blood from a live person at certain times. The qaswang has the power to change into animals of various kinds." (Cf. qu:ngug.) 20.12, 21.7, 21.13, 22.2, 23.14

qaswat T "lift with the hands underneath" (Cf. qalsa, salwat.) 8.22117

qatang T "watch for"

pag- 9.941

qa:tang T 1) "waylay"

2) "watch for" (= qatang)

paN- 2) "watch for (several things)"

maN- "will watch for" 10.521

qatbang CN "opposite side (facing)" (Cf. qatu:bang.) 46.4

Q 6.21232 42.7

qatbang

ka-CN "{opponent / adversary}" 56.6, 10.1914

qatiman T "attend to"

pag- CN "action of attending to" 10.9253

qatrasar T "late"

qatrasa:wu Adj. "late" 11.73

ka- T "be late"

na- "was late" 12.141

ma- "will be late" 11.8111

qatu T "take care of as it comes along" (Cf. qanam .)

maka- "could keep up" 48.5

qatu:bang T "face" (Cf. qatbang.)

gi- (-un unreal) "person faced" 8.321

-an CN "the front part" 9.9311
Q 6.411 "in front of" 10.2652

qatul T "cause something to coincide"

ka- "happen at the same time"

na- "happened at the same time" 8.2233

qa:tuq (listed under kita)

qaw "precedes an answer different from expectation" 64.9

qawa:qaw Adj. "deserted" 9.921, 10.956

qa:way T 1) "{quarrel / fight}"

2) "battle"
CN 1) "quarrel" 9.872, 10.234

-a (←) "battle (exclamatory)" 3.63*

qa:way

pag- "fight with one another" 8.321

base alone (no pag-) 8.321, 8.413

-an- "fight with one another"

CN "action of fighting with one another" 9.6111

pag- "fight with one another" 8.321

gi- (-un unreal) "person with whom one quarrelled" 8.21151

gipanag- -an "place where people fought with one another" 12.262

gipag- -an (= gika- -an) "thing over which two persons quarrelled" 9.921

gi- -an "place where people fought" 12.262*

gika- -an "place where people fought" 12.262*

gika- "person with whom one fought" 9.921, 12.262

pakig- "fight with" 8.413

makig- "will fight with" 8.11821

ka- CN "{enemy / one with whom one fought}" 55.11, 56.8, 68.3

pala- (→) Adj. "quarrelsome" 11.233

qa:wit T "sing"

CN "song" 11.53

pag- 10.1571

qawq Q6.6 "oh (surprised curiosity after incomplete request)" 12.2, 4.27

qawring N "woman's name (short for qawrilya-Aurelia, qawru:ra-Aurora) 10.25222

qawtu CN "automobile" 12.211, 12.243

qay Q 6.6 1) follows questions preceding explanation of unhappy situation 49.11

2) precedes a question expressing astonishment at a state of things or action of person 10.2

3) precedes a statement brushing off the topic discussed as unimportant 10.832

qa:yam T "chase (said of dogs)"

paN- "hunt with dogs"

pag- CN "action of hunting" 9.74331

qayaw Q 6.2234 "do not (imperative)" (qay short form) 4.10, 5.5, 5.12, 7.6, 8.9, 9.9, 34.11, 46.14, 50.13, 2.133, 2.144, 2.145, 2.1531, 6.2234, 6.325, 6.81, 8.11812, 8.1182, 8.1231, 8.1312, 8.13311, 8.1611, 8.21125, 8.21164, 8.21165, 8.2123, 8.22112, 8.231122, 8.23113, 8.413, 8.4222, 8.4223, 8.523, 9.3311, 9.41112, 9.42, 9.421, 9.424, 9.431, 9.712, 9.7433, 9.872, 9.976, 10.2213, 10.832, 11.233, 11.4141, 12.127,* 12.225*

qay 2.146

qayrupla:nu CN "airplane" 6.2112, 9.412, 11.3521

T "take a plane"

mag- "take an airplane" 9.10.13

qayruplanu:hun "place which is to be reached by plane" 9.10.13

*qa:yu "very (to a high degree)"

ka- Q 6.32 "very" 16.1, 16.9, 17.8, 18.1, 18.12, 23.8, 25.5, 25.7, 27.2, 28.8, 29.4, 29.14, 31.6, 31.10, 32.5, 32.13, 33.2, 33.7, 33.13, 34.9, 35.14, 41.13, 42.11, 42.12, 68.5, 4.91, 5.25, 5.7, 6.322, 6.323, 8.12422, 8.131121, 8.133, 9.1122, 9.121, 9.2173, 9.27221, 9.5241, 9.525, 9.615, 9.8431, 10.1211, 10.1411, 10.1424, 10.1572, 10.158, 10.192 10.227, 10.24123, 10.24313, 10.532, 10.61, 10.62, 10.63, 11.141, 11.142, 11.151, 11.212, 11.2151, 11.2152, 11.3311, 11.35111, 11.3512, 11.3523, 11.35621, 11.3563, 11.358, 11.4142, 11.812, 12.122, 12.213, 12.225*

ka:puy na naq kaqa:yu "that is very tiring" 8.21164

qa:yu T "do well"

pag- 1) "carefully" 6.13

2) "very" (stronger than kaqa:yu) 1.7, 9.2171, 12.162

gi- (qayu:hun unreal) "thing done well" 31.7, 60.4

qayu:hun "thing that will be done well" 8.21451

ka- "how good" 64.13

CN "goodness" 8.232

ma- Adj. a) "good" 21.14, 26.13, 38.6, 39.3, 42.6, 44.12, 44.13, 45.1, 49.1, 53.7, 53.13, 56.5, 56.8, 56.12, 62.2, 63.11, 64.10, 65.8, 67.2, 3.73, 8.127, 8.1372, 8.21162, 8.35, 8.36, 9.1343, 9.23113, 9.4161, 9.417, 9.621, 9.721, 9.812, 10.126, 10.2111, 10.2221, 10.24121, 10.24324, 10.25422, 10.721, 10.722, 10.8311, 10.913, 10.9131, 10.10.42, 11.142, 11.3311, 11.35112, 11.358, 12.211, 12.212, 12.212*, 12.213

qa:yu
ma-
b) greeting by someone arriving at someone else's premises 2.1522, 3.72, 4.211
ka- 1) "get well"
2) "be fixed"
ma- 1) "will get well" 9.7422
2) "can be repaired" 10.331
-in- (→) adj. " in a nice way" 11.4141

kaqayu:han CN "{good (welfare) / benefit}" 12.125*
-a (←) "particular welfare" 4.27, 4.3

qibabaw CN "place {above / uphill / upriver / up the road}" (listed under *babaw)

qi:da N "woman's name (Ida)" 8.16311, 9.9761, 11.3572, 12.13

qidralin N "surname" 4.211

qigmat Adj. "alert"
ka- CN "alertness" 69.10

qigsu:qun CN "{brother / sister}" (listed under *su:qun)

qiguq T "hit the mark"
na- (qigqun nonpotential, unreal) "thing hit" 56.9
ma- "thing that was hit" 68.4

qi:guq Q 6.31 1) "{just in time to / had just ___}" 55.8, 60.5, 8.331, 8.2334, 9.511, 9.10.13
2) "{just enough to / sufficient}" 44.6, 56.11, 61.8, 61.13

qiha:las Adj. "wild (not domesticated-said of animals for which there is a domesticated type)" 9.74331

qihap T "count" (Cf. qi:sip)
ma- (qiphun nonpotential) "thing that can be counted" 9.9761

qi:haw T "kill animals for food"
mag- "will kill" 10.10.21
gi- "thing killed" 10.955
-un "thing to be killed" 10.2212

qi:hiq CN "urine"
paN- T "urinate"
ka- -un (→) CN "one who has to urinate" 10.1572

qi:kag T "arouse {concern / interest}"
ka- "be concerned"
ma- -un Adj. "with aroused interest" 10.192

qikaw Pronoun 4.7 "you (singular)" 2.6, 2.7, 10.9, 12.5, 14.14, 41.4, 42.4, 63.13, etc.
ka (nom.) 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 10.6, 10.7, 10.12, 11.5, 14.4, 22.5, 22.7, 23.5, 28.4, 28.12, 40.6, 41.4, 41.9, 41.11, 42.4, 44.9, 44.14, 49.6, 63.11, etc.
ni:mu (gen.) 1.12, 9.3, 10.8, 14.13, 22.9, 35.2, 41.8, etc.
mu (gen.) 14.7, 34.11, 34.14, 38.5, etc.
ti:qaw mu Q 6.2232 "just imagine" 7.8, 26.9, 27.13, 34.7, etc.
qi:mu (pronominal) 2.5, 5.11, 7.4, 8.1, 8.3, 8.7, 9.3, 10.14, 11.10, 12.2, 12.6, 14.5, 14.8, 14.12, 17.5, 23.5, 27.10, 34.11, 34.13, 34.14, 42.5, 49.13, 63.14, 64.7, etc.
kani:mu (dat.) 4.11, 5.6, 5.12, 7.6, 8.3, 23.4, 41.12, 49.10, 63.12, etc.

qiksuldyir CN "ex-soldier" 37.3

qi:kug CN "tail" 35.9, 35.11, 56.7, 56.10, 67.6, 10.161

qikuq N "man's name (short for pransisku - Francis)" 9.977

qikyas T " {get out of / elude} "
mu- "get out of it" 9.1321

qila T " {recognize / be acquainted with} "

gi- (qilhun unreal) "thing recognized" 52.8, 11.3336

hi-/hing-

hiqilhi "thing that was recognized" 10.191

maqilhan "thing which can be recognized" 44.14

doubling (←) "get acquainted with"
ma- "one with whom one gets acquainted" 10.2212

ka- (←) CN "acquaintance (person)" 38.11, 4.244

qilha:nan CN "indication" 6.311

qilagaq CN " {rat / mouse} " 48.4, 8.22124, 9.974, 10.2621

qi:lis T 1) "exchange (subsitute one thing for another)"

2) " {change / put on} clothing" 8.311

pag- 2) "put on" 2.5, 27.10

nag- 2) "am changing (clothes)" 8.1231

-un 1) "things that will be exchanged" 8.21152, 12.261*

gi- -an 1) "person who was replaced" 10.1232

qi:lis

qi- 1) "person for whom something is changed" 11.871

qilsalbadur CN "name of a place (El Salvadur)" 18 (title), 18.1

qilu CN " {toilet paper / something used as toilet paper} "
paN- (←) T "wipe oneself"
maN- (←) "wipe himself" 9.23112

*qi:lub
pa- T "be patient"
pag- CN "patience" 54.6

qi:lug T 1) "take something for oneself which does not rightfully belong to him"

2) "take something forcibly away from others (of physical things)"
pag- 1) 49.12
mu- 1) "will take away" 50.2
nag- 2) "are fighting over something" 9.612
-un 1) "thing to be taken away" 49.15

qilung CN "nose" 34.2

qimbintu T "make up (fabricate)"
mu- "make up" 65.9

qimbis Q 6.316 "instead of" 32.7, 6.13, 9.2152

qimbistigar T "investigate" 22.3

qimbitar T "invite"
qimbitahun "one who will be invited" 37.14, 38.3
qimbitaha "one who was invited" 37.13, 38.13

qimpurtanti Adj. "important" 11.6

qina CN "mother (used only in set expressions)"

qina

qinahan CN "mother" 3.11, 8.2, 8.11, 9.1, 10.6, 11.2, 11.7, 11.11, 12.4, 12.11, 13.9, 14.3, 15.1, 15.6, 15.11, 19.5, 19.8, 19.12, 20.4, 20.11, 31.12, 32.6, 3.664, 4.71, 8.1411, 9.1134, 9.2711, 9.7411, 9.97412, 10.1561, 10.2222, 10.24222, 10.912, 12.125*, 12.126

qina:qun CN "godmother" 10.184

doubling (←) CN "stepmother" 10.8132

qina:nay Adj. "slow but constant" 63.6

T "do something slowly" (requires infinitive complement)

gi- (-un unreal) "thing done slowly and constantly" 10.1915

qinay Q 6.316 "instead of" 54.3, 6.13, 9.5122

qinday Title "term of address for women of same age or younger than the speaker" 26.13, 29.3, 31.6, 10.913

qi:nit Adj. 1) "hot" 8.2314, 9.2171

CN 2) "sun" 8.12211

ting-(→) CN "hot season" 10.522

ka- T "be the hot season"

ma- "when it is summer" 8.2314

qinsi Title "term of address for person older than and related to speakor" 8.321

qinstulmin CN "installment" 9.332

qinta:wun Q 6.32 (short form ta:wun) 1) particle expressing "pity" 49.5, 62.13, 64.3, 9.7423

labihan qinta:wun kabala:ka sa qinahan "The poor mother was very worried" 13.9

qinta:wun

2) with imperative "please (pleading)" 5.5, 7.7

ta:wun 2) 64.5

qinting N "man's name (short for bisinti - Vincent)" 48.1, 50.1, 50.5, 50.14, 50.16, 52.5, 53.3, 55.10, 55.13, 56.9, 56.11, 56.13, 57.15, 58.14, 59.9, 60.9, 61.1, 61.5, 62.1, 62.5, 63.6, 64.1, 66.6, 66.9, 67.11, 68.1, 68.7, 68.11, 3.721, 10.1562, 10.2113

qintra T "take part in a contest"

qi- "thing to be entered in a contest" 12.216

qinum T "drink" 4.82, 8.12222, 8.1323, 9.122, 12.124

mu- "want to drink" 8.111, 9.2171, 12.124

maka- "drank" 8.11321

pa- "make someone drink"

gi- (paqimnun unreal) "person who was made to drink" 44.8

-in- "cause to drink continuously"

pag- "cause to drink continuously" 8.21422

paN- "drink (plural agents)"

maN- "let us drink" 8.22142

tig- CN "one who often drinks" 10.131

qilimnun CN "drinks" 10.2221

qingaq CN "lowing of cattle" 68.6

qinggu N "man's name (short for duminggu - Domingo)" 9.511

qingkantu CN supernatural being inhabiting cliffs, caves, mounds or trees. If they show themselves, they assume human form and may do harm or do good to those to whom they show themselves.

qingkantu

qingkanta:du Adj. "enchanted (made magic by an qingkantu)" 7.4, 9.7

qingku Title "term of address for related male older than speaker" 9.615

qinglis CN "English"

-in- Adj. "English language" 8.1232

qi:ngug Adj. "persistent, bothersome noise" 68.5

qingun T " {say / tell} "

base alone (= mi-) "said" 38.5

ngun (short form of qingun [= mi-]) 40.6

mi- "said" 4.9, 6.10, 7.2, 8.6, 10.1, 10.6, 11.7, 11.12, 12.4, 12.8, 12.11, 13.1, 13.14, 17.3, 27.4, 27.9, 27.13, 28.2, 31.12, 33.10, 35.3, 38.4, 6.2111, 8.2311221, 8.342, 9.23112, 10.2213, 10.314, 12.141

ni- "said" 5.9, 7.11, 8.2, 9.2, 9.5, 12.4, 14.3, 28.11, 29.2, 30.6, 30.13, 31.5, 34.4, 34.10, 37.12, 40.3

qina- (dialectic for {mi- / ni-}) "said" 37.10

nag- "was saying" 26.11

gi- 1) "thing which was said to be x" (complement preceded by nga) 9.511, 11.63, 11.742

2) "person spoken to" 4.71

qingmun 1) "thing which will be said to be x"

qarun qingmun "so that he will be called"

paka- " {put on airs / pretend to be} "

nag- "pretending to be"

qingun

paka qarun qingnun

nag-

-an- "are pretending to be" 9.9311

qingna 2) "person to be told" 10.13, 4.71, 12.232*

pagqingnan 2) "thing usually said to be" 8.21211

ma- 1) "thing which can be said to be" 45.1

giqingnan "person told" 2.4, 15.6

qingni "person to be told" 12.232*

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing said" 14.2

qingun T "do like"

Q 6.411 "like (similar to)" (ngun short form) 40.12, 41.1, 42.9, 49.3, 59.9, 60.11, 61.1, 66.13, 68.11, 9.425

di:liq qingun na:tuq "supernatural being (general term for non-human supernaturals in human form)" 58.2

gi- (qingmun unreal) T "thing to which something was done like x" 42.6

naka- "caused" 10.92122, 10.955

panig- T "be like someone" 9.976

doubling (←) Adj. "somewhat similar"

ma- "similar" 4.27

*qingun

pa- T "go towards" 11.5, 4.722

Q 6.411 "towards" 7.10, 27.14, 29.12, 9.9212

pag- 12.141

nag- "was going towards" 29.13

qiri:his CN "heretic" 40.10, 40.13, 41.3, 41.4, 41.5

qiring CN "cat" 48.3, 8.131121

qiruq CN "dog" 48.4, 8.21433, 8.23113, 8.2334, 9.415, 9.612, 10.1341

Adj. "greedy (very deprecatory)" 42.4

(←) T "pretend to give"

gi- (←) (-un (←) unreal) "one to whom pretense of giving was made" 8.211651

qisang N "woman's name (short for pili:sa - Felisa and others)" 12.172

qisdaq CN "fish" 32.13, 33.2, 33.4, 33.13, 34.3, 34.6, 34.8, 34.10, 35.9, 35.11, 35.14, 3.93, 10.2522

-a (←) "particular fish" 8.21431

T "catch fish"

maka- "can get fish" 8.1372

paN- T "fish"

maN- "{will go / is} fishing" 30.8, 31.1, 10.24121

pakig- "go fishing along with someone"

makig- "go fishing with" 9.712

-an (→) CN "fishing place" 10.24121

-an (→) CN "place where fish fish is sold" 10.263

qi:sig Q 6.511 "each of several" (short form qisig) 59.11, 10.19161, 10.191611, 10.191612

qi:sig kapi:kas "each side" 9.6111

qi:sip T "count" (Cf. qihap.)

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that can be counted" 52.9

qiski:na CN "corner" 4.243, 8.2334, 9.811

qisku N "man's name (short for pransisku - Francis)" 9.9213

qiskuyla T "attend school" 8.311

pag- 8.23121, 8.23341, 9.422, 10.24322

mu- "will go to school" 9.133, 12.161

qiskuylahan CN "school (place)" 6.21, 8.2334, 9.912, 9.9211, 10.1232, 10.173

qiskwat T "squat (settle on land not one's own)"

paN- "squat (several agents)"

naN- "are squatting" 53.4

qispaltu CN "asphalt"

T "pave with asphalt"

pagka- "paved" 11.142

qispiktur CN "inspector" 65.7

qispisyál Adj. "especial" 15.8, 10.313

qistra:da N "surname (Estrada)" 4.211

qistranyu CN "{stranger / foreigner}" 11.354

qistriktu Adj. "strict" 9.615

-in- Adj. "in a strict way" 9.3311

qistudyu T "study"

qistudyanti CN "student" 4.43

qi:sug Adj. "brave"

paN- T "get angry"

CN "anger" 9.9121

maN- "will get angry" 9.2711, 9.7422, 10.2531

ka- CN "bravery" 69.7

ma- Adj. "brave" 10.2213

qisyung N "man's name (short for mawrisyu - Maurice, dyunisyu - Dionisio and others)" 9.615, 10.951

qisyut N "man's name (short for mawrisyu - Maurice and others)" 8.122311, 10.10.22

qi:tik CN "duck" 10.24131

qitlug CN "egg" 54.14, 8.2314, 10.24231, 10.25222

T "lay eggs"

naka- " {has / have} laid an egg" 8.1322

paN- T "lay eggs"

qi- "time one lays eggs" 8.2314

-anan CN "place where eggs are laid" 10.24231

qitsa T "toss (throw with little force)" (Cf. la:bay)

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing tossed" 10.161

qi:tu Demonstrative 4.7 "that (far from speaker and hearer in time and space)" 10.1581

qitum Adj. "black" 58.12, 5.211, 8.011

T "make black"

magka- (⟵) "will get black all over" 8.152

gi- "thing made black" 8.014

-a "thing to be made black" 8.21141

pa- "cause to be black"

qi- "thing to be had blackened" 9.1131

ka- "how black!" 8.011

qituy CN "puppy" 8.11821, 8.1233, 10.1572, 10.2233

qiwik T " {shriek / squeal} (applied to pigs)"

qiwik

-in- T "squeal continuously"

CN "continuous squealing" 55.16, 66.7

qi:ya Pronominal of siya

tag- CN "owner" (listed under siya)

qiyaq Title "term for peasant woman older than the speaker" 9.52531, 9.9742

qiya:wat T "economize"

qiya:wat na lang Q 6.2231 "will be useful" 10.723

pag- 52.11

qiyay N "woman's name (short for mari:ya and others)" 12.123

qiyuq Title "term for peasant man older than speaker" 8.122311, 9.10.14

qu "or" 12.9, 58.13, 60.5, 61.11

qu diq ba "or" 51.12

qu: Q 6.6 "yes" (short form of qu:qu)

1) " {affirmation / consent}" 27.13, 41.4, 43.6, 43.10, 45.2

2) "yes" (explains new situation in a story to forestall question or doubt from hearer) 41.13, 42.10, 44.11, 44.12, 44.13, 46.1

3) qu: precedes refusal (= qa) 38.7

4) qu: particle drawing attention to

a) to what speaker is demonstrating 40.13

b) to something 2.1532, 2.1533, 2.1551

c) to what speaker is holding 11.872

quban T "go along with" (Cf. ku:yug.) 1.4, 27.11, 30.7, 54.16

Q 6.411 "with" 11.3521

mi- "went along with" 2.10

mu- "will go with" 2.6, 9.631

-un "purpose for going along" 8.2113, 12.233

giqubanan "person who was accompanied" 65.5

qi- "person to be taken along" 11.211, 12.233

qika- "person who could be taken along" 8.233

doubling (←) "go around with"

pag- CN "act of going around with" 8.13911

ka- (←) CN "companion" 8.413, 11.713

quban CN 1) " {other / another} {person / thing} " 6.201, 8.21451, 9.426, 10.133, 10.1424, 10.213

2) "some (of a group)" 8.12213

*qubay

doubling CN "quite a large number" 57.13, 57.14

qubus CN "place below another" 28.6, 8.119, 12.122

kahi- T "have one's feelings hurt"

CN "humiliation" 8.23143, 10.9213, 12.223

nahi- "hurt" 9.4131

mapinaqubsa:nun Adj. "humble" 11.35621

mapaqinubsa:nun Adj. "humble" 11.35621

qudtu Adj. "noon" (= mudtu)

pani- T "eat noon meal"

CN " {noon meal / lunch} " 55.13, 9.1111

qudtu

hiN- T "do at around noon"

nag- "did (something) at noon" 9.5122

tali- CN "about noon time" 10.1593, 10.10.3

qug 1) "and" 2.1, 2.12, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9, 3.11, 4.5, 4.6, 5.9, 6.1, 6.3, 6.9, 6.12, 6.13, 7.2, 7.4, 7.8, 8.12, 9.8, 9.9, 10.3, 10.6, 10.13, 11.1, 11.3, 11.11, 11.14, 12.5, 13.14, 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.13, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.8, 16.14, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, etc.

2) precedes infinitive (4.68) 1.14, 2.12, 3.5, 5.3, 5.9, 9.1, 15.3, etc.

3) precedes goal (4.63) 2.12, 3.2, 3.7, 4.4, 7.14, 8.4, 8.13, 9.7, 9.8, 13.4, 14.8, 15.7, 15.12, 16.8, etc.

4) linker for Q

with qa:bi 12.8 17.1, etc.

with qayaw 4.10, 5.5, 7.7, 8.9, etc.

5) in adj. predicate (4.211) 9.8

6) "or" 28.14

quga:ling Q 6.32 "if the situation is that way" (short form ga:ling)

kun quga:ling "if ever (if it is actually true)" 26.6, 27.7

ga:ling 27.6

qugat CN "vein (for carrying blood)" 21.13

qugba T "farm a piece of land for the first time" 54.1

qugis Adj. "white (color of animal)"

CN "white rooster" 10.171

qugmaq Q 6.2212 "tomorrow" 14.11, 2.212, 4.67, 6.2212, 8.12213, 8.1621, 9.243, 9.621, 9.712, 9.10.15, 11.742, 12.213, 12.224

qugmaq

T "put off till tomorrow"

qugma:qun "thing to be put off until the next day" 8.21143

ka- -un CN "future" 51.5

qugud Q 6.32 (short form gud)

1) after interrogatives "{ever / in the world} (surprise at something contrary to expectations)"

gud 8.2, 8.6, 9.3, 10.6, 10.7, 10.12, 12.3, 13.11, 14.4, 17.1, 49.13, 50.2, 60.3, 3.631, 8.1231, 11.241

2) after ba "ever (at all)"
gud 8.7

3) pastilan ka gud "My God! (desperation in state of utter helplessness)" 14.3

4) "because" gud 38.13

man gud 5.7, 9.1122

5) Qualifies a statement contrary to an assertion or presumption on the part of the interlocutor indicating speaker knows more than interlocutor 4.43, 10.8131

ra gud (in command makes the command less forceful) 10.25211, 12.211

quh Q 6.6 "oh (exclamation at seeing someone)" 29.11

quhaw Adj. "thirsty"

hiN- CN (←) "thirst quencher" 10.731

qika- "thing that can be used as thirst quencher" 8.2334

qukupar T "occupy"

gigukupahan "place occupied" 2.1522, 2.154

qulahi CN "rear" 16.7

qulan CN "rain"

T "rain"

qinig- "when it rained" 10.24211

mi- "rained" 6.2125

mu- "it rains" 6.2231

mag- "is raining" 3.51

naka- "it rained" 3.543

pa- T "cause oneself to be in the rain"

nag- "walked in the rain" 9.14

siN- T "be out in the rain"

base alone (= nag-) "was out in the rain" 9.9722

-um- -r- (←) CN "likely to rain" 10.1551

ka- -un CN "about to rain" 10.1573

tali- (←) CN "rainy season" 10.10.6

qu:law T "shame"

ka- "be ashamed"

na- "was ashamed" 38.13

ma- "will be ashamed" 38.6, 4.723

manggi- -un Adj. "shy" 11.357

maka- -r- Adj. "shameful" 10.92211

qulbu T "leap up and disappear suddenly (like a flame)"

base alone (= mi-) "leaped up" 43.2

qu:liq T "return (go back)"

pa- "return home"

base alone (= mi-) 43.4, 43.5, 45.7, 10.1593

pag- 7.10, 8.13, 10.10.22

mi- "went home" 28.13, 31.4, 43.5, 8.34

paN- "go home (several agents)

qu:liq
pa-
paN-
pag- 9.73
naN- "went home" 10.1424
maN- "let us go home" 9.2153
maka- "could go home" 10.2441
pahi- "cause something to go back to former conditions"
qi- "thing to be returned to former condition." 9.4161
(→) T "return home"
pag- 6.2231
hi-/ha- (→)
ma- (= mahi-) "had gone home" 9.333
mahi- "comes home" 11.811

qulita:wu CN "bachelor (unmarried man)" 5.7
paN- T "court a girl"
maN- "court" 12.122

qu:lu CN "head (of body)" 40.12, 49.13, 53.12, 65.14, 68.1, 3.67, 5.23, 5.43, 9.1122, 10.24312, 11.3322, 12.211, 12.215
paN- T "lead"
CN "head (chief), leader" 10.351, 11.35621, 11.83, 12.262*, 12.263
maN- "will lead" 9.242
pa- "make into leader"
papangulu:hun "person called upon to be a leader" 9.1321
doubling CN "leader " 10.173

quma CN "farm" 8.142, 8.21141, 9.935

quma:gad CN "son-in-law"
qumagarun CN "son-in-law to be" 10.2212

qu:mang CN "snail" 10.2613

qu?na CN "first" 10.92122
guna:han CN "place ahead" 5.1, 6.7

qu:naq Q 6.32 "for a moment" (Cf. qu:saq.) 5.10

qundang T "stop (doing something)"
mi- "stopped" 8.1511

qundul CN "name of place" 3.543

qunipurmi CN "uniform"
T "wear uniform "
nag- "was wearing a uniform" 4.64
-an- "were wearing uniforms (several agents)" 9.933

qunqun T "stew with vinegar"
-in- -an CN "thing that has been stewed with vinegar" 9.10.12

qunraw N "surname (Unrau)" 10.1592

qunsa Interrogative 4.3 "what" 8.2, 11.10, 12.2, 12.9, 14.1, 14.6, 17.1, 25.7, 35.5, 35.10, 41.3, 49.10, 49.13, 60.7, 63.4, 63.14, 65.1, 66.4, 66.5a, 4.27, 8.2113, 8.22125, 8.22141, 8.231124, 8.4223, 9.113, 9.1342, 9.416, 9.921, 10.213, 10.2261, 10.231, 10.2414, 10.955, 12.126, 12.223, 12.233, 12.252*
bi:san qunsa " {whatever / no matter how} " 7.14, 65.13, 69.3, 69.4, 10.2641
qunsa ka-"how ___ " 4.26
qunsa:qun " {how (unreal) / what is to be done} " 10.7, 13.11, 29.4, 30.3, 31.7, 32.7, 35.9, 67.6, 3.631, 3.8
bi:sa g qunsa:qun "no matter how" 9.97413

qunsa:qa "person who had harm done to him" 44.7

qunsa

na- "person to whom something has happened" 8.6, 10.6, 10.12, 14.4, 49.6

ma- "person to whom something has happened" 46.8, 48.9, 11.3322

paN- "do harm"

maN- "will do harm" 12.127*

maqunsa:qay "will happen" 9.631

qunsi Number "eleven" 8.2232, 11.811

quntaq Q 6.32 (taq short form)

1) "situations contrary to what { is desired / was desired should be / could have happened }" 6.12, 11.13, 62.4, 6.322, 8.23142, 9.521, 10.1232, 10.151, 10.1562, 10.1571, 10.1572, 10.1581, 10.1592, 10.191611, 10.25321, 11.3322

1a) "condition contrary to fact" 8.03, 9.521

1b) "used in apodosis of condition"

2) With words meaning "{wish / action} not performed which would be desirable"

taq 1b) 9.7411

2) 9.912, 10.42

quntul T "{bounce / bounce off}"

mi- "bounced off" 56.3

quntup Adj. 1) "curt (few words impolite)"

2) of time "exactly (___ o'clock sharp)" 16.12

qunud CN "flesh"

kaqunuran CN "{muscles / flesh as a whole}" 10.32

qunum Numeral "six" 5.81

qunyaq Q 6.2231 1) "shortly thereafter" (short form nyaq) 2.13, 4.5, 4.7, 5.2, 5.3, 5.9, 7.1, 7.5, 7.9, 7.10, 8.14, 9.5, 9.12, 11.11, 12.8, 12.11, 12.14, 14.3, 16.2, 28.2, 28.7, 28.8, 28.13, 29.11, 30.11, 31.3, 31.9, 31.10, 35.7, 35.12, 37.8, 37.9, 37.12, 38.8, 38.10, 39.4, 39.8, 39.10, 39.12, 39.14, 40.12, 41.4, 42.2, 42.7, 42.9, 43.3, 43.4, 45.2, 45.11, 45.13, 45.14, 46.7, 47.4, 55.3, 64.1, 64.12, 65.4, 65.8, 66.7, 8.117, 8.1212, 9.42, 9.714

1a) "nevertheless" 10.10, 34.8, 8.2236

1b) "furthermore" 2.1532

2) "then (the next thing that happened)" 10.10.21

2a) "and then (asking what happened next)" 65.1

3) Q 6.2212 "at a later time" 8.16221, 8.21412, 9.243, 9.421, 9.611, 9.10.14, 11.8111

nyaq 1) 38.14, 39.6, 39.7, 39.9, 40.12, 41.10, 42.1, 43.7

3) 8.1621, 8.1661, 8.23113, 9.4211, 9.424, 10.955, 12.212*

qunya ng gabi:qi 3) "tonight" 6.2212, 8.1611

qu:ngad T 1) "turn up earth with mouth"

2) "work hard in general (used figuratively)" 52.10

qu:nguq CN general term for persons who are possessed by forces which cause them to do evil and who also possess supernatural powers 18 (title)

qupat Numeral "four"

T "divide into four"

-un "make four" 11.86

qupat

-a T "thing to be divided into four" 8.21145

kapqatan Numeral "forty" 11.82

qupilya N "woman's name (Ophelia)" 9.1341, 12.13

qu:ping N "woman's name (short for gwadalu:pi - Guadalupe and others)" 9.10.15

qupisi:na CN "office" 63.4, 63.12, 12.141

qupisya:lis CN "officials" 9.921

qupud Q 6.32 (short form pud) "also (either [after negatives])"

pud 37.13, 39.14, 46.5, 8.231123, 9.132

ne pud "again" 5.8, 32.9, 10.185

After CN or pronominal predicates "now it is x who.." 8.1411

maqu pu y "x happened at the same time as y " 9.4151

qu:pun CN "Opon (town in Mactan Island near Cebu City)" 51.1, 9.94

qu:qu Q 6.6 "yes" (= qu: 1))391

qu:ras CN " {hour / time} " 13.7, 14.10, 4.422

-a CN "particular hour" 10.159, 10.25421

-an (→) CN "clock" 51.14

qubi:na CN "name of street" 10.956

qurdin T "order (command)"

qurdin

base alone (= mi-) 43.13

ga- "ordered" 44.2

quris N "man's name" 43.8

qurkistra CN "orchestra (musical group)" 18.3

qurmuk CN "Ormoc (city in Leyte)" 2.14, 2.144, 2.146, 2.1511, 2.1522, 2.1532, 2.1533

quruy Q 6.32 "qualifies action which is over and beyond what is expected" 64.12, 65.8, 8.2216, 9.13211

qusa Numeral 1) "a certain (unnamed) one" 1.1, 2.2, 4.1, 4.4, 7.3, 9.7, 9.12, 9.13, 9.14, 10.10, 13.1, 18.7, 19.2, 21.2, 23.13, 25.2, 25.11, 26.11, 27.9, 30.6, 32.12, 32.13, 32.14, 37.4, 37.8, 37.9, 39.11, 49.1, 51.1, 52.7, 4.242, 4.92, 6.21, 6.21231, 8.1234, 8.13913, 8.22115, 8.321, 9.5261, 9.7411, 9.921, 9.971, 10.12121, 10.1241, 10.1412, 10.1433, 10.1592, 10.171, 10.2121, 10.2222, 10.24311, 10.2441, 10.2442, 10.2651, 10.812, 10.924, 10.956, 11.322, 11.3521, 11.3582, 11.721

2) "a single one" 1.2, 19.7, 25.3, 25.13, 26.6, 48.15, 51.1, 56.7, 57.3, 57.8, 58.11, 60.2, 61.2, 62.1, 66.8, 4.25, 6.201, 6.2112, 8.332, 9.11121, 9.34, 9.4151, 10.173, 10.2332, 10.2341, 10.24131

matag qusa "every single one of" 8.13912

CN "the other (one that was previously)" 8.2145

tagsa Numeral "one each time" 26.5, 32.10

-l- Q 6.31 "rarely" 8.21142

gusa
tagsa-
-l-
talagsaqun Adj. "(seldom met with" 25.9
-in- Q 6.221121 "one by one" 11.913
tinagsa:qun "thing that will be done one by one" 8.21142
tinagsaqay Q 6.221121 "do one by one" 9.615
ka- Q 6.221122 "once" (= kasqa) 55.13
kasqa 10.2543
maka- Q 6.221122 "once" 57.8
hi- (←) T "unite"
kahi- (←) "become one"
nahi-(←) "became one" 9.4132

gusab Q 6.32 (short form sab, sad)
1) a) "also (in addition)" 11.12, 15.9, 53.16, 61.12, 63.1, 63.2, 65.7, 8.2233, 8.231124, 10.19151
b) "admitting something in addition to the ordinary instance" 57.3
walaq...walaq gusab "neighter...nor..." 62.13
2) na gusab "again" 5.3, 5.4, 6.14, 7.2, 49.15, 54.1, 57.14, 11.712
3) "at the same time" 1.4, 26.2, 26.3, 57.4, 62.9, 8.311, 10.2312
4) "in any case" 9.426
sab 1) 30.3, 10.24222
sad 1) 42.14
tinuyu:qan ra gusab "it is__'s own fault" 10.2312
T "do again"

gusab
pag- "again" 8.151

gusa:hay Q 6.22111 "sometimes" 10.5112

gu:saq Q 6.222 1) "before something happens" (short forms gusaq, saq) 8.21144, 10.2252
Q 6.32 2) "first (action taken)" 35.13, 9.5121
3) " {for the meantime / for a moment} "
gusaq 3) 30.14
saq 3) 8.22142, 9.861, 9.10.11

gusbaw T 1) "increase"
2) "make progress"
ting- -an CN 2) "improvement made" 10.949

gu:sik Adj. "waste (fail to make use of something)"
ka- "what a waste!" 10.2332
ma- -un Adj. "wasteful" 12.251

gusi:sa T "examine closely"
gi- (gusisa:hun unreal) "thing examined closely" 10.955

guspital CN "hospital" 55.9

gusting N "man's name (short for gagustin -Augustine and others)" 8.2216

gustu N "man's name (short for pagustu - Fausto and others)" 12.252*

guswag T "improve (get better)"
pa- "cause improvement"
naka- "has improved" 10.9214

gu:tan CN "vegetable"
-un (→) CN "vegetable" 9.333

qu:tang CN "debt" 3.631, 11.332, 12.221

qutaw T "iron"
CN "flatiron"
paN- "iron clothes (plural)"
maN- "will iron clothes" 8.411
qinutaw CN "things ironed" 8.231122

qutsu Number "eight" 8.11321
qalas "eight o'clock" 8.321

qu:tuk CN "brain" 59.5, 69.8
-an Adj. "{brainy / intelligent}" 57.3
-an (→) CN "brain" 10.2641
paN- (→) CN "intelligence" 10.9131
paN- CN "intelligence" 10.913

qutwang CN "type of noise" (?) 51.11

quy Q 6.6 1) "the person who performed the action or was in the state had little cause to x " 7.7, 30.9
2) "exclamation of surprise at something unexpected" 10.6, 31.12, 65.10
3) "hey! (impolite expression to attract attention)" 40.3, 46.14, 8.1231, 8.1262, 10.92211
4) "an exclamation for something affirmed which is out of the usual" 42.12, 3.61, 11.1511
5) "contradiction of what was said by interlocutor" 64.5

quya:mut Q 6.32 "very" 11.332

quyun T "place alongside of"
Q 6.411 "alongside of" 60.3

ra Q 6.32 1) "x and no {other / more} than x"
ra 1)
a) with T 11.2121
b) with CN and P 44.6, 5.63, 8.12421, 8.13912, 9.1121, 9.977, 10.2332, 10.24122, 10.34
"no more important than x" 8.13913, 9.9771, 12.121, 12.124*
c) with Q 55.9, 57.8
d) with deictics "that place and nowhere else" 2.1532, 2.1533, 10.61, 12.262
dinga ra ku "Here I am!" 47.1
e) with numerals 19.7
f) with adj. 44.6, 59.7, 8.2334, 10.24323, 10.9543, 10.10.4, 11.742
2) "at some time or another (do something for someone at some time or another)" 4.10, 5.6, 69.14, 69.11
3) ra with imperatives
"to make commands less harsh" 8.21122, 12.212*
ra nga:niq "urgent command" 10.3
ra gud "softens the command (more than ra alone)" 10.25211, 12.211
4) "___-er than desired" 12.122

maqu ra qug Q 6.222 "seem" 26.8, 6.33, 8.213212, 9.10.18
mu ra g 9.83
maw ra qug 2.1522, 2.154

maqu ra y "the only time that" 8.234, 8.311

waq ra "no {bigger / better} than" 34.8

qikaw ra "you are on your own" 9.422

tinuyu:qan ra qusab "___'s own fault" 10.2312

ra ba a) "giving warning" 2.1521, 2.1522, 8.1621

ra

ra ba

b) "saying something bad about someone" 11.3311, 11.811

c) "apologizing for something lacking" 8.1153, 8.214, 9.10.12

radyu CN "radio" 9.4211

ram CN "rum" 12.122

rayna CN "queen" 18.6, 18.11

rikla:mu T "complain"

nag- "is complaining 63.12

ri:lis CN "place where the railroad tracks are" 10.321

rilu CN " {clock / watch} " 10.1572, 12.111

risal N "surname (Rizal)" 9.1341, 10.1432, 10.9131

risirba T "reserve (set aside for someone)"

girisirbahan "person for whom something was reserved" 2.1512

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing reserved" 2.1512

ru:has N "surname (Roxas)" 11.83

ruhilyu N "man's name" 12.216

rumbu Q 6.411 "straight for" 29.5

run "now" (listed under karun)

ru:ni N "man's name (Ronny)" 9.416

ru:sis N "surname (Roces)" 10.1563

ruyda CN "wheel" 15.9

sa 1) preceding Q's 6.21 1.3, 1.5, 1.9, 1.10, 2.2, 2.9, 3.9, 4.7, 4.14, 6.3, 6.4, 6.7, 6.8, 7.10, 8.12, 9.1, 9.12, 9.14, 10.1, 11.6, 13.14, 14.10, 14.11, 15.5, 15.7, 15.13, 15.14, 16.5, 16.7, 16.10, 16.12, 16.13, 16.14, 17.7

following Q 6.411 1.9, 13.7, 14.9

2) preceding goal 4.63 "the" 2.5, 2.10, 2.11, 3.1, 3.14, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.3, 5.11, 6.4, 8.10, 10.3, 10.10, 10.13, 10.14, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.9, 12.6, 13.8, 13.12, 14.12, 14.14, 15.13, 16.9, 16.11

3) preceding infinitive 4.68 1.8, 2.3, 2.6, 2.7, 2.13, 2.14, 4.3, 4.6, 4.7, 5.14, 7.9, 12.1, 15.11, 16.6

4) preceding genitive 4.7 2.2, 3.3, 3.7, 4.3, 6.1, 6.2, 8.11, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10, 11.4, 11.9, 11.14, 12.2, 12.3, 12.7, 12.12, 13.9, 14.2, 14.6, 15.13, 15.14, 16.13, 16.14, 17.6, 17.10

sabadu CN "Saturday" 10.131, 10.10.2

sa:baq T 1) "make noise"

2) "make a fuss"

CN "noise" 3.61

pag- 2) "make a fuss" 10.832

-an (⟶) Adj. "noisy" 11.3311

ka- CN 1) "noise" (= sa:baq) 18.4

2) T "scold"

kasabqan (= gikasabqan) "person who was scolded" 40.11

kasabqi "person who was scolded 9.432

sabaw CN "soup" 39.9, 42.2, 42.5, 44.6, 44.8, 9.31

sablig T "splash water on (with a scooping motion)"

pag- 48.10

sablig

gi- -an " {thing / place} splashed" 48.9

sabqit T 1) "hang (from a protrusion)"

2) "rest firmly against something so that it cannot move"

gi- (qi- unreal) 2) "thing rested against" 61.5

sabqung T "hang (from something protruding)" (Cf. sabqit.)

ka- -an "a place from which something can be hung" 48.2

sabun CN "soap" 10.721

sa:bung CN "cockfight without gaffs" (Cf. ta:riq.)

T "hold a cockfight"

hiN- Adj. "person fond of cockfighting" 11.2121

sabut T "understand (grasp meaning of)"

naka- "understood" 23.12, 63.2

ka- (= maka-) "understand" 8.3, 6.311, 6.72

pa- "make understand"

gi- (pasabtun unreal) "person made to understand" 10.2252

qi- "thing meant" 10.24313

pagsinabta:nay " {understand / agree with} one another"

magkasinabta:nay "can agree with each other" 8.1381, 9.61

pag- (←) T " {make an agreement / agree} "

mag- (←) "make an agreement" 64.10

sabut

magka- (←) " {can agree / have agreed} "

-an- "agree (several)" 8.1381, 8.1382

gika- -an (←) "thing upon which agreed" 8.22351, 12.27

pag-+Gulu-(←) "discuss back and forth"

nag-+Gulu-(←) "were discussing back and forth" 9.8432

-l- -an (←) CN "mind" 10.24313

masinabtu:nun Adj. "understanding" 11.3563

masinabta:nun Adj. "understanding" 11.35621

salabtunun Adj. "meaningful" 11.712

sad Q 6.32 (listed under qusab)

sadyaq Adj. " {festive / gay} "

ma- Adj. "very {festive / gay} " 18.1, 18.5

*sagad

sagdi "thing to be disregarded" 2.1531

sagdi lang "never mind" 12.121

sa:gad CN " {common / usual} "

kasaga:ran Q 6.22111 1) "usually" 6.22111, 10.234, 10.953

2) "usual {type / kind} " 57.17, 69.6

sagbut CN 1) "weeds" 20.14, 52.11, 67.4

2) "trash" 10.1332

sa:ging CN "banana" 8.1621, 8.21432, 8.36, 8.423

sa:gul T "mix"

Q 6.411 "mixed with " 67.1

-un "things that are to be mixed together" 8.231122

gi- "thing mixed into something" 12.122

gi- "things to be mixed with something else" 8.231122

sagunting CN "principal rafters (heavy rafter at the ends of the roof and in the middle of large roofs)" 51.3

sa:hug T "mix with something"

nag- "mixed together" 18.2

saka T "{go / come / go up} {up into house / get on vehicle}"

base alone (= mi-) "went in" 46.4

saka kana:qug T "keep coming in and out"

pag- 6.81

pag- "upon entering" 39.1

mi- "went up into" 29.7

ni- "went in" 39.1

mu- "will {go / come} into the house" 51.10, 8.23142

pa- "cause to come {in / up} "

gi- "one caused to come in" 10.1433

pasakqa "person had to come up" 8.523

paN- " {go up / get on} (several agents)"

maN- "let us get on" 2.1531, 2.1532, 2.1533

hi-

pag- "upon entering" 94151

(←) T "rise"

mu- "will rise" 8.12212

tig- -l- CN "one who usually climbs up after coconuts" 10.1343

saka T "stay at someone's place (temporarily or permanently)"

mu- "board" 6.322

sakqanan "place where one stays" 10.24221

sakapi Q 6.316 "instead" 3.1

sakay T " {ride / get on} {animal / boat / vehicle}"

Q 6.411 "riding on" 6.13

pag- 11.42

mu- "will ride" 12.141

mag- "will ride" 12.141

maka- "was able to ride" 12.141

gisakyan "thing in which person rode" 8.2233, 9.331, 10.1412

nasakyan "thing in which a person happened to be riding" 8.2233

gi- (qi- unreal) "person who was mounted" 16.10

pag- (←) "ride together with"

nag- (←) "rode together" 12.141

nagka- (←) "happened to ride together" 9.9212

pakig- (←) "ride with"

makig- (←) "want to ride with" 12.141

ka- (←) CN " co passenger" 10.19121

r- -um- (←) CN "passenger" 10.1412

Cumu- (←) CN "person about to get on (car)" 10.1562

salakyanan CN "means of transportation" 10.2441

-an CN "boat" 67.9, 8.1611, 9.242

sakit Adj. " {painful / sick} " 10.24311, 10.24312

CN "sickness" 9.7422, 11.721

T "feel pain"

gi- -an "person who felt pain" 6.2126, 12.215

sakit
(←) T "make suffer"
nag- "is making suffer" 8.1411
-un "person made to suffer" 8.211411, 12.215
pa- (←) T "cause oneself to suffer"
mag- "should torture himself" 9.132
paN- T "be painful (several agents)" (i.e., panakit)
naN- "hurt" 10.2642, 10.32
ka- T "{become / be} sick"
na- " {was / became} sick" 58.5, 10.1563
pa- +doubling (←) T "pretend illness"
mag- "pretends illness" 9.1321
ma- Adj. "sick"
nag- T "am sickly" 8.12222

saklaw T "snatch at"
gaN- -r- CN " a kind of small spider that snatches insects" 10.162

saksi CN "witness"
T "witness"
paka- "happen to witness"
nag- "happened to witness"
-an- "happened to witness (several agents)" 9.7421

sa:ku CN "sack" 26.5, 26.6, 32.10, 9.2173, 9.10.21, 10.25312

sa:kup CN " {member / members} (one belonging to a group)" 18.6, 12.263
gin- -an CN "followers (of a leader)" 10.351

sakwat T "lift (heavy object putting arms around it)" (Cf. qalsa, qaswat.)
maka- "can lift" 33.2, 33.3
-un "thing lifted" 32.2

sa:la CN " {living room / hall} " (does not occur without /1/) 13.14, 39.6

sala;mat Q 6.6 " {thanks / thank you} " (does not occur without /1/) 2.146
pa- T "give thanks"
mag- "give thanks" 10.9241
ma- -un Adj. "thankful" 9.7421, 11.3563

salamin CN "mirror" 9.936

salapiq CN " {coins / money} " (= sa:piq) 6.9, 6.11, 7.1, 7.5, 7.9, 8.11, 16.1, 16.11, 17.2, 10.2311, 10.9214
paN- CN "means of getting money" 10.723

salaq T "commit wrong"
CN " {wrong committed / sin} " 44.6, 47.6, 8.211411, 8.21163, 11.33331
naka- "did wrong" 9.83
maka- "commit wrong" 12.113
paka- "blame someone for something"
gi- (pakasadqun unreal) "person blamed for something" 9.7412
sadqan CN "guilty person" 9.262
tag- CN "the one at fault" 10.1431
maka- -r- (←) CN "sinner" 11.63

sala:qud CN "act in violation of the law" (not without /1/)22.9

sa:lig T " {have confidence / rely upon} "
  mi- "had confidence" 64.9
  mu- "have confidence" 35.6
  ma- -an "one who can be relied upon" 21.8
  pa- T " {guarantee / give assurance} "
    mu- "will guarantee" 34.5
    ma- -un Adj. "reassuring" 11.3521
  (→) T "fall back on"
    gi- -an "one upon whom one falls back" 69.11

salsal T "forge (heat and hammer)" 59.13
  pa- "have forged"
    nag- "had forged" 59.9
    gi- (qi- unreal) "thing caused to be forged" 60.3

sa:lu T "eat from the same plate"
  doubling CN "a get-together where one eats (informal eating party)" (does not occur without /1/) 10.2212

salud N "woman's name" (does not occur without /1/) 9.425

sa:lud T 1) "be underneath to catch falling things"
  2) (figurative) "catch sounds"
  ma- (salu:run nonpotential) 2) "thing which happened to be caught" 52.1

salug CN "floor (not earthen floor)" 62.13, 8.22122, 8.2232, 8.23312, 9.5262, 9.9761, 12.122

sa:lug CN "small river" (not without /1/) (Cf. subaq.) 10.12121, 10.1293

salumi N "woman's name (Salome)" (does not occur without /1/) 10.1212

salumsum CN "dusk (time just before it gets dark)"
  T "get dusk"
  qinig- "as soon as it gets dusk" 24.2
  ting- CN "time of dusk" 24.5

sa:ma Q 6.411 "like" 48.17, 57.9, 57.10, 59.11, 62.10, 67.9, 69.12, 4.43, 8.1233, 9.4161

sa:mad T "wound"
  ka- "get wounded"
    pag- "state of being wounded" 67.2
  na- "got wounded" 10.1412

sa:mar N "island in the Philippines" 10.5112

sampit " {call (summon) / call upon} "
(= sangpit, Cf. tawag.)
  ning- "called" 9.14
  -un "one who will be called upon" 9.1321

sampung T "cover (so as to protect)"
  paN- "cover (several agents)"
  naN- "were covering" 34.2

samqid T "hone (sharpen finely)"
  CN "hone" 48.10
  -in- T "hone continuously" 48.1, 10.2113

samtang Q 6.2231 "while (at the same time as / as long as) " 15.12, 19.2, 19.5, 22.2, 9.861, 9.94, 10.1915, 12.13, 12.172

sa:muk Adj. "trouble (creating disturbance)"

sa:muk
T "trouble (create disturbance)"
mu- "will trouble" 34.13
ka- CN "trouble" 53.8

samut T "become __er and __er"
mi- "became __er and __er" 58.5, 8.33

sanag Adj. "bright (shining of its own accord)"
ma- -un (⟵) Adj. "brilliant" 11.3513

sa:nay T "multiply (increase in number by biological means)"
pa- "breed"
-un "thing to be bred" 10.24131

sanbisinti CN "Saint Vincent (name of saint)" 37.11, 10.10.21

sandig T "lean (against something)"
ni- "leaned against" 45.13
ka- "depend upon"
na- "depends on" 10.9253

sankarlus N "San Carlos (name of school)" 10.2322

sankis CN "orange" 8.2236

sanla CN "leprosy"
sanlahun "one affected with leprosy" 10.24212

santus N "man's name (Santos)" 10.1292

sanga CN 1) "branch (of tree)" 60.13, 10.233
2) "branch of a road"
kinasangqan CN 1) "place where branches meet"
2) " {crossing / intersection} " 10.956

sanggaq T "be underneath (for things equal or bigger in area than thing on top)"
nag- "was underneath" 62.10

sanggiq T "harvest corn"
ma- (-un unreal) "thing which can be harvested" 10.10.5

sanggut CN "sickle"
paN- T "gather tuba (palm toddy)"
maN- -r- CN "tuba gatherer" 10.523

sanghid T "ask permission"
paN- "ask permission"
CN "asking permission" 10.24311
maN- "will ask permission" 9.10.18

*sa:ngil
pa- T "accuse"
CN "excuse" 12.212*
*-un
gipasanginlan "person who was accused" 8.134

sa:ngit T "get {caught / entangled} "
paN- "get {caught / entangled} "
maN- "snagged" 49.1

sangkil T 1) "nudge in passing"
2) "goad one into doing something"
mu- 2) "goads" 11.3331

sanglit Q 6.2231 " inasmuch as (gives attendant condition)" 51.8, 4.44, 8.23142, 9.7423
-anan CN "example" 10.24232
paN- Q 6.222 "for example" 6.2231

sangpit T "call (summon)" (= sampit) (Cf. tawag.)

sangpit

base alone (= mi-) "called" 41.9

gi- "person called" 39.10

-a "person called" 41.8

paN- "invite"

qi- "time to invite" 41.7, 42.5

sa:ngud CN "charm (the possession of which gives supernatural power - general term)"

naka- (→) T "possessed a charm" 8.1372

sapaq CN "creek (smaller than subaq or sa:lug) 21.11

ka- -an CN "place where a group of streams is" 20.3

sapa:tus CN "shoes" 8.014, 8.133, 8.21141, 9.1131, 9.4113, 12.213, 12.241

-a (←) "particular shoe" 9.10.14

T "wear shoes"

pag- "wear shoes" 8.311

ma- "thing that can be worn as shoes" 8.23313

qika- "thing that can be worn as shoes" 8.23313

sapayan CN occurs in set expressions

wala y sapayan "you are welcome" 2.1522

sa:piq CN "{money / coins}" (= salapiq) 8.22126

T "get money"

maka- (→) "can get money" 11.4141

ka- -an CN "thing from which one can get money" 10.9543

hiN- Adj. "fond of obtaining money" 11.212

sa:piq

sapi:qan Adj. "one who has much money" 9.7413, 9.9311

saput T "{wear / put on} clothing"

CN "{clothing / clothes}" 9.362, 10.126

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing in which one is clothed" 30.10

paN- CN "{way / mode} of dressing" 10.63, 11.35111

panaptun CN "cloth" 9.2173, 10.227, 12.212

-a (←) "particular cloth" 8.21162

sa:qad T "promise"

CN "promise" 34.12, 35.4, 51.4

mi- "promised" 12.211

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing promised" 17.4, 36.7

saqup CN "sharecropper" 50.6, 63.13, 64.3

sarang Q 6.31 "{great / good} enough" (Q to passives and nouns only) 56.16

sardi:nas CN "sardine (in a can)"

-in- (→) Adj. "like sardines (in a can)"

mag- T "be jampacked" 8.12213

saryu N "{man's / woman's} name (short for rusaryu - Rosario and others)" 59.9, 8.13311, 9.4112

satgan CN "shotgun" 45.12, 45.13, 45.14, 58.7

sawa CN "snake" 10.2623

sawa:ha "particular snake" 10.314

saway T "criticize"

hiN- -un (⟵) Adj. "fond of criticizing" 11.2152

sa:ya CN "skirt" 52.5

sa:yaw T "dance"

CN "dancing" 10.1411

maN- -r- (⟶) CN "dancer" 10.1422

hiN- Adj. "fond of dancing" 11.211

saylu T "pass by"

pa- "forgive"

pasaylu:qun "person who will be forgiven" 9.9121

says Number "six" 14.11, 16.12, 4.44, 6.2212, 6.42

saysay T "{narrate / tell (in detail)}"

gi- -an "person to whom something was told" 64.11

ka- -an CN "history" 10.312

sayu Adj. "early" 51.15, 9.1122, 9.7431, 10.263

sa:yud T "{know (facts) / notify}"

ka- "know"

na- "know" 9.1123

ma- "{should / did} know" 49.5, 9.977

paki- "ask for information"

pag- "ask for information" 4.2332, 4.68

mag- "will ask for information" 4.2331, 9.912

sayun Adj. "easy"

ka- "how easy!" 15.2

sayup Adj. "wrong" 9.7411

sayup

CN "error" 12.13

T "miss"

mu- "will miss" 3.53

si particle preceding proper names 4.7 1.3, 1.10, 2.3, 2.10, 2.13, 3.1, 3.11, 3.12, 3.14, 4.1, 4.12, 5.7, 5.14, 8.6, 8.7, 9.5, 10.13, 13.2, 13.13, 14.1, 15.1, 15.12, 16.6, 16.13, 17.5, 17.8, etc.

ni genitive and dative 3.10, 7.7, 9.13, 11.1, 15.3, etc.

kang dative 25.1, 28.9, 53.1, 56.11, 64.5, 69.12, etc.

ng alternant of kang or ni 3.72, 4.231, etc.

sibsib T "graze"

paN- "graze"

naN- "were grazing" 51.11

sibu CN "Cebu" (= sugbu) 8.321, 9.34, 10.24221

taga- CN "one from Cebu" 8.12441

sibuwa:nu CN "Cebuano (person)" 12.262*

sibyaq T "broadcast on the radio"

CN "radio broadcast" 10.192

sibyu N "man's name (short for yusibyu - Eusebio)" 9.712, 10.314

si:gi T "continue doing" 8.213112, 9.122, 9.6131, 9.621, 9.82, 9.921, 10.1291, 10.61, 12.124

sigi "go ahead! (carry out what you were planning)" 27.6, 2.133, 2.214, 8.2334, 9.5251

base alone (= nag-) "continued" 4.82

pag- CN "action of continuing" 8.1323

nag- "is continuing" 4.231

si:gi

qi- "thing to which something is to be continued to be done" 8.23113

signit T "grab (with a fast motion by stealth) and bring toward agent"

mi- "caught" 60.2

sigun Q 6.411 "according (in proportion as)" 4.43

sigu:ru Adj. "{certain / sure}"

Q 6.222 "{surely / certainly} (x is bound to happen)" 9.251, 9.7422, 12.122

paN-T "{be assured in mind / be sure}"

naN- "was sure" 29.1

maka- "can be sure" 9.253

sikbit CN "adjacent"

pag-T "be adjacent to one another"

nagka- "are adjacent" 8.1384

si:kup T 1) "catch in a net (or with hands like in a net)"

2) "capture by going through an area carefully (inch by inch, house to house, etc.)"

pag- 2) 57.6

sila Pronoun 4.7 "they" (= si:la) 1.5, 16.6, 20.4, 26.5, 29.7, 29.12, 30.11, 31.9, 31.13, 32.10, 34.2, 50.16, 51.1, 51.3, 53.4, 53.6, 53.7, 53.8, 53.10, 54.11, 54.12, 54.13, 55.6, 60.6, 60.11, 67.12, etc.

ni:la (gen.) 2.11, 20.6, 20.12, 21.1, 21.6, 21.9, 23.10, 26.5, 28.2, 29.8, 29.12, 31.13, 32.7, 34.3, 51.4, 52.11, 52.12, 54.1, 54.9, 56.13, 57.14, 61.3, 66.6, 67.13, etc.

sila

qi:la (pronominal) 1) "{their / they}" 1.3, 13.13, 13.14, 20.9, 22.2, 24.5, 25.3, 26.2, 26.10, 28.13, 29.2, 29.7, 29.13, 31.4, 31.9, 32.7, 32.9, 34.2, 43.4, 45.8, 45.9, 46.1, 49.7, 51.2, 51.3, 51.5, 51.6, 51.12, 52.1, 52.7, 52.10, 52.14, 53.1, 54.1, 54.2, 54.5, 54.6, 54.7, 54.14, 55.15, 55.16, 57.8, 57.16, 59.15, 59.16, 60.7, 60.10, 60.12, 61.7, 61.9, 61.12, 62.6, 62.12, 63.1, 63.3, 66.13, 68.1, etc.

2) "home of" 45.8, 4.231

kani:la (dat.) 53.13, etc.

ni:la (dat.) 52.5, etc.

si:la Pronoun 4.7 "they" (= sila) 38.8, 38.10, 39.13, etc.

si:law CN 1) "brightness given off"

2) "Silaw (name of magazine)" 9.5223

silbi T "serve"

pag- 10.264

si:li CN "chili pepper"

T (→) "put pepper"

mi- "put pepper" 9.10.12

nag- "put pepper" 9.10.12

maka- "was able to put pepper" 9.10.12

nasilihan "something into which pepper is unintentionally put" 9.10.12

qi- 1) "thing to be used as pepper" 9.10.12

2) "person for whom pepper is to be used" 9.10.12

pagsilihay "say sharp words back and forth"

nagsilihay "were hurling sharp words at each other" 9.10.23

sili:ngan CN "neighbor" 56.13,

sili:ngan

57.16, 67.12, 8.131121, 9.5261, 11.2152

qi- T "person to have as neighbor" 11.358

ka- -an CN "group of neighbors" 20.1

silsu N "man's name (Celso)" 8.342, 9.426

si:lung CN 1) " {ground floor / cellar} (of a house)" 9.934

2) "area underneath a window" 8.221111

pa- T "take shelter"

-anan CN "place where one takes shelter" 10.24211

siluy N "man's name (short for marsi:lu - Marcelo and others)" 9.15

silya N "woman's name (short for sisilya - Cecilia)" 10.1211

sima:na CN "week" 62.1

simanahu:na "particular week" 10.1332

Culu- Q 6.2125 "every week"
T "do every week"
sulusimana:hun "person who will be __weekly" 8.21142

si:maq CN "barb" 67.3

simba T "go to church" 10.131

maN- -r- CN "churchgoers" 10.1421

maninimba:hay CN "churchgoers" 10.1424

simbahan (⟶) CN "church" 6.52, 8.1342, 8.21153, 9.9311, 10.1421, 10.158, 10.2261, 10.2652

simhut T "perceive odor"

paN- CN "sense of smell" 22.12

siminaryu CN "seminary"

siminarista CN "seminarians" 10.24212

simintu CN "cement" 8.22125

simun N "man's name (Simon)" 8.342

simyun N "man's name (Simeon)" 8.16231

sini CN "moving picture" 3.511, 8.12213, 8.12422, 8.16121, 8.1642, 8.311, 9.979, 9.10.11, 10.2542, 11.3311

sinihan CN "movie-house" 4.242, 10.2612, 12.224

sini:naq CN "clothes" 10.1331

a)"shirt" 27.10, 30.10, 9.27222

b) "dress" 11.3322, 12.211

T "obtain clothes"

maka- (⟶) "can clothe oneself" 8.13721

sinsilyu T "make change" (= sinsi:yu)

CN "small {change / coins}" 12.225*

sinsi:yu T "make change"

sinsiyu:hi "person for whom change is to be made" 11.872

sinsyu N "man's name (short for qinusinsyu - Inocencio and others)' 9.4211

sintru Adj. "central" 21.13

sinuy N "man's name (short for marsili:nu - Marcelino and others)" 58.6, 58.9

sinyung N "man's name (short for qarsinyu - Arsenio and others)" 59.16, 60.6, 60.7

sinyur CN "master of the house" (used only in set expressions)

sinyur ha:riq "your majesty" 11.12, 34.5, 34.12

singgit T "scream (not with laughter)" (=sya:git)

CN "scream" 20.5

singgit pakita:bang T "cry for help"

CN "cry for help" 56.14

naka- "screamed" 66.9

singku Number "five" 6.42

singkuhun (⟶) CN "five-peso bill" 11.871

tag- "five centavos each" 11.811

singkwinta Number "fifty" 11.3336

singsing CN "ring for the finger" 10.2341

singut T "sweat"

CN "sweat" 48.6

paN- "sweat profusely"

gi- (paningtun unreal) "one who sweated profusely" 68.11, 9.2171

si:paq Adj. " {banging / clapping} " (said of noise)

ma- Adj. "very banging" 10.2321

sipilyu CN "toothbrush"

paN- T "brush the teeth"

maN- "brush the teeth" 9.23111

sir Title "Sir (a respectful term of address to a man)" 64.3, 64.5, 64.9, 8.2113

sira T "close" 8.1224

sirmun CN "sermon" 10.1424

siryu N "man's name (Sergio)" 9.5241

si:suy N "man's name (short for prusi:su - Proceso and others)" 9.7421

si:ti Number "seven" 2.212

siya Pronoun 4.7 " {he / she} " 1.7, 1.14, 3.14, 4.3, 4.4, 4.13, 4.14, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.8, 5.9, 6.10, 7.9, 7.11, 8.12, 8.14, 9.2, 10.1, 10.2, 11.2, 11.4, 11.8, 11.9, 12.4, 12.6, 12.8, 13.1, 13.8, 13.10, 14.8, 15.5, 16.8, 17.1, 19.8, 19.9, 21.10, 21.12, 22.3, 25.9, 25.12, 25.13, 26.5, 26.7, 27.2, 27.14, 28.8, 28.11, 28.13, 29.1, 29.2, 30.4, 30.5, 30.9, 30.10, 30.13, 31.5, 33.10, 34.4, 34.9, 35.6, 35.8, 37.5, 38.11, 38.14, 40.13, 45.7, 45.9, 45.10, 45.13, 45.14, 46.5, 46.8, 46.9, 46.10, 46.12, 47.6, 58.10, 59.7, 59.13, 60.1, 60.5, 65.6, 65.7, 66.12, 69.12, etc.

ni:ya (gen.) 1.12, 4.5, 4.6, 6.1, 6.3, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.10, 6.12, 6.13, 7.11, 8.13, 11.3, 11.8, 12.7, 13.3, 13.6, 13.10, 13.12, 19.9, 19.10, 21.10, 26.1, 28.9, 28.14, 29.2, 33.13, 35.8, 35.10, 35.13, 36.6, 45.2, 45.7, 48.6, 48.9, 48.10, 48.13, 49.2, 49.7, 50.6, 55.6, 55.7, 55.11, 55.14, 55.15, 56.2, 56.3, 56.16, 58.6, 58.14, 59.1, 59.2, 59.4, 59.5, 59.15, 60.3, 60.4, 60.13, 62.3, 64.8, 66.9, 67.2, 67.7, 68.2, 68.12, 69.11, etc.

qi:ya (pronominal) "his" 1.4, 1.8, 1.13, 2.4, 2.10, 2.13

siya
qi:ya
3.4, 3.11, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.14, 7.2, 10.1, 10.4, 10.14, 11.2, 12.13, 13.4, 14.7, 15.3, 15.6, 15.13, 16.4, 16.9, 18.6, 19.4, 21.5, 21.7, 21.13, 21.14, 23.8, 25.5, 25.11, 26.3, 26.12, 27.4, 27.14, 28.8, 30.10, 33.8, 33.9, 35.11, 35.12, 36.5, 36.9, 37.5, 37.10, 45.11, 45.12, 46.5, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 48.5, 48.6, 48.11, 48.13, 48.15, 48.17, 49.2, 49.4, 49.7, 49.8, 50.5, 50.12, 50.15, 53.9, 54.16, 55.11, 55.13, 55.14, 55.16, 56.2, 56.4, 56.5, 56.8, 56.10, 56.12, 58.7, 58.14, 59.2, 59.5, 59.6, 59.8, 59.11, 59.13, 60.3, 60.5, 62.1, 62.7, 62.8, 62.9, 62.10, 63.10, 63.13, 66.12, 67.5, 67.11, 68.3, 68.9, 68.13, 68.14, 69.1, 69.4, 69.7, 69.9, 69.10, 69.11, etc.

2) "the one that belongs to" 4.231

tag- CN a) "owner" 52.3, 53.6, 4.62

b) "host" 38.3

kani:ya (dat.) 21.5, 23.14, 27.2, 29.6, 37.10, 38.9, 47.2, 63.9, 63.13, 68.8, 69.14, 70.1

ni:ya (dat.) 64.9

si:ya CN "chair (seat)" 39.7, 46.7, 46.8, 5.1

siyam Numeral "nine" 3.543

subad T "devour in the water" (Cf. tukub.)

na- (subarun nonpotential, unreal) "thing that was devoured" 57.15

subang T "rise (sun, moon, etc.)"

mu- "will rise" 6.311

subaq CN "river (larger than sapaq)" 30.7, 30.11, 30.12, 31.2, 31.4, 53.15, 54.15, 54.16, 60.10, 4.82, 9.122, 10.521, 12.124

subasku CN "gale" 67.9

subu T "temper (heat metal and plunge into water to make it hard)"

CN "action of tempering"

wa y subu 1) "has not been tempered"

2) (figurative) "untried" 8.21211

subuq T "{make / be} sad"

Adj. "{sad / sorry}" 31.6

-a (←) "how sad!" 29.3

nag- "brooded" 31.9

pa- "cause to be sad"

naka- "caused to be sad" 25.11

ka- "{be / become} sad"

CN "sadness" 32.9

na- "was sad" 1.10

kasubqa:nan CN "sorrow" 63.3

masulubqun Adj. "{sad / sorrowful}" 13.10, 29.8, 53.12, 11.3551

maka- -r- (←) Adj. "saddening" 11.62

su:gal T "gamble"

pag-

-an- "gamble (two or more agents)" 9.931

sugaq CN "lamp" 20.9, 8.23131, 9.10.15

sugarul CN "gambler" 9.931

su:gat T "meet"

mi- "met (not meet together)" 66.13

naka- (→) "met" 11.354

gi- (-un unreal) "person met" 10.2321, 11.3521

sugba T 1) "roast (cook over coals)"

2) "put in fire"

gi- 2) "thing put in fire" 8.122312

qi- 1) "thing to be roasted" 8.1621

qaN- -r- CN "moth" 10.162

sugbu CN "Cebu" (= sibu) 37.7, 6.21, 6.21231, 8.11322

su:gid T "tell"

sugi:lun T "tell"

suginlan "person to be told" 12.5

suginli "person to be told" 10.3, 13.2

hiN- T "tell continuously"

nag- "was continuously telling" 9.5221

sugila:nun CN "story" 25.1, 37.1, 9.426, 11.353

su:gud T "begin"

base alone (= mi-) "began" 5.8, 4.54

base alone (= nag-) "began" 8.311

pag- 41.8, 8.311

mi- "began" 2.12, 5.2, 8.311, 8.321

mu- "began" 10.2252

nag- "{was beginning / began}" 9.1, 16.6, 8.1212, 9.921

mag- "began" 9.861

su:gud

gisugdan "thing that was began" 4.6, 4.7, 16.4, 54.1, 4.812, 5.25

sugdan (= gi- -an) "thing that was started" 15.3

panag- "be beginning (several things)"

gipanagsugdan "things being begun" 9.935

doubling T "making repeated starts"

nag- "was beginning" 54.13

sinugdan CN "beginning" 10.233

sinugda:nan CN "beginning" 10.234

su:guq T "{command / give order}"

CN "command" 3.1, 11.42

-a (←) "particular order" 10.946

base alone (= mi-) "ordered" 8.1642

gi- "person commanded" 11.14, 14.5, 59.15, 4.681, 5.7

-un "person to be commanded" 1.12, 2.13

ma- "one who can be commanded" 1.12, 9.2712

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing commanded" 1.13, 12.2

pa- "cause to command"

-un "person caused to command another" 8.221521, 12.242

-an "person to whom word will be sent (person affected by causing someone to command)" 12.242

gi- -an "person to whom word was sent" 8.221521

qi- "person caused to be commanded" 8.221521, 12.242

su:guq

sulugu:qun CN "servant" , 4.681, 8.13913, 9.5262

sulugu:qun sa bala:qud "policeman" 57.5

pagka- CN "being a servant" 10.92221

sugut T "{agree to do something / accede to a request}"

base alone (= mu-) "agree" 11.2121

mu- "agree to" 8.233

suhi:tu Adj. "knowing (possess information which others may not)" 65.6

su:hul T "{employ / hire (pay for doing work)}"

(Cf. swildu) 8.12422

nag- "had employed" 16.8

ka- -an "one who can be hired" 59.16

su:hut T "enter into a net or fish trap "

suhu:ti "trap entered into" 62.2

su:ka T "vomit"

su:ka kalibang T "vomit and defecate"

nag- "was vomiting and defecating" 6.81

sukad Q 6.411 "from ___ on" 3.51, 8.2315, 8.332, 9.4151, 10.131

Q 6.221122 12.13

wag...sukad "not...up to that time" 27.14

sukad karun "from now on" 2.7, 7.12, 9.5, 9.10, 6.21231

sukad

sukad niqadtu "from that time on" 8.14, 36.3, 36.8, 56.15

sukad sa giha:pun "ever after (forever from then on)" 36.12

su:kaq CN "vinegar" 9.10.12

sukud T "measure" 52.4

sukdun "thing that is measured" 54.5

sukdanan CN "measuring instrument" 10.24232

su:kul T 1) "defy (not in sense of challenge)"

2) "fight back"

mu- 1) "defy" 41.11

maka- 2) "could fight back" 12.223

sukuq Adj. "angry"

ka- T "become angry" 8.33

"how angry" 3.3

CN "anger" 50.11

pag- "become angry" 8.33

na- "got angry" 9.14, 9.10.14

ma- "get angry" 10.924

masukqa:nun Adj. "irritable" 11.356

sukut T "ask a question"

CN "question" 9.334

sukwahiq T "be contrary to"

ka- -an (←) CN "quality of being contrary" 10.924

sulab CN "blade" 48.12, 48.13, 48.16

sulang CN "chin" 62.10

sulaq T "eat something along with something of larger quantity to make it more tasty"

sulaq

sudqan CN "thing eaten with staple foods" 8.211412

vala y sudqansudqan "without any side dishes at all" 11.2121

sulat T "write"

CN "letter" 8.214, 8.231121, 9.425, 10.25321, 10.25422, 10.5112

-a (←) CN "particular letter" 8.11321, 8.1252, 8.2321, 9.1131

qi- "thing to be used for writing" 10.331

pag- -ay "write each other"

mag- -ay "will write to each other" 9.611

mag- -ay (←) "will write to each other" 12.142

makig- -ay (←) "want to correspond with" 12.142

mag- -r- (←) CN "writer" 3.242

tag- (←) CN "author" 10.1432

sulay T 1) " {try / tempt} "

2) "try (attempt to do)"

nag- 2) "tried" 10.26211

-an 2) "thing tried"

swayan lang 2) "let us see" 8.21163

paN- CN 1) "devil" 64.12

sulbad T "solve (find the answer to)"

ma- (sulba:run nonpotential) "thing that can be solved" 4.28

suli:nga T "talk in {derisive / surly} fashion (indicating disbelief)"

mi- "snarled" 23.3

suliran CN "problem (difficulty)" 7.12

*su:lit

pa- CN "examination (test)" 9.971, 9.10.16, 10.153

sulqub T " {put on / wear} (clothes)"

qi- "thing to be put on" 5.22

sulti T " {speak / say / talk} " 11.5221

base alone (= qi-/qi- unreal) "thing said" 38.1

pag- 9.5223, 11.35621, 12.161

pagka- "way of speaking"

sa la:qin nga pagkasulti "in other words" 14.10

mu- "speak" 9.7421, 11.214

nag- "was talking" 4.13, 50.7, 64.3

mag- "is speaking" 44.14

gisulti:han "person to whom said" 52.16, 63.10, 65.6, 65.10

sulti:hi "person to whom said" 11.85

pag- "person to whom something is to be said"(imperative) 8.4222

ginasulti:han "thing which is being talked about" 23.11

kasulti:hi "person who had been told" 60.6

gi- "thing said" 8.3, 12.12, 14.6, 66.3, 4.27, 8.342, 9.7433, 10.923, 12.126

qi- "thing to be said" 11.13, 6.322

qika- "thing that can be said" 63.14

pagsultiqa:nay "talk together"

nagsultiqa:nay "are talking to each other" 9.6131

qikasultiqa:nay "person with whom someone talked" 8.2334

sulti

pakig- "speak to" 8.321

pag- "speak to" 8.321

gipakigsulti:han "person spoken to" 11.4143

doubling T "pass time talking" 9.86

Culu- T "pass time talking"

mag- "let us talk" 9.861

pag- "converse"

-an-"CN "conversation" 12.214

gipanagsulti:han "person about whom people talked" 12.263

gig- -r- CN "thing usually said" 10.2531

sulud T 1) "go inside" 8.1231

2) "cause to be inside"

3) "take a job"

4) "go in (into something empty)"

CN 1) "contents" 6.6, 6.12, 6.14, 9.5121, 10.2613, 10.2622

2) "place inside" 19.7, 44.14, 9.1122, 9.521

Q 6.411 "within" 13.7, 14.9, 3.543

pag- 9.974, 11.2121

mi- 1) "went inside" 19.8, 60.1, 10.2441

mu- 3) "will take" 10.9543

nag- 4) "filled" 12.144*

maka- 1) "can enter" 11.63

ka- (= maka-) 1) "could enter" 10.2543

sudlun 1a) "place into which person will enter" 8.231123, 12.232

1b) "reason for entering" 10.2261

sulud

gisudlan 2) "thing filled" 16.11

gi- 2) "thing caused to be inside" 6.2

gi- 2) "thing to be placed inside" 8.231123, 10.212, 12.232

na- 2) "thing caused to go {into / inside}" 49.13

pa- "cause to go inside"

pag- "to make go inside" 24.4

paN- "go inside (several agents)"

naN- "went inside" 4.242

sudlunun CN "purpose for which a person goes in" 10.2261

gig- -r- (⟵) CN "things to be put into" 10.25312

panudlanan CN "treasury" 10.723

*su:lug

doubling T "tease" (Cf. su:ngug)

gi- (-un unreal) "person teased" 54.12

suma:laq Q 6.411 "as (in accordance with)" 9.426

sumbag CN "blow with fist" (Cf. suntuk)

T "hit with the fist"

pakig- -in- -ay (⟶) "pick a fight with someone"

nakig- -in- -ay (⟶) "picked a fight" 9.714

*sumbi:ngay

pasumbi:ngay T "say something in a roundabout way"

Culu- T "beat around the bush"

CN "beating around the bush" 52.15

sumbung T "{charge (with a crime) / tell on}"

sumbung

(Cf. tugqan)

CN "thing charged" 10.24233

-in- CN "accused" 10.212

sumpay T 1) "join (two things to each other by tying)"

2) "add"

Q 6.411 "at the end of (a rope on line)" 61.9

sunda:lu CN "soldier " 10.3521, 12.262

sundang CN "bolo" 46.1, 46.2

suntuk T "give a fist blow" (Cf. sumbag.)

CN "blow of the fist" 9.11121

sunud T 1) "follow({be next / pursue / imitate}) "

2) "obey"

3) "follow up (a promise)"

Adj. "next" 15.14

CN "next" 9.10.15

pag- 1) 4.3

mi- "was next" 17.9, 60.8

mu- 2) "obey" 10.124

sundun 3) "thing followed up" 34.11

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing {which / to which something} was done next" 18.7, 48.10

paN- "inherit"

maN- -r- (←) CN "heir" 33.9, 35.2

panulundun CN "something handed down from generation to generation" 10.22211

hi-/ha- "happen to follow"

naha- "happened to follow" 9.417

sunud

hi-/ha-

na- (= naha-) "happened to follow" 9.417

sunuy CN "rooster" 10.953

su:ngay CN "horn"

nag- "butt each other" 66.8

sungkab T "steal food"

paN- "steal food"

maN- "steal food" 57.1

sungkaq CN "'sungka' a non-gambling game played with a wooden tray with depressions into which counters (stones, beans) are placed "

base alone (= nag-) "played 'sungka'" 8.1621

su:ngug T "tease" (Cf. sulugsu:lug)

pala- Adj. "person who loves to tease" 11.231

su:pa CN "soup" 39.8

su:pak T "be against (in opposition to)" 9.10.11

maka- "could go against" 11.3561

ma- (supa:kun unreal) "thing that can be gone against" 10.946

hi-/ha-

naha- "is against" 9.41112

supru N "man's name (short for suprunyu)" 9.10.14

supsup T "suck (off and on action done by mouth)" (Cf. su:yup)

pag- CN "sucking" 21.7, 21.14

suquk CN " {corner / nook} " 62.9

*su:qun

qig- (←) CN " {brother / sister} {of

*su:qun
same father or mother)" 3.242, 3.71, 5.622, 10.151, 10.2324, 11.231
-in- Adj. " {brotherly / sisterly} " 11.412
mag- (←) CN " {brothers / sisters / brothers and sisters} " 6.2121, 9.1121, 9.244

su:qut T "wind through between things"
doubling T "wind back and forth through"
gi- (-un unreal) "thing gone through" 20.12, 10.431

surbi:ti CN "ice cream" 11.812

su:ruk T "boil (said of blood only)"
CN "action of boiling"
-a (←) "How it boiled!" 65.9

su:ruy T " {stroll / go about} " 8.213112
doubling T "stroll around"
mag- "will stroll around" 9.422, 9.812
paN-"go about (plural agents)"
maN- "walk around" 9.2152

sus Q 6.6 "My! (strong degree of any emotion)" 11.212

su:si T "find out (discover)"
pagka- "having found out" 20.6
susi:hun "thing to be investigated" 11.711

su:si
paki- "investigate"
mi- "will {ask / find out} " 8.11811

susku Q 6.6 " {Jeez / Damn} (intense degree of any emotion)" 65.9

su:su T "suck (mother's breast)"
pa-"suckle (cause to suck)"
pag- "suckle" 19.8
ma- (→) CN "baby" 10.172

suymingpul CN "swimming pool" 12.124

su:yup T "suck ({draw into mouth / absorb})" 42.5
-in- T "absorb continuously"
pag- CN "action of absorbing continuously" 48.6

swildu T 1) "pay a salary" (Cf. su:hul)
2) "hire to work for pay"
CN "salary (money paid for work done or services rendered)" 8.1632
giswildu:han "person to whom salary was paid" 11.911, 11.921

swipstik CN "sweepstakes" 9.5241

swirti CN "good luck" 54.11, 9.244

sya:git T "scream" (= singgit)
CN "scream" 20.4, 55.3
base alone (= mi-) "screamed" 42.7
mi- "screamed" 19.11
-in- T "scream continuously"
CN "screaming" 51.16

sya:git

ka- -un (→) CN "one who is on the verge of screaming" 10.1571

syaning N "woman's name (short for marsya:na and others)" 9.10.16

sya:quk CN "shout which becomes cracked due to exertion"51.13

syi:ti Number "seven" 8.1252

syudad CN "city" 3.92, 8.12421, 8.12422, 9.7431, 10.131

syuda:ra "particular city" 9.10.11

syudadnun Adj. "living in the city" 5.7

ta (listed under kita)

taba:kuq CN "tobacco"

paN- T "smoke" (= panabakuq)

maN- "smoke (cigar)" 10.24213

paN- T (→) "smoke (cigarette, etc.)" 8.1312

ta:ban T "carry away to marry"

pag- -ay (→) "elope"

mag- -ay (→) "elope" 9.615

tabang T 1) "come to the aid of"

2) "revive"

gi- (-un unreal) 1) "person to whose aid one came" 55.5

2) "person revived" 58.9

-i "person to whose aid one came" 10.191611

tabang T "{gang up / do jointly}"

-i "person ganged up on" 9.3313

gi- -an "{one who was ganged up on / thing that had something done to by several}"

tabang

gi- -an 21.9, 61.3, 67.13

r- -um- CN "one who takes part in ganging up on" 23.7

ta:bang T "help (assist)" (Cf. bu:lig, tabang and timbang.) 19.3

pag- 20.10, 60.1

mu- "will help" 4.10, 5.5, 69.14

maka- "can help" 30.4, 30.5, 9.3[illegible], 11.3571

-i "person helped" 10.2231

qika- "{person / thing} that can be used to help" 1.5, 1.7, 3.5, 3.7

paN- "assist in delivering a child"

maN- -r- (→) CN "midwife" 9.244, 10.1211

paki- T "ask for help" 10.1571

singgit pakita:bang T "cry for help"

CN "cries for help" 56.14

doubling CN "one who helps around" 10.173

r- -um- CN "helper" 8.1253

ka- CN "person that helps another" 2.7

hiN- CN "thing used as an aid" 48.7

qi- "something to be given as aid" 8.23121

ma- -in- -un Adj. "helpful" 11.354

tabiq T "talk"

hiN- (←) "talk continuously"

nag- "was talking" 12.172

tabla CN "board (piece of lumber)" 37.6

*ta:bug

pa- T "wildly (do something

*ta:bug

pa-
without being careful)" (requires infinitive complement)
base alone (= nag-) "take a guess" 9.334

tabuk CN "the other side of a river or sea" 10.1293

ta:bun T "cover"
(→) CN "cover" 5.211

tabunuk Adj. "fertile"
pagka- CN "state of being fertile" 10.9221

*tabuq
hi- T "happen (take place)"
CN "event" 11.62, 11.711
na- "happened" 3.9, 23.11, 43.6, 48.12, 49.10, 63.4, 64.11, 65.1, 10.24324
ma- "happens" 65.13, 8.4223

ta:buq CN "market day" 10.9542

tagad T 1) "pay attention to"
2) "give notice"
3) "take care of" 8.21451
hitagdi "person who was noticed" 10.24323

ta:gak T "cause to fall" (Cf. hu:lug)
ka- "fall (of things only)"
na- "fell down" 10.5231
paN- "fall (several things)"
naN- "fall (of several things)" 7.1, 15.4
na- -an "person on whom something fell" 12.252*

taga:lug CN "Tagalog (ethnic group in Luzon)"

taga:lug
-in- (→) CN "Tagalog way" 11.4142

tagam T "learn from bitter experience"
katalagman CN "calamity" 54.4

tagaq CN "fish hook" 59.11

*ta:gaq T "give" (form used colloquially instead of ha:tag in the local passive)
gi- -an "person to whom given" 9.13211, 10.213, 10.2311, 11.412
-i "person to whom to be given" 4.25, 10.24132, 11.3335, 11.33351, 11.871, 12.211

tagaytay CN "ridge" 8.23141, 8.23142

tagbaw T "{satisfy / satiate}"
ka- "be satisfied"
na- "had enough" 4.242
ma- "became satisfied" 48.14, 50.10

tagbuq T "{meet two people or things coming together / meet needs}"
ma- (-un unreal) "can be met" 9.11
hiN- "go to meet"
pag- "meet"
mag- "will meet" 9.9214
gika- "person with whom one met" 8.2334, 9.5261
pag- "meet (come together)"
mag- "meet" 11.922
-an- "meet (several persons)"
gipanagtagbuq (-un unreal) "persons who were met" 9.921, 12.262*

tagingting T " {tinkle / jingle} (produce high-pitched sound like that produced by metal)"
mi- "jingled" 6.9
-an "person affected by tinkling" 12.225*

tagnaq T 1) "guess"
2) "prophesy"
maN- -l- CN 2) "seer" 10.1213

tagqi:ya CN "owner" (listed under siya)

taguk CN "sticky juice from plants (fruit or the body)" 8.13311

ta:guq T "be hidden" 9.97413
mi- "hid" 8.112, 8.119
mu- "will hide oneself" 12.122*
nag- "was hiding" 8.112
naka- "be hidden" 8.1341
maka- "was able to hide" 12.122*
-in- -an CN 1) "thing hidden"
2) "secret" 10.231

tahiq T "sew" 9.27222
pag- 10.251

ta:hud CN "respect" 40.14
T "respect"
mu- "respects" 40.14
gi- (tahu:run unreal) 2) "person obeyed" 56.15
katahu:ran CN "respect"
panga:yu g katahu:ran "greet"
manga:yu g katahu:ran "greeted" 63.9

tahum Adj. "beautiful (said of a woman)"
ma- Adj. "beautiful (said of a woman)" 10.2213

takin T "wear (on the waist)"
gi- (qi- unreal) "thing worn on the waist " 62.9

takliq T "put to the side"
qika- "thing that can be set aside" 9.1123

taknaq CN "time (of day)" 14.11, 15.14, 16.6, 16.12, 52.8, 52.11, 6.2212

taksi CN "taxi" 11.42

taktak T "do something to something else to make something fall {out / off} " 15.3
pag- 15.12
qi- "thing to be shaken out" 7.4, 7.8, 9.8
ka- -i "person from whom something had been knocked off" 58.8

takud T "infect with disease"
maN- -r- (←) Adj. "contagious" 11.721

takus Adj. "worthy"
ka- CN "capability" 11.3331

tala Q 6.6 term used to urge in starting or leaving (= tana) 2.1531

talagsaqun Adj. "seldom met with" (listed under qusa)

talamban CN "name of place (northwest of Cebu City)" (does not occur without /l/) 8.423

taliga:tus CN "mouse" 10.531

talikud T 1) "turn back to something"
2) "go away from"
pag- 2) "left" 60.1

ta:liq T " {keep score / keep count of} "

pag- 10.192

tali:say CN "name of a place south of Cebu City" 8.22125

taga- CN "person from Talisay" 10.124

*tali:say

-un CN "cock having varied colors" 6.21232, 11.3336

taliwa:laq (= tiliwa:laq)

Q 6.411 "in the {midst / middle} of" 21.2

ta:maq T " hit squarely"

mi- "hit squarely" 9.11121

tamaraw CN "type of wild carabao" 10.34

tambag T " advise (give counsel)"

CN "advice" 11.412

gi- -an (⟶) "person who was advised" 53.6, 66.1

tambal T "treat (sickness)"

CN "medicine" 12.211*

-a (⟵) CN "particular medicine" 9.1112

maka- "can treat" 10.171

paN- "treat (sickness)"

CN "action of treating sickness" 10.8311

tambaya:yung T "do something hand in hand / be in a state together"

nag- " worked together" 52.10

tambug T "throw {outside / down} "

base alone (= gi-) "thing that was thrown outside" 46.9

tambug

paN- "throw out (several things)"

base alone (= gi-) "things that were thrown out" 46.8

gi- (qi- unreal) "things that were thrown out" 46.7

tambuk Adj. "fat" 5.622

ma- Adj. "very fat" 54.14, 8.123

tambul CN "base drum" 44.9a, 45.9

tambung T "attend (be present at)" 10.2212

pag- 18.10

paN- T "attend (plural agents)"

naN- "were attending" 12.152

tambuq T "look from inside over barrier" 9.5262

-anan CN "window" 8.221111

tamqis Adj. "sweet (to taste only)" 23.4, 11.33341

T "make sweet"

na- (-un unreal, nonpotential) "thing happened to be made sweet" 8.21432

doubling Adj. "a bit sweet" 23.2, 23.3

tana Q 6.6 "let's go" (= tala) 2.1532

tanan CN 1) "all (everyone)" 9.10, 15.10, 20.13, 43.2, 57.7, 66.2, 68.2, 68.7, 69.12, 6.324, 6.81, 8.342, 9.244, 10.213, 10.2242, 10.10.21, 11.221

2) "all (any whatever)" 45.4, 8.232, 9.113

tandiq T "compare (liken)"

qi- "thing compared to something else" 34.9

qikag- "thing that can be compared" 8.235

tankri:du N "man's name (Tancredo)" 6.2212, 8.332

tanqaw T "look (see with intention)" (dialectic taqnaw) 5.10, 8.12421

base alone (= gi-/qi-) "thing looked at"

taqnaw 39.14

pag- 6.6, 6.9, 16.14, 29.12, 48.14, 55.4, 9.979, 10.955

pagka- "saw" 9.417

mi- "looked" 5.1

mu- "see" 9.10.11

nag- "looking" 9.936

-an- "are looking" 9.931

mag- "look" 6.311

gi- " {person / thing} {looked at / seen} " 2.2, 6.5, 6.13, 48.12, 50.14, 11.713

-un "thing to be looked at" 10.2414, 10.63

-a "thing to be seen" 14.6

pa- "cause to see"

base alone (= gi-) "one allowed to see" 8.1642

mu- "will allow someone to see" 8.16121

paN- "look at (several agents)"

CN "sense of sight" 8.122311, 9.5121

maN- "watched" 10.2612

hi-/hing- (—>)

tanqaw

hi- -an (—>) "thing accidentally seen"

paga- "was looking at" 9.425

hiN- "look intently"

nag- "was looking intently" 9.521

-um -r- CN "spectator" 10.1411

-l- -un CN "things to {watch / see} " 10.2221

-in- -an (—>) CN "manner of looking" 10.62

tantu Q 6.31 "after doing___ for a while" 9.416

ta:nu N "man's name (short for kayta:nu - Cayetano)" 11.332

tanum T "plant" 52.13

CN "plant" 51.11, 9.9742, 10.134, 10.8311

-a (<—) "particular plant" 8.13311

pag- 8.21432

pagka- "state of being planted" 11.141

gi- (qi- unreal) "thing planted" 10.945

ma- "thing that has been planted" 10.313

pa- "let plant"

patamna "person to have plant" 11.3572

paN- "raise crops"

CN "occupation of raising crops" 54.12

tangag T "carry in the mouth (of animals)"

ta:ngag

gi- (→) (-un (→) unreal) "thing carried (in the mouth)" 10.2233

*ta:ngan

doubling CN "castor plant" 10.8311

tangaq T "look into space idly" 3.6

tangkal CN "pigpen" 60.2

tangtang T "{detach / untie}"

ka- "become detached"

ma- "{will / can} be untied" 60.4

*tapay

doubling CN "house spider" 10.8311

tapqan T "roast fish over coals"

mag- "will roast fish" 10.2522

ta:pul CN "laziness"

-an (→) Adj. "lazy" 3.13, 3.14

ka- "How lazy!" 1.11

ta:pus T "{finish / end}" (Cf. human.)

Q 6.221122 "after (action taken)" 8.21163

ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing finished" 9.332, 10.923

hiN- (→) "about to finish"

nag- "was about to finish" 9.511

r- -um- (→) CN "one about to finish" 10.153, 10.2442

ta:pus

ka- -an CN "{last / end}" 8.23121, 9.332, 10.314, 11.33331

kina- -an CN "very last" 62.5

tapya T "{lap / roll in} (said of waves moving against a level shore)"

tapyahan CN "seashore" 10.9544

taqas Adj. 1) "long (not of time)" 42.1, 10.1424

2) "tall" 41.12, 5.622, 8.21123

3) "high"

4) "high-pitched"

taqas qug garbu "very haughty" 8.16233

-g- 3) "high (several things)" 9.525

(←) CN "{place above something / upstairs}" 2.142, 8.1232, 8.1621, 8.23113, 9.4151, 10.531

qi- (←) CN "place above" (= ta:qas) 10.1915

hi-/ha-

naha- 4) "became high-pitched" 50.9

kahitasqan CN "heaven" 10.42

gitasqun CN "length" 59.10, 61.2, 61.12

kinatasqan CN "highest" 10.9251

ha- Adj. 1) "very long" 63.7
3) "very high" (figuratively used) 51.4

taqnaw "see" (listed under tanqaw; dialectic for tanqaw)

ta:qi CN "feces"

ta:qi

-in- CN "intestines" 10.955

*taqud

doubling Q 6.221121 1) "after a while" 38.14, 43.7, 44.9

2) "for some time" 48.1, 63.11, 10.2113

ta:qud T "attach in place"

gitaqu:ran "thing to which something was attached" 61.1

taqu:ran "place in which something will be attached" 8.22121

taqun T "set (something down for a purpose)"

tinanqan CN "manner of setting" 10.61

tarba:hu CN "work (labor)" (= traba:hu)

tarbahu:qa "particular work" 10.949

qig- -l- (→) CN "time to work" 10.25421

ta:riq CN "cockfight with gaffs" (Cf. sa:bung)

T "fight cocks"

qig- -r- (→) CN "fighting cock" 11.3336

tartanilya CN "two-wheeled passenger rig drawn by a horse with passengers facing to the sides and each other" 9.14, 10.19121

ta:rung Adj. " {right in conduct / straight}"

T 1) "behave properly"

2) "do something right"

mag- 2) "properly" 11.5221

ka- -an CN "reason (justification)" 52.15, 53.3, 65.9

ta:rung

ka- -an

paN- CN "way of reasoning" 11.3334

ma- -un Adj." {reasonable / justifiable}" 9.7411

ma- Adj. " {right in conduct / practicing right conduct}" 70.2, 10.2213

ta:ruy T "be stuck into (pierce)" (Cf. gu:ngut, tisuk, tusluk)

mi- "stuck into" 6.2126

tasya N "woman's name (short for qanastasya - Anastasia and others)" 8.211411, 8.2311221, 9.9215

tasyu N "man's name (short for qanastasyu - Anastasio and others)" 8.134, 8.23113, 8.331

ta:tay Title "father" 6.11, 9.1343, 9.5121, 10.2231, 10.24121, 11.3523, 12.211, 12.214, 12.241

tay Vocative "Pa!" 27.13, 29.10, 31.11, 32.1, 33.11, 3.91

T "call someone father"

na- (-un unreal, nonpotential) "person who was accidentally called father" 8.21433

tatyung N "man's name (short for qanastasyu)" 11.3336

*ta:wa

ka- T "laugh"

CN "action of laughing" 12.7, 3.62, 3.71, 3.72

mi- " {burst out laughing / laughed}" 15.1, 64.12

naka- " burst out laughting" 34.7

pa- "cause someone to laugh"

*ta:wa

ka-

pa-

maka- "can make someone laugh" 8.13112

pagkatawqanay T "laugh at one another"

magkatawqanay "laughed at each other" 9.6132

katawqunun CN "on the verge of laughing" 10.158

kinatawqan CN "manner of laughing" 10.61

katawqanan Adj. "funny" 10.61

tawag T 1) "call (shout)" (Cf. sangpit)
1a) "call on telephone"
2) "call (name)"
CN 1(a) "call" 6.2212
mi- 1) "called" 29.9, 31.10
gi- (tawgun unreal) 1) "person called" 67.11
2) "thing named" 51.8, 53.15
tawga 2) "person to be called" 8.21164, 10.1211
qi- 2) "name by which a person will be called" 8.231124
pa- "cause to call"
gi- (qi- unreal) 1) "person had called" 63.10

ta:wu CN " {person / people} " 5.8, 16.8, 18.8, 19.1, 20.9, 21.2, 21.4, 21.5, 21.9, 22.3, 22.4, 22.6, 22.10, 23.6, 23.10, 23.12, 23.13, 24.1, 34.2, 35.9, 38.11, 38.14, 41.12, 43.1, 44.2, 45.4, 46.1, 46.6, 47.2, 47.5, 51.12, 52.14, 53.2, 56.16, 57.1, 58.5, 62.7, 64.14, 69.12, 69.13, 2.1521, 2.2121, 3.425, 4.92, 6.13, 6.311, 8.12213, 8.1372, 8.1611, 8.1621, 8.2144, 9.15, 9.7421, 9.812, 9.922, 9.976, 9.977, 10.1572, 10.24131, 10.432, 10.5112, 10.94.111, 11.22, 11.221, 11.322, 11.358, 11.82, 12.243

ta:wu
tawha:na CN "particular {person / man} " 9.9311, 11.214, 12.225*
ka- T "be born"
pag- "at birth" 25.4, 9.331
pagka- CN "the way a person is" 10.9211
na- "was born" 20.10, 6.42, 9.3312, 12.127
natawhan "place one was born" 8.12321, 9.1341, 10.2611
paN- T 1) "be physically present"
2) "visit"
maN- 2) "visit" 9.243
ka- CN
qi:sig kata:wu "fellow being" 10.19161

ta:wun (listed under qinta:wun)

tayaq CN "rust"
-un Adj. "rusty" 9.961

taytay CN "bridge"
-an CN "bridge" 9.4132

ti:baw T "raise a trap or net to see if there is anything inside" 62.3
doubling "{visit repeatedly / visiting repeatedly}" 62.1

tiba:was "finish" (Cf. tiwas, human) 40.5

tibhang T "take something from a {mass / whole} "
maka- "had lessened" 58.13

tibuq N "man's name (short for tibursyu - Tiburcio and others)" 10.232

tibuquk Adj. "whole (entire)" (listed under buquk)

tibuy N "man's name (short for primiti:bu - Primitivo and others)" 8.1621, 8.213212

*tiga:yun
  pa- CN "business" 37.5
    T "engage in business"
    mag- -r- (→) CN "businessman" 10.1231

tigbak T "kill instantly"
  -ay (→) CN "illegal cockfight"
    mag- T "are having an illegal cockfight" 9.6112

tigbas T "strike (with a bolo or {ax / sword})" (= tikbas) 5.3, 56.3

tihi:ras CN "cot" 2.1522, 2.1531, 2.154

tihul T "whistle"
  naka- "whistled" 8.133

ti:kas T "cheat"
  paN- "cheat (several actions)"
    pag- 50.10
  -an (→) Adj. "cheater" 50.10, 65.8, 66.1

tikbas T "strike with a bolo" (= tigbas)
  base alone (= gi-) "thing struck" 46.13
  gi- (-un unreal) "thing struck" 46.10, 46.12

tiku:buq T "bend one's body down"
  mi- "bent over" 19.9

ti:lap T "lick (with tongue)"
  paN- "lick (several actions)"
  naN- "were licking" 51.13, 8.1233
    nag- (→) "{was / were} licking {his / their} chops" 8.12311, 8.1233

ti:lap
  paN-
    nag- (→)
      -an- "were licking their chops (plural)" 9.952

tilihi:ngu T "speak against" (?)
  mag-
    walaq magtilihi:ngu "did not say anything" (?) 46.13

tili:qis Adj. "shrill (high sound)"
  pa- T "make (voice) shrill" 63.1

tiliwa:laq (= taliwa:laq)
  Q 6.411 "in the {middle / midst} of" 39.6

timaqilhan CN "sign" 53.5

timbang T 1) "weigh"
  2) "help (do something together with someone to make it {lighter / easier}" (Cf. tabang.)
  paN- 2) "help out"
    qika- "can be used as help" 9.2712
  pa- "have weighed"
    qi- "thing to be had weighed" 10.25312

timpla T "season (put something in food to improve the flavor)" 8.211412, 8.21432

timpu CN "{during / time} (not of day)" (= tyimpu) 9.2173

*timqaw
  pa- T "show oneself" 57.4

timuq T "eat a bite"
  paka- "able to eat a bite"
    mag- "were able to eat a bite"
      -an- "were able to eat a bite" 9.7423

tinda T "sell (as a business)"
CN "stock (merchandise to be sold)"
maN- -r- CN "seller" 9.333
tinda:han CN "store (place things are sold)" 8.12, 6.2112, 8.1253, 8.22, 9.351, 10.1231, 10.1292, 10.131, 12.211

tindug T 1) "{stand up / be standing}" 8.12213
2) "put up"
base alone (= mi-) 1) "stood up" 39.1
mi- 1) "stood up" 21.5
nag- 2) "put up" 12.262*
doubling T "stand around" 9.811

tinidur CN "fork (for eating and serving)" 39.16

tininti CN "lieutenant"
tininti sa bala:ngay "barrio lieutenant (highest elected officer of a barrio)" 65.6

ti:nis CN "tennis game"
T "play tennis"
mu- "play tennis" 9.10.14
mag- "will play tennis" 9.10.14
gi- 1) "thing in which one plays tennis" 9.10.14
2) "time to play tennis" 9.10.14
pakig- "play tennis with"
tig- (= makig-) "play tennis with" 9.721
makig- "play tennis with" 9.10.23
-an (→) CN "tennis court" 12.124

tinqaw Adj. "clear" 10.24313

tintal T "tempt"
maN- -r- CN "temptress" 10.1212

tintaq CN "ink" 10.331

ti:nu N "man's name (short for qagusti:nu - Augustine, kunstanti:nu - Constantine and others)" 10.1731, 10.9214, 11.3321

ti:muq T "ascertain"
pag- 10.1213
na- (-un unreal) "thing ascertained" 66.9

tinu:qud "really" (listed under tu:qud)

tinuy N "man's name (short for qagusti:nu - Augustine, kunstanti:nu - Constantine and others)" 11.8111

ting N "man's name (short for giinting - Vicente)" 49.6, 63.5, 66.3a, 10.1343

tinga:la T "amaze"
ka- "be amazed" 9.1
na- "{was / became} amazed" 4.12, 5.7, 15.1, 16.14, 30.1, 35.9, 36.1, 36.2
katingadqan "thing to be amazed at" 23.12
katingala:han CN "thing to be amazed at" 25.10

tinga:li Q 6.22111 "{perhaps / probably}" 8.5, 12.12, 26.13, 54.5, 56.6, 63.2, 6.201, 8.13311, 8.16311, 9.23122, 10.1572

tingkubuq T "be bent over"
nag- "was bent over" 21.2

ti:ngug CN "voice" 4.8, 4.12, 5.4, 5.9, 7.2, 31.12, 50.9, 56.1, 63.1, 63.5, 68.4, 68.6, 9.421, 10.722

ti:ngug
T "{speak / utter sound}"
mi- "said" 46.14
mu- "spoke" 39.4, 39.5, 39.14
mag- (→) "speak" 23.7
mag- (dialectic for mag- (→)) "made sound" 46.5
mahag- (→) "was able to say something" 9.432
paN- CN "the way the voice is" 10.913

tip CN "tip (a small present of money)" 2.1551

ti:pig T "set aside (for later use)"
ma- -an "things that can be saved" 9.9

ti:qaw CN "joke" 13.1
ti:qaw mu Q 6.2232 "just imagine" 7.8, 26.9, 27.13, 34.7.
doubling CN "kind of a joke" 12.9, 17.2

*ti:qa:yun
mag- CN "married couple" 1.1, 10.9, 25.3, 51.3, 52.8, 52.9, 52.16, 53.12, 63.2, 11.2121

ti:qid T "observe"
paN- "observe"
na- (panidqun nonpotential, unreal) "thing that was observed" 8.2145

tiqil CN 1) "foot" 61.14
2) "measurement of one foot" 59.10, 61.2
-in- T "walk barefoot"
nag- "walked barefoot" 6.2125
-an CN 1) "place toward the feet"
2) "foot of a mountain" 10.2651

tiri:sa N "woman's name (Teresa)" 3.62, 3.664

tirya N "woman's name (short for qilyutirya - Eleuteria and others)" 9.9742

tiryu N "man's name (short for qilyutiryu - Eleuterio and others)" 9.721, 10.8131, 12.122

tisuk T 1) "stick something into something else"
2) "plant (shoot or seed) by sticking in the ground"
(Cf. ta:ruy)
gi- (qi- unreal) "thing planted" 54.7

tisyu N "man's name (short for patrisyu - Patrick)" 9.331

ti:ta N "woman's name (short for tirisi:ta - Teresita and others)" 5.1, 9.5242, 9.712, 9.811, 9.82, 10.82, 12.261*

ti:tiq Title "term of address for related male older than speaker" 8.2216

titulu CN "title (legal right to possession)"
titula:du "registered" 50.8, 65.11

tiwas T "{complete / finish}" (Cf. tiba:was, human)
pag- 56.12
maka- "{can / will} finish" 55.13
ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that was finished" 66.6

tiyan CN "stomach" 57.9

ti:yaq Title "aunt" (sisters of parents, grandparents - also used for female cousins of the same generation as parents or grandparents) (short form tyaq)
tyaq 9.88

traba:hu T "work (labor)"
(= tarba:hu) 9.2122, 9.632, 10.32
CN "{work / job}" 8.12421, 10.2641
trabahu:qa CN "particular {work / job}" 8.13721, 10.9543
pag- 51.9, 10.2252
trabahadur CN "worker" 51.9, 11.3571
qig- -r- CN "something to be used for working" 27.10
qig- -l- (⟶) CN "time to work" 10.25421

tra:hi CN "suit" 8.21412

trak CN "{bus / truck}" (= tra:k) 10.1412, 10.1562, 10.191612, 10.313, 12.122

tra:k CN "{bus / truck}" (= trak) 6.13, 8.1612, 9.5222
doubling CN "toy trucks" 10.811

traktu:ra CN "tractor" 9.1122

trangka CN "crossbar"
T "bolt with crossbar"
mag- "bolt" 9.10.17
naka- "bolted" 9.10.17
trangka:han "{door / window, etc.} to be bolted" 9.10.17
qi- 1) "thing used for crossbar" 9.10.17
2) "time to bolt" 910.17
3) "person for whom door is bolted" 9.10.17

tra:pu T "wipe" (Cf. papha, pa:hid)
CN "rag for wiping"
trapu:ha CN "particular rag" 10.25212

tra:pu
nag- "wipe" 9.9761
mag- "wiping" 10.25212
gi- (trapu:hun unreal) "thing wiped" 8.22122
gitrapu:han "place wiped" 48.11

tra:tu CN 1) "{fiancé / fiancée}" 9.615
2) "{boy / girl} friend"
manag- CN "people who are lovers" 12.261

traynta Number "thirty" 12.114

trin CN "train" 6.13
hibyaqan sa trin "one who missed the boat (in getting married)" 8.1262

tris Number "three" 15.14
tag- Numeral "three each time" 11.811

tru:mu CN "throne" 35.7

tubag T "{reply (with words or deeds) / answer (in speaking)}" (Cf. ba:lus)
CN "answer" 50.1, 50.4, 64.4, 64.6, 9.334
base alone (= mi-) "replied" 40.4, 44.5
mi- "replied" 22.6, 22.10
ming- "answered" 10.832
gi- (-un unreal) "person answered" 64.2
gi- (qi- unreal) "thing answered" 65.4
na- "thing that was answered" 10.25321
doubling (⟵) "do back and forth (of speaking or singing)" (requires inf. complement)

tubag
doubling (←→)
nag- "___back and forth" 9.8431
qig- -l- (←→) CN "time to answer" 10.25422

tubaq CN "palm toddy" 11.33341
-an (←) CN "place where palm toddy is sold" 10.2631
-un CN "fighting cock having the color of tuba (red color)" 11.3336

tu:big CN "water (not sea or lake)" 48.9, 4.25, 8.11322, 8.12422, 8.21432, 8.22122, 9.122, 9.5122, 10.2241, 10.914, 10.10.4, 11.3582, 12.114*
T " put water {in / on}"
hi-/hing- (→) "water accidentally"
hi- -an (→) "thing to be watered" 9.424

tu:buq T "grow up (increase in {quality / quantity})"
naga- (→) "was growing up" 1.3, 1.10, 26.1
pa- "cause to increase in size"
gi- -an "something which was increased" 8.1632

tudluq T 1) "point (indicate with finger)"
2) "appoint (name to a position)"
3) "teach"
CN "finger"
nag- 1) "pointed out" 11.354
gi- (-un unreal) 2) "person appointed" 4.66
gi- (qi- or -un unreal) 1) "thing pointed out" 53.13
gi- -an 3) "person to whom something was taught" 10.9131
-i "person to be taught" 8.22131

tudlug
gi- (qi- unreal) 3) "thing taught" 9.426
pa- "have oneself be taught"
mag- "will have himself taught" 8.1232
mag- -r- CN 3) "teacher" 4.92, 6.21, 10.122, 10.192, 11.213

tugas CN "molave tree" 61.2, 61.6

tugaw T "disturb (destroy the peace)"
pag- 62.11

tugkad T "touch the ground, floor, bottom with the lower part"
mi- "will touch the ground" 61.13
tugkaran CN "yard in front of the front door" 16.13

tugnaw Adj. "cold (not of things taken internally)" 8.161
ting- CN "cold season" 9.2173, 9.10.21

tugpa T 1) "alight" (Cf. hugpag)
2) "jump down"
mi- 2) "are jumping off" 8.1231

tugqan T "{tell on / divulge}" (Cf. sumbung)
base alone (= qi-) "person to be told on" 2.1523
mi- "tell" 8.11811

tu:gut T "permit (allow a person to do something)" 8.12222
mi- "did permit" 10.943
tugtan "person to be permitted" 11.112

tugway T 1) "{put in enclosure / tie up and put out} to {graze / eat}"

tugway
nag- "pasturing" 49.7

tu:hud CN "knee" 62.10
mu- T "nearly knee-deep" 8.11322
taga- (⟶)CN "up to the knees (knee-deep)" 10.914

tu:hug T 1) "pierce through" (Cf. tusluk)
2) " {thread, needle / string} "
maka- (⟶) 2) "could thread a needle" 9.5121
gig- -l- CN 1) "skewer" 10.25221

tu:kib T "know something previously unknown"
ma- (-un nonpotential) "can be known about" 10.9213
-l- -un Adj. "to be learned about" 11.711

tuktuga:quk T "crow (cf rooster)"
CN "crowing" 9.74331

tukub T "devour (eat predatorily)" (Cf. subad)
CN "devour (eat predatorily of animals)"
gi- (tukbun unreal) "devoured" 31.3
tukbunun CN "prey" 8.1233
maN- -r- (⟷) CN "one that eats predatorily" 10.12121

tu:kud T "build (erect)"
pag- 9.4132

tu:la T "stew"
-in- CN "stew" 9.10.12

tu:lis T "rob"
-an (⟶) CN "bandit" 10.125

tulpuk T "prick (a tiny hole)"
CN "prick (tiny hole)" 21.12

tulpuk
gi- (-un unreal) "thing that was pricked" 21.12

tultul T "follow directions (obey)"
mu- "obey" 3.7

tulu Numeral "three" 61.3, 8.11321, 8.2236, 10.22121, 11.86
r- Numeral "three" 9.34
ka- "three times"
katuluga "thing to be done three times" 8.21144
-in- Q 6.221122 "in threes" 11.9131

tu:lug T "put to sleep"
base alone (= ma-) "let sleep" 8.1631
mu- "will put to sleep" 12.123, 12.125
nag- "{is putting / put} to sleep" 12.123, 12.125
maka- "can put to sleep" 12.123 12.125
ka- "be asleep" 3.6, 8.413
mu- "want to sleep" 8.11812
na- " {was asleep / is sleeping} " 19.5, 8.12211, 9.321, 9.42, 10.24323, 12.121, 12.224
ma- " {used to sleep / sleeps / slept} " 3.3, 8.1182, 9.23121, 10.2651
makatulug " {could sleep / fall asleep} " 8.131121, 8.13312, 9.963
gikatulgan "place where one slept" 12.252*
gi- "time to sleep" 8.2314
pa- "cause to sleep"
mu- "will put to sleep" 12.125

tu:lug
ka-
pa-
nag- "was putting to sleep" 12.125
maka- "can cause to sleep" 9.1112, 12.125
pakatulga "person allowed to sleep" 9.121
paN- "sleep (several agents)"
maN- "{are going to sleep / will sleep}" 9.52511, 10.1342
hi-/hing- "sleep accidentally"
hingkatulgan "thing one might doze off to" 9.4211
-in- T "sleep continuously" 3.62
CN "time spent asleep" 10.2111
kinatulgan CN "time spent asleep" 59.7
katulgun CN "sleepy" 10.1572
paN- CN "sleepy (several people)" 9.2122
hiN- Adj. "fond of sleeping" 11.2121
(⟶) Adj. "sleepy" 8.014, 11.151
ka- "how sleepy" 8.014

tulun T "swallow"
tutunlan CN "throat" 67.1, 67.3

tu:man T "{fulfill (wishes) / comply with (orders)}"
ma- (-un nonpotential) "thing that will be {granted / fulfilled}" 17.4, 59.6
ka- -an CN "fulfillment" 69.1

tumba T "cause something erect to fall down"
tumba (= na-) "fell" 29.5

tumba
pag- "cause to fall" 28.9
pa- "{cause to / make} fall"
naka- "had caused __ to fall down" 56.11
ka- "fall (something erect toppling down)"
pag- "falling" 28.10
na- "fell" 21.10, 28.10
paN- "fall down (plural)"
nag-
-an- "are fallen" 9.9361

tumung CN "direction towards a point" 28.11, 3.4, 5.7
T "be directed towards"
gi- (qi- unreal) "thing directed at" 56.7
pa- T "direct (point toward)"
gi- (qi- unreal) "thing directed" 28.9

tumuy CN "end point (physical things)" 48.16, 60.14
ka-
qi:sig katumuy "each end" 59.11

tu:ni N "man's name (short for qantunyu - Anthony and others)" 5.1, 8.1621, 12.141

tunila:da CN "ton (measure of weight)" 8.1163

tuntu Adj. "fool"
tinuntu CN "foolish act"
tinuntu:ha "particular foolish act" 12.8

tunub T "step on"
(⟵) CN "{footprints / footfalls}" 11.511

tunuk CN "{thorn / spine}" 6.2126

tu:nul T "hand over"
qig- -r- (⟶) CN "thing that is to be handed over" 10.25311

tunya N "woman's name (short for qantunya - Antonia and others)" 9.52511

tunyu N "man's name (short for qantunyu - Antonio and others)" 9.131, 9.9212

tunga T 1) "come out of water"
2) "appear (show up)" (Cf. tunghaq)
mu- "appear" 4.62

tungaq CN 1) "middle" 48.16, 59.12, 59.14, 60.12, 60.14, 9.5221
2) "one half"
tungaq nga gabi:qi "midnight" 8.1631
ka- T "become half"
ma- "halfway through" 40.2
hiN- T "be about halfway full"
na- "was about half full" 9.5121
doubling (⟵) CN "middle {brother / sister}" 10.832
kinatungqan CN "midway" 10.9252

tu:ngas T "go up (a hill or mountain)"
mi- "went up" 4.1, 28.7

tunghaq T 1) "appear (show up)" (Cf. tunga) 9.41111
2) "go to school"
mu- "going to school" 9.2152
-l- -an (⟶) CN 2) "school building" 10.24312

tungud T "place {directly under / in line with / opposite to}"
ka- "be directly under"
na- "was directly under" 8.331

tungud Q 6.411 "because of" 17.5, 20.3, 26.8, 56.2, 56.9, 57.14, 58.9, 68.14, 9.61, 9.963, 10.192, 10.9211, 10.9213
tungud kay Q 6.2231 "because" 1.7, 1.11, 26.3, 33.1, 52.2, 69.6, 10.1424
mahi- Q 6.411 "concerning" 25.1, 37.2
hinungdan CN 1) "use (worth)" 25.6, 10.9211
2) "reason that something happened" 49.5

*tungud
ka- CN "{right to do something / right}"
4.2331, 4.2332, 4.68, 4.92

tu:qig CN "year" 55.1, 3.51, 6.2121, 9.331, 9.34, 9.4151, 9.10.15, 11.3321
ka- -an CN "group of years" 1.1
paN- -un CN "age (length of life)" 10.947
nag- (⟶) "be __ years old" 55.1
paN- CN "first harvest of the year" 10.10.5

tuqu CN "right (hand or direction)" 62.7

tu:qu T 1) "believe"
2) "obey"
pag- CN "belief (thing held true)" 1.5, 23.14, 8.22116, 9.977
mu- 1) "does believe" 58.3
2) "obey" 40.7
nag- "believed" 69.11
katuqu:han "thing that can be believed" (= katuhu:qan) 9.14
matuhuqtuhuqun Adj. "superstitious" 58.1
tinuhu:qan CN "religion (system of belief)" 11.63

tu:qud Q 6.32 1) "in accordance with what happened before" 8.13, 11.2, 16.14, 28.10, 31.3, 31.13, 31.14, 33.13, 58.2

2) "did V— all right (action in accordance with expected but there is a limiting condition)" 55.7

tu:qud man Q 6.2231 "in fact (in accordance with what happened or was seen before)" 2.10, 5.14, 8.11, 11.8, 15.2, 15.11, 17.3, 28.6, 31.2, 32.4, 33.12

ma- Adj. "true"

T "confirm"

namatudqan "thing confirmed" 10.92122

-in- Adj. 1) "serious" 12.9

2) "genuine" 17.2, 17.3

3) "true" 12.12, 38.1, 45.2, 53.9, 66.2, 9.262

4) "really (to a great degree)" 20.3, 6.2126

CN "truth" 6.2113

tinuquray Q 6.2126 "in reality" 6.2126

pagtinudqanay "do seriously" (requires inf. complement)

magtinudqanay T "do seriously" 9.632

tuquk T "choke to death"

tukqun "person to be strangled" 64.13

tuqun T " {study / learn} " 9.27222

mag- "are studying" 9.5263

tunqan "thing that will be studied" 10.162

tinunqan CN "students" 10.122, 10.162, 10.2322, 10.2442

tulunqan CN "things to be learned" 10.24321

tuqun

tulungan

ma- -un Adj. "instructive" 11.353

pagtulungan CN "lesson" 10.24324

turil CN "corral" 66.8

turta CN 1) "omelette" 8.21145, 9.10.12

2) "cake" 8.22124

turya N "woman's name (short for bikturya - Victoria and others)" 8.321

turyu N "man's name (short for bikturyu - Victorio and others)" 8.13312

tusluk T " {stick into / pierce} " (Cf. ta:ruy, tu:hug)

qig- -l- CN "thing used for skewering" 10.2522

tutal Q 6.6 " {after all / anyway} (consider x as a reason)" 8.231124, 9.132, 9.9771, 9.10.15

tutunlan CN "throat" (listed under tulun)

tu:yuk T "cause to turn" (Cf. li:suq)

nag- (—>) "were turning (themselves)" 8.12311

tu:yuq CN "purpose" 11.6, 11.10, 56.6, 60.10, 9.433

T "do something on purpose"

-un "thing done intentionally" 22.10

-a "thing done intentionally" 9.10.12

-in- -an CN "thing done on purpose" 10.2312

twirka CN "screw" 8.22352 ·

tyanggi CN "market place" 9.10.12, 10.9542

paN- T "go shopping in the market place" 10.131

tyimpu CN "time (not of day)" (= timpu) 9.3312, 9.41111, 9.5221, 9.5242, 9.10.21

wala CN "left ({hand / direction})" 48.11, 48.13, 10.2623

walaq " {no / not} " (short form wag)

1) Q 6.311 to transients "did not" 17.7, 27.13, 28.13, 37.13, 38.13, 38.14, 39.4, 39.14, 42.13, 44.7, 46.8, 46.12, 48.5, 48.14, 48.17, 49.5, 50.6, 51.12, 52.4, 54.8, 55.13, 56.4, 57.4, 57.11, 58.8, 58.13, 62.2, 62.4, 62.13, 63.13, 66.6, 67.7, 67.12, 67.13

wag 8.3, 21.7, 23.7, 32.3, 35.6, 39.4, 41.7, 46.4, 46.9, 47.5, 50.10, 65.4

2) LP to deictics " {is not / was not} " 1.13, 19.11, 37.6

3) Predicate " {is / was} not there" 33.5, 64.13, 65.14

waq sa kumingking "smaller than your little finger" 34.8

{walaq / waq} madu:gay "before long" 26.7, 28.10, 29.9, 31.2, 36.10

4) Negative LP of existential sentence 3.4 "there {is / was / were} no; : {has / had / have} no" 3.7, 5.2, 5.7, 25.6, 40.14, 48.17, 52.2, 52.8, 54.11, 56.15, 57.10, 62.11, 64.9, 66.5, 69.8

walaq

wag 2.1, 3.4, 3.5, 6.6, 6.11, 6.14, 7.12, 23.12, 24.2, 27.2, 30.4, 31.7, 32.14, 33.2, 34.2, 49.15, 64.9

(y omitted) 37.12, 38.11 wag 46.5

wala y + Culu- V‾ "without V‾ " 52.15, 56.16, 68.3

wa:laq T "make {disappear / lost} "

ka- "be {lost / not there} "

na- "was {gone / lost} " 20.10, 36.3, 3.71, 11.3521

ma- "was gone" 8.33, 9.9121

paN- "were gone (more than one)"

ramgamdan " {thing / person} that lost" 8.22352, 9.7423

hi-/hing- T "disappear by accident"

hiwadqi "person who lost" 9.5121

nawadqan (= nahi-) "person who lost" 9.5261

kawaladqun CN "state of having nothing" 26.9

walu Numeral "eight" 19.4, 8.16411

wan N "man's name (John)" 8.16311

wa:na N "woman's name (Juana)" 10.1311

*wa:ra

doubling T "wave back and forth" 35.13, 8.23113

gi- (qi- or warawara:hun unreal) "thing waved back and forth" 35.12, 50.15

wa:say CN "axe" 4.6, 5.3, 60.9, 66.12, 68.3, 68.5, 8.1511

wati CN "earthworm" 62.14

wi:bi N "surname (Wiebe)" 2.1512

witik T "lash out in a sudden sidewise motion"

pag- 49.3

mawiktan "thing that has been lashed at" 67.6

Y

1) in existential sentence 3.4

1.5, 1.7, 2.1, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 5.2, 5.8, 5.12, 6.6, 6.12, 6.14, 7.12, 7.13, 11.6, 12.13, 14.6, 16.1, etc.

2) precedes subject 1.8, 3.12, 7.14, 11.10, 12.2, 14.1, 16.10, 17.6, 17.9, etc.

2a) precedes subject with adjective or T predicate in proverbial expressions 5.621, 5.622

3) precedes abstracts or instrumental passive 41.7, 42.5 etc.

4) linker after Q 6.2232 7.8, etc.

yagpis Adj. "lank"

-un (→) Adj. "thin-looking" 52.15, 53.2, 53.6

yamyam T " {say / utter} something silently with lips moving"

-un (→) CN "encantation" 5.23, 5.43

ya:waq CN "devil"

yawanqun Adj. "devilish" 23.13

ya:wi CN "key"

yawi:ha "particular key" 12.222

T "lock (fasten with a lock)"

giyawi:han "thing locked" 8.22116

yawyaw T 1) "rant"

2) "complain noisily"

mu- 2) "will complain" 11.212

yawyaw

paN- "rant (plural acts)"

gi- (qi- unreal) "things ranted in complaints" 49.14

ya:yung T "carry together by hand"

nag-

-an- "carried together (plural)" 9.7423

yu:bit T "put something in a bad light"

pag- 11.3331

yugut T "be angry (without speaking)"

ka- CN "unspoken anger" 50.11

yu:taq CN 1) "land" 50.1, 52.2, 52.7, 52.14, 53.5, 53.9, 53.11, 53.13, 53.14, 53.15, 8.12321, 8.1384, 9.1341, 9.10.22, 10.2331, 10.24122, 10.2611, 10.51111

2) " {earth / ground} " 61.5, 8.1232, 11.742, 12.124

-a (←) CN 1) "particular land" 50.7, 52.16, 53.1, 54.1, 65.11, 9.10.18, 10.9221

yu:taq sa manga sa:qad "land of promise (Mindanao)" 51.4

T "farm"

mag- (→) "want to farm" 8.12441

mag- -r- (→) CN "landowner" 9.7413, 10.1241

ka- -an CN "parcels of land" 52.4, 10.5111

Index of Affixes

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-a cf. also -un/-a

-a 8.4211

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gika- cf. na-/ma- = gika-/qika-

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